University of Calcutta.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

MINUTES

FOR THE YEAR

1887-88

CALCUTTA:

PRINTED FOR THE UNIVERSITY, AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS

1888.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT
LIBRARY

MINUTES OF THE SENATE

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 1.

THE 16TH APRIL.

Present:

THE HON'BLE SIR ALFRED CROFT, K. C. I. E., *in the Chair.*

NAWAB ABDOOL LUTEEF BAHADUR, C. I. E.
RAI RAJENDRALALA MITRA, BAHADUR, D. L., C. I. E.
THE HON'BLE DR. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, C. I. E.
BABU GAURDAS BASAK.
MAULAVI KABIRUDDIN AHMAD KHAN, BAHADUR.
BABU KRISHNAKAMAL BHATTACHARYYA.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAY MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.
THE HON'BLE A. M. BOSE.
BABU KALICHARAN BANERJEE.
DR. P. K. RAY.
DR. A. F. RUDOLF HOERNLE.
DR. GOOROODASS BANERJEE.
DR. RASBIHARI GHOSH.
A. M. NASH, ESQ.
BABU KRISHNABIHARI SEN.
J. WILSON, ESQ.
BABU RADHIKAPRASAD MUKERJEE.
BABU LALMADHAB MUKERJEE.
DR. E. A. BIRCH.
BABU GAURISANKAR DE.
MAULAVI SURAJ-UL-ISLAM.
THE HON'BLE RAJA PIYARIMOHAN MUKERJEE, C. S. I.
BABU SURYYAKUMAR ADHIKARI.
BABU DEBENDRANATH RAY.
THE HON'BLE JUSTICE CHUNDERMADHUB GHOSE.
BABU KSHETRANATH CHATTERJEE.
THE REV. J. HECTOR.
BABU SARADACHARAN MITRA.
BABU MAHESCHANDRA CHAUDHURI.
H. J. S. COTTON, ESQ., C. S.
NAWAB MEER MUHAMMAD ALI.
BABU GOLAPCHANDRA SARKAR.
BABU JOGINDRACHANDRA GHOSH.
F. J. E. SPRING, ESQ., L. C. E., M. C. I. E.
THE VERY REV. A. NEUT, S. J.
THE REV. W. JOHNSON.
BABU BRAHMAMOHAN MALLIK.
N. N. GHOSE, ESQ.
BABU CHANDRANATH BOSE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SENATE.

The annual meeting of members of the Calcutta University Senate was held on Saturday, the 16th April, at 3 P. M. at the Senate Hall, and was very largely attended, Sir A. Croft being in the chair.

1. The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the following recommendation of the Syndicate: "That a scheme for encouraging and assisting translations and critical editions of the early vernacular texts belonging to the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal be adopted." He said it would be in the recollection of the Senate that this question had been put forward at the last meeting of the Senate, and at that time it was objected to, on the ground that sufficient time had not been allowed to members to consider this important subject, as the papers had just then been placed in their hands; and it was proposed that the consideration of the question should be postponed, and it had now been brought up again. Since that time two notes had been circulated, one by Mr. Grierson, and one by Sir W. W. Hunter, which, he believed, were in the hands of members. The whole scheme was therefore before the meeting, and he would do no more than formally propose the adoption of it. He added that Mr. Grierson's proposal involved, though it did not explicitly state it, an amendment of the proposal, namely, that the scheme should be extended from Bengal so as to include Behar and the North-Western Provinces.

RAJA PEARY MOHUN MUKERJEE seconded the motion.

DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA said that, before this subject was discussed in the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor did him the honour of consulting him, and at the time he expressed his entire approval of any plan by which the ancient manuscript Bengali literature might be preserved through the instrumentality of the press. As a native of this country he could not but feel a vital interest in any attempt which might be made for the preservation of that literature; but at the same time he was in doubt whether this University was the proper medium through which this measure should be adopted. He had not heard from the Vice-Chancellor since; probably the tone of his letter did not appear agreeable to him. Anyhow, he thought it his duty, as a member of the University, to oppose any measure which was opposed to the principles laid down in its charter. It was painful to him to observe that the very second paragraph of the Vice-Chancellor's minute was so misleading. That paragraph ran thus:—

"The preamble of our Act of Incorporation states that, for the better encouragement of her Majesty's subjects in Bengal in the pursuit of a liberal course of education, it

had been determined to establish a University in Calcutta. The seal of the University bears as its motto 'The Advancement of Learning.'"

Now that was not the full extent of the meaning of the preamble, which, as he understood it, was that the University had to examine for the purposes of examination, and not for the purpose of the advancement of learning. The whole of the preamble ran as follows (reads the preamble). The advancement of learning was the result, and examinations were the direct object. They could only ascertain by examinations how that advancement was going on; but it was not for that University to do anything directly for the advancement of learning. They could provide every means for examinations. Many years ago, during the Vice-Chancellorship of Sir E. C. Bayley, when Sir G. Campbell was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the question was raised, whether examinations should be extended to other than University examinations, such as middle class and vernacular examinations? and Sir G. Campbell strongly urged it; but that measure, 16 years ago, was found impracticable, and had to be abandoned. They could only do what the law provided, and nothing more, and the law did not provide for the reproduction in this country of a counterpart of the Cambridge Press. It did not provide for any monopoly for printing Bibles and Calendars, which Oxford and Cambridge enjoyed at one time. It did not provide for the disbursement of money, or the maintenance of a press, or the publication of works. In the last clause of section 15 of the Charter, it is laid down that the Fee Fund should be devoted to the purposes of the University under the supervision of the Government of India to whom the accounts were to be annually submitted for examination and audit.

Now, the University was established for examinations, and the expenses to which the funds could be applied were examinations, and the maintenance of the University. There was not a syllable the section quoted, providing for the reproduction of ancient texts; and he did not see that the Senate could in any way spend the funds on what the Charter Act did not contemplate. If they did so, they would be placing themselves in exactly the same position as certain Municipalities in India had done, by voting away Municipal funds for *chirags*, illuminations and fireworks. This has happened in Bombay and elsewhere. They got

out of the difficulty in Calcutta by a sidewind, but there were several Municipalities in the mofussil which said, "what other Municipalities have done we can do as well, and we are not guilty." Were the Senate prepared to follow the lead of these Municipalities, and disburse money of the University, on matters which did not at all concern their case? If any money was given to them by any one for the purpose of carrying on the proposed publications, by all means let them have that done; but for himself the speaker would not depend upon the Fee Fund for expending money upon a work which did not appertain to them. It would in fact be a misapplication of those funds, and to use a stronger expression, a breach of trust. Under the circumstances he thought that before they came to a resolution on a subject of that kind, the financial aspect of the question should be carefully considered. He did not wish to throw cold water upon the plan suggested by the Vice-Chancellor, who was so enthusiastic in matters of improvement and progress, and whose enthusiasm should meet with a warm response in all things connected with literature, but at the same time money must not be disposed of in the way suggested from the Fee Funds. His friend to his left handed him a statement of receipts and expenditure. This was of the least possible use to the speaker, as he knew well there was a large amount, somewhere near a lac of rupees, to the credit of the University. That may be so, and if there was so much money, the argument was, were they justified in charging examination fees at the present rates? and were not the candidates who came before them entitled to have a remission of the amount? He was not advocating a reduction of the fees—not in the least—but the thing was put before him in this light—"you have so much money, therefore you are entitled to spend it in any way you like." But if that was so, the better plan would be, to reduce the rate of the fees, and he believed that many of his friends would not grudge spending the money in that way. But that was not what they intended doing. His suggestion, therefore was, that the question should be referred back to the Syndicate with the special request that they should reconsider the measure, and ascertain how far they were in a position to disburse the Fee Fund in the publication of these books. That was a legal question. He was quite ready, as he had said before, to aid in any scheme founded on a correct interpretation of the Charter, but his conviction was that

that Act was prohibitory to the present proposal. It may be urged that large bodies, like the Municipalities of Calcutta and Bombay, voted large sums for illuminations and fireworks, but the legal authorities consulted said that they were wrong. If the meeting thought that the matter should be referred back to the Syndicate, he should be glad to move it. His amendment was that after the word "that," add the following: "that the subject be referred back to the Syndicate with the view of ascertaining how far the Syndicate is in a position to devote the funds of the University to the publication of Bengali and Hindi works totally unconnected with the scheme of education."

Babu Krishnabehari Sen, in seconding the amendment, said that the first thing which the Senate should consider was how far it was worth their while to devote their funds to purposes which did not immediately come before them. So far as they had seen through the mediæval literature of Bengal, the subject matter contained in the books was not educational in any sense of the term. The topic dealt with by many of them related to the loves of Krishna and Radha. He did not think this was a very edifying subject, and he was afraid the University would stultify itself if it went on attaching undue importance to a matter which did not come within the scope of its functions. Of course there was a religious value which these works enjoyed. They treated of spiritual Love; but as they all knew, it was a misfortune to India that the spirit of Love had been materialised so far as to amount to a positive nuisance. He did not think that young men should have much to do with these works, and the University ought to be the last medium through which they should be made known to the public. His second point was, that if the works were mostly religious, religious men should try their hands on them, and he was sure that the Vaishnavas of Bengal were not at all indifferent in this respect. Private enterprise had already undertaken the task, and he did not think that any real object would be gained by hindering private enterprise in this direction. Then again some of his friends had a doubt whether all the important works of the Vaishnavas had been translated. So far as he had studied the subject, he could say that the really important works had all been published. For instance, that important book the *Chaitanya Charitamrita*, which was so highly valued by the Vaishnavas, had been republished and translated

both into Bengali prose and poetry. He did not think on the whole that the University ought to undertake such a task merely to gratify a sentiment. He was bound to admit that from a philological point of view the subject had an importance all its own. The time would soon come when they should have to study the vernaculars of India by the light of comparative philology. But it was too early to think of it now. Let private enterprise do the needful; let public institutions like the Asiatic Society publish texts, and then it would be for scholars to undertake the systematic study of the vernaculars. It was certainly no portion of the University work to do what so clearly devolved upon others.

Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya said, that the question was, whether the scheme which had been proposed quite appertained to the functions of the University. But it seemed to him that they ought to consider whether there were not matters of greater importance deserving of encouragement. He could certainly point to a matter which was of infinitely greater importance, and that was the institution of Professorships of Science. There were no such appointments in the University, and this was certainly not a satisfactory state of things. The need was a growing one, and he believed he would be borne out by all present when he stated that so far as the teaching of science was concerned, in this city, there was only one institution *viz.*, the Presidency College, which had adopted arrangements for teaching such sciences as were required to be learnt by candidates in the University Examination. Science, he thought, was still an exotic which required careful tendance; and it would not be amiss if the University undertook to teach science without levying fees. He would therefore recommend that since the question involved the expenditure of funds, they ought to husband out their resources in order that they may be able in time to possibly institute such professorships. He was also inclined to the opinion that the time had not yet come to expend money on a subject such as the one which had come before them.

The Hon'ble Anando Mohun Bose said that it was with very great regret that he found himself compelled to support the amendment, but the grounds on which he had to undertake the task were so very different from those urged by his friends that he felt it necessary to explain them. He should have preferred if the legal members of the Syndicate had

spoken on the subject as a legal difficulty had been raised in connexion with the original motion before them. But in the absence of such help as they might have expected from them, he was compelled to say that the legal aspect of the question required consideration. Before he came to that, however, he would say that on the merits of the question, if he had felt himself free and unhampered by the difficulties which had been suggested—and these difficulties had suggested themselves to him at a much earlier stage—the proposal of the Vice-Chancellor was eminently one which was worthy of their acceptance; acceptance on account of its being a desirable proposal, and also because it would mark a memorable epoch in this University if it could break its fetters of being simply an examining body without any wider or higher functions to discharge. As to funds, he did not think they need be deterred at all by considerations as to the paucity of funds. From the report before them it appeared that they had a balance of Rs. 8000 besides some Rs. 13,000 invested. Therefore they had Rs. 20,000 to start from, so far as funds were concerned. That was not an exceptional state of things as from the evidence of the progress of the University, this surplus was increasing year by year. Then as to the next ground which had been urged, namely, that it would not be worth while to undertake the proposal, he was not able to take that view. He did not think it was a fair inference that because some religious bodies were undertaking the publication of these works that therefore the University should not do so. They must remember that the object for which these bodies were going to undertake it, was very different indeed from that of the University. A historical work would have an interest which of itself would make it eminently worthy of being preserved by this University, provided that this could be legitimately and legally undertaken. Private enterprise which was worthy of all praise, would only aid in the diffusion of books, which had a bearing upon a particular creed or the practices of that creed or sect. As they were aware the way in which they could get information as to the claims and growth of representative sects was by a critical comparison of these works with the works of earlier religious literature of the country. The study and critical examination and publication of these works this University might well undertake. But then there came this difficulty which to his mind appeared to be one of great weight, and deserving of all

consideration—and that was, the difficulty presented by their Charter. The opening section of it said "that for the better encouragement of H. M.'s subjects in Bengal in the pursuit of a liberal course of education." If it had stopped there he did not think there would be much difficulty in accepting Mr. Hunter's proposal because it might easily be argued that in order to promote a liberal course of education it was necessary that they should be provided with the necessary works and thoroughly acquainted with the literary and historical productions which throw any light on the dark or unexplored periods of national existence. But the section went on to define specifically the work of the University, *viz.*, to examine and confer degrees. That to his mind seemed to present a difficulty which at any rate required consideration; and therefore as he had said, it was to him a matter of great regret that he was not able to support a proposal which on its merits was one which they ought to accept. This legal difficulty, however, was not an altogether unmixed evil. If the Syndicate examined the question thoroughly in reference to this difficulty, he did trust it would be in a position to recommend to the proper authorities, that an Act, which was passed thirty years ago, when the plan of the University was more limited, and which within those thirty years had so largely developed, should be again considered and widened so as to meet present requirements. Then he had one more remark to make with reference to what had fallen from his friend opposite, that it was very desirable to have if possible Science Professorships with regard to certain subjects. He was one of those who thought that if the cause of higher education was to make the progress which it ought to make, the University ought to change its character, and with the help of Government become to some extent a teaching University. But the legal difficulty which stared them in the face here would also be the difficulty which would stand in the way of accepting any proposal for the institution of professorships in Science or any other subject which may be put forward. He therefore hoped that the result of the examination of this question would be a proposal for the legislative authorities to enlarge and widen, and if he might use the expression, "liberalise" the Charter already in existence, to widen not only in the respects indicated, but also in other respects. He had often felt a certain sense of humiliation in comparing the constitution of their University with that of the recently created Panjab University

which was in some respects less limited in scope and placed on a broader basis.

Nawab Abdool Luteef Khan also regretted to be compelled to support the amendment. It appeared to him that the subject of the original motion was one which did not properly come under the head of "Education." He did not think that, if those books namely, the Early Vernacular Texts of Bengal, were properly edited and translated, they would ever form a portion of the curriculum of the University course. It seemed to him, therefore, as one of the reasons for discountenancing such a proposal that it would in no way help any University course of education. Moreover he knew that there existed a regular organised body of learned men for dealing with such works of great interest to the people of India; he meant the Philological Committee of the Asiatic Society. And if there were such works of interest requiring preservation, he thought that that Committee would very gladly take them up, and deal with them in the best way possible. He did not think that the University as a body would be justified in spending money in a matter which might be of interest to only a particular class of people, but which would not be of interest to the general body of those who availed themselves of the advantages of a University education. For these reasons, he would support the amendment.

Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee said, that with reference to some of the remarks which had fallen from some of the speakers he as a member of the Syndicate had a few words to say on the subject. It had been pointed out by the mover, the seconder and the supporter of the amendment, that there were difficulties which forced the Senate not to sanction the proposition which implied the expenditure of funds on translating text-books, and he must say that at the meeting of the Syndicate when the question was discussed, he raised the same difficulties. But it was then pointed out to him that there was a precedent for expending University funds for this purpose. A reference was made to the University Library, and on referring to page 386 of the Calendar for 1887, it was found that in 1874 a sum of Rs. 2,500 was added to the library funds. He did not think that one instance of misapplication of funds supported another, and he himself shared the doubt which had been expressed on the subject by the mover of the amendment. He there-

fore upon that ground, if on no other, would support the amendment. At the same time he quite agreed with his friend opposite that the proposal was one which deserved support, and he quite agreed that a reference should be made to the proper authorities so as to enable them to come to a satisfactory conclusion. On the merits of the question different views might be taken. One might well say that their funds, which were by no means unlimited, should be spent upon the most important objects. This was a matter which the Syndicate should no doubt most carefully consider. He had one other remark to make, and that was with reference to a certain observation which fell from the seconder of the amendment. He was pleased to observe that upon the merits of the question he would oppose the scheme because there were certain works which would tend to spoil Hindu youths who might read them. He did not agree in that. Some works like those that treat only of the loves of Krishna and Radha might perhaps have somewhat of that tendency, but that was not the only subject treated of in the works under consideration. It was with much regret that he listened to those remarks. If it was within their power to sanction this scheme, and if there was no other worthier object demanding their attention, in that case he should have felt no difficulty in supporting the proposal.

Babu Jogendrachandra Ghosh said, that he was afraid he any taking up the valuable time of the meeting by making was remarks, since it appeared that the general feeling was to refer the question back to the Syndicate for further consideration and with a view to secure suitable legislation. He had the misfortune to think differently, and although he had not much hope that the question would be decided in the way he would recommend, still he thought it necessary to submit his views. He believed the gentlemen who had preceded him had taken a narrow view of the Charter and Act of Incorporation. No doubt it would be sophistical for him to argue that the wording of the preamble in the Act of Incorporation did not literally convey that we are no more than an "examining body," but so far as he understood the constitution of the University and the Act itself he believed the intention of the legislature was to be looked for not only in the preamble, but also in the constitution of the University itself. The most important part of the Act he thought were those Sections which render it obligatory that the highest powers shall be lodged in the Viceroy and

that the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop and the members of the Supreme Council shall be ex-officio Fellows of this University.

It was his impression, though he may be wrong, that in so organising this body the legislature intended that it should have the right to consider whatever was proper for the education of the country. No doubt the wording of the law was peculiar. But he believed the legislature was quite justified in making that preamble somewhat vague. And after all, the best way in which the legislature could remedy the vagueness, was by giving large and wide powers to a body in the constitution of which the highest powers in the country were included. Not only was the Viceroy the chief and most important authority of the University, but power was reserved to the Government to appoint any number of Fellows. He did not like that at every step they should go up to the legislature and ask for an amendment of the Act. If the University was worth anything it ought to take into its own hands the responsibility of considering its own acts and duties. If by virtue of its powers, and in the discharge of its responsibilities, it thought that this was a matter on which public money should be spent and which it ought to take up, he thought it should do so. If in so doing it should happen that the Government held a different opinion as to the extent of our powers and even desired to stop our proceedings, it could do so at any time by appointing a number of fresh members to its own liking. But if the University was good for anything it was good enough to be at least a self-governing body and to act as any independent and right-thinking individuals. If the Act was misleading or required amendment, it may be necessary to go to the legislature and ask for an amendment. It was very necessary that they should obtain the exact meaning of an enactment and be very scrupulous in interpreting it. But it was also necessary that they should understand the gravity of their own case, and discharge their duties according to their own good sense. He thought that if so large and important a body as the Senate could not take up this important question, he did not know who could. A declaration like this would in his humble opinion be most suicidal, and mean that they should do nothing but carry out a system of examinations simply.

He had a few words to say with reference to the

other questions raised. One was, that the object was not a fit one to pursue, and the other was that it was not desirable even if fit. With reference to these questions he would only say that if there were better questions before them they might be considered first, but if no other were suggested, this question should not certainly wait till all others had been exhausted. Dr. Hunter has taken it up, and it would not be right to oppose it on the ground that they might as well or still better have professorships of science. Then it was said that the University should not engage in editing these books. He was sorry to differ from that opinion in so far that he believed the objections taken by the speaker, though very laudable from one point of view, were not exactly what the University was bound to recognise. The ethical question which he raised was an important one, but for all its importance he did not think that the University could afford to declare that the teachings of the best authors, or the historical evidence available from the writings of authors of a past age, shall be consigned to oblivion simply because there were these ethical objections.

Babu Rashbehari Ghose also spoke in support of the amendment. He, however, observed with reference to the remark which had fallen, he knew that there were several books studied at English Universities which contained passages quite as objectionable as those in the books which had called forth the animadversions of Babu K. B. Sen.

Dr. Hoernle said that he wished to say a few words in support of the amendment. Some of the arguments that had been adduced did not appear to him relevant. With ethical considerations they were there not concerned. They had to consider the subject from the scientific and linguistic points of view only. But supposing that there were no legal difficulties, and supposing also that the University were provided with the needful funds, he could not help thinking that the gentleman on his left, who had spoken before him, was right in saying that there were more desirable objects on which the University might spend its spare funds, than the scheme which was now before the Senate. For his part, he was disposed to think, that the object he had named, the institution of University professorships, was really a much more desirable object. If necessary, a Sub-Committee might be appointed to determine what would be the most desirable

object to spend the money on. Then with regard to the proposed scheme itself, there were several difficulties which he felt about it, and which he wished the Senate would take into consideration before determining to adopt it. In the first place, there was already an agency in existence for the publication of ancient texts. He refered to the Bibliotheca Indica which was in charge of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. There was nothing in the rules of that agency to prevent its undertaking the publication of mediæval vernacular literature, as soon as the necessary materials and editors were found. Two works of that kind were already being published. There was also no lack of funds in that quarter. That being so, it was for the Senate to consider whether they should spend the money of the University on an object, for which a proper agency with the needful funds was already provided, when there were other objects, more desirable, because more directly useful to the University, on which its money might be expended.

In the second place, it had been objected to the editions of the Bibliotheca Indica, that many of them were of no great scholarly value. The objection perhaps had been carried too far. One thing was certain that the Bibliotheca Indica had secured for its editions some of the very best available native talent on this side of India. There was nothing whatever that could lead them to suppose that the University would be in a better position than the Bibliotheca Indica, whether from the point of view of remuneration or of reputation, to call forth or enlist the best native scholarship for the object of editing mediæval vernacular literature. It was for the Senate to consider whether it was worth its while spending money on a scheme which could not be expected to be carried out more satisfactorily by the University than it could be done by the Bibliotheca Indica.

In the third place, it had been rightly pointed out by the gentleman who seconded the amendment, that the literature to which the proposal in its original form would apply, was very limited, and that moreover a large portion of it was already published. It was true, some of these editions were very unsatisfactory, and required re-publication. Still he thought there could be no doubt that the area contemplated in the original proposal was much too circumscribed. They had been informed that eventually there would be an amendment to extend the area so as to include what was commonly called

Hindústán, *i. e.*, the Ganges valley and Rajpútáná. That would certainly be a great improvement. It would bring within the scope of the scheme a large mass of additional literature, quite sufficient—so far as that point was concerned—, to justify the adoption of the scheme thus extended. But there was this difficulty. They could not publish a critical edition without materials to publish it from. But with regard to a portion of the literature in question, there were at present no manuscripts known to exist; they only knew the names of the works. With regard to another portion there were no manuscripts available which were at all fit to form the basis of a critical edition. There would be no difficulty in publishing a sort of editions, such as might be bought in the bazars. But if they could not aspire to publishing anything better, the University would do better to abstain from publishing at all. Such editions would reflect no credit on it. Further, in order to be able to publish critical editions, it would be necessary to search out serviceable manuscripts and collect them by purchasing or copying them. The question was whether the University would be able to do this, or to provide an agency for the purpose? At present there was no agency for the purpose in existence. The Archæological Survey, he believed, did not concern itself with the collection of manuscripts. A Linguistic Survey would be the proper agency for such a purpose. A survey of this kind had been proposed to Government by Mr. Grierson and himself. The late Orientalist Congress at Vienna had supported it; and if this University were to add its support, it would be an invaluable help. In the meantime it was for the Senate to consider whether it was advisable at the present time to adopt a scheme for the accomplishment of which the needful materials could not be said to fully exist.

He only wished to add one word before sitting down. He was not absolutely opposed to the scheme which was now before the Senate. If the Senate should ultimately decide to adopt it, he did not say that he would refuse to co-operate, as far as lay in his power, to render it a success. But as he strongly felt the difficulties attaching to it, he thought it right to support the amendment, so that there might be an opportunity for considering them.

The Chairman said, that before putting the amendment to the vote, he thought it right to offer a few remarks in

reference to the action of the Syndicate on the proposal. The difficulty in reference to the interpretation of the Act of Incorporation had been clearly brought to their notice, by himself among others. But in discussing the subject it was urged that on a former occasion the University had applied funds to the formation of a library, and that it was equally within the power of the Senate to devote the funds. At any rate it was not for the Syndicate to declare that the scheme was inadmissible on that ground, and for that reason it was referred to this meeting for consideration. Then as to the question of the fees, he would in the first instance ask the members present not to be led away by the statements which had been made in this connexion, that there was a balance of one lac of rupees. There was on the 31st of March a balance of one lac, which was the amount of fees and moneys which had been received, but none of the expenses payable therefrom had been paid, and these amount to a very large sum. With these remarks he would now put the amendment:

The amendment was put to the vote and on a show of hands declared carried by 21 votes against 7. The amendment being carried, the Chairman put it to the vote as a substantive resolution and it was unanimously carried.

2. The Chairman said that the next business before the meeting was

(1) "That the Senate desires to place on record its regret that the present limit of age for entering the Indian Civil Service excludes from that service all graduates who have passed through a complete course of liberal education at this University.

(2) "That a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the President of the Public Service Commission for consideration."

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE CHUNDER MADHUB GHOSE in moving the resolution said that the subject matter of the resolution he had in his hands was so familiar to them that he need not take up much of their time. As they were aware the present average age at which students passed the B. A. examination was 22, and the present limit of age for passing the Civil Service was 19. For this reason their graduates were altogether excluded from competing for the Civil Service. He believed it was now generally accepted that the limit of age for that service was too low and that the limit should be increased. It seemed to him and it appeared also to the

Syndicate to be desirable that their University graduates should have an opportunity of competing for the Civil Service, and that the University should therefore communicate with the Public Service Commission on the subject. The resolution he had to move he hoped would be accepted unanimously.

The Hon. Anando Mohun Bose had great pleasure in seconding the motion and he thought their thanks were due to the Syndicate for embracing an opportune moment for placing this question before the Senate with a favourable opinion from that body, which, it was to be hoped, would have due effect in the proper quarter. There were various points of view from which this question might be examined. He believed they were not unreasonable in what they proposed to do; that they were certainly the guardians of the interests of liberal education in the country, and it became their duty that they should respectfully place before the Public Service Commission one aspect of the question which was before them, as it affected liberal education. There may be differences in regard to other questions, but he did not think there was any real diversity of opinion as to the desirability of a course of liberal education for fitting candidates to enter the highest service. The present age limit, as had been pointed out by the mover of the resolution, served in the most effective way as a bar to those who had gone through a complete course of liberal education. He hoped the recommendation of the Syndicate would meet with unanimous acceptance.

The Chairman put the resolution to the vote, and it was carried unanimously.

3. The Chairman said that the next item was:

(1) "That in order to pass, a candidate be required to obtain 30 per cent. of marks in English and 25 per cent. in the remaining subjects.

(2) "That subject to the above proviso a minimum of 33 per cent. in the aggregate be considered necessary to enable a candidate to pass.

(3) "That the classification of passed candidates remain as it is at present, namely, that candidates obtaining 50 per cent. in the aggregate shall be placed in the first division and candidates obtaining 40 per cent. be placed in the second division."

Mr. H. J. S. Cotton said that the members of the Senate were all aware that a Committee was now sitting and had been for some considerable period sitting, to consider questions relating to the Entrance examination. That Committee had nearly completed its labours, and he hoped would soon be able to lay its report before the Senate. At a recent meeting of the Syndicate it was suggested by him that one of the resolutions at which that Committee had arrived should be proposed to the Senate in order that it might have immediate effect. The remainder of the proposals of the special Committee could of course, not be given effect to for a considerable time and not until they had been duly advertised, and the schools and pupils interested had been able to take cognizance of them. But there was one resolution which seemed of importance to the members of the Senate and which would affect the present examination, and that was the question which related to the degree of efficiency required of candidates. The existing rule was that in order to pass the Entrance examination a minimum of 33 per cent. of the marks must be obtained in all the subjects except History and Geography, in both of which 25 per cent. was sufficient. All of them who had nephews or sons or other relations in school, were aware that it was a grievous complaint, a serious source of complaint, that students who pass well in particular subjects, and fail in others,—for instance, one who might obtain excellent marks in English, was yet liable to fail because he failed to obtain the necessary 33 per cent. in Mathematics,—it was a grave source of complaint that such students were not admitted into the University. It was a fact that many a promising student fails because he does not obtain the requisite number of marks in all subjects. He did not think there was any grievance so practical, so real in connexion with the University Entrance examinations as this. Many of those present no doubt were afflicted in the same way that he was himself, that was to say, they were much weaker in one branch of scholarship than in another, and yet they were students and scholars who ought to have been in a position to be able to continue their studies in the University. In his own case, had he been an Indian student and had he gone up for the Entrance examination, he would certainly have failed in Mathematics, and he did not think that any amount of study would have enabled him to get more than 33 per cent., and yet he felt confident he would have passed in the other papers with success, it might be

with honors in the first class. One of his sons who was in England was exactly in the same position. Others again who were very efficient in Mathematics might be comparatively deficient say, in English or History. The Committee and the Syndicate also were of opinion that a certain minimum should be imposed in all cases; that it was not expedient to abolish a minimum altogether. They were of opinion that in the subjects prescribed, a certain proportion of the marks must be obtained in each subject. It was proposed that 30 per cent. should be obtained in English and 25 per cent. in all other subjects. This was a substantial reduction and it might then be urged that the students who would thus be admitted would be of a lower educational calibre than their predecessors. In order to meet this charge by anticipation, it was proposed by him and accepted by the Committee and the Syndicate also, that every candidate before he was allowed to enter the University, should have to obtain an aggregate number of marks of not less than 33 per cent. The total being 600, 33 per cent. was 198, whereas at present the aggregate minimum number of passing marks was 190. That being the case, no one would be able to say that the proposal he now made was one which involved a lowering of the standard. It was proposed in the Committee that the minimum aggregate should be 30 per cent., and the proposal was somewhat strongly supported; but when it was pointed out clearly that the proposal would result in a substantial lowering of the standard, it was dropped, he was glad to say. It was not his desire to lower the standard of the Entrance examination, but the intention was that a boy, who might be subject to constitutional incapacity to study all branches of learning should not be thereby precluded from entering the University if he showed aptitude in other branches. Under the present system a boy might obtain 40 or 60 per cent. in English, and if he was bad in Mathematics might get only 25 per cent. and so be rejected, whereas under his proposal he would be passed either in the first or second divisions. The result of the present proposal would be that a considerably larger proportion of boys would pass now than before. For all these reasons he had much pleasure in proposing the motion which had been read.

Nawab Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur seconded Mr. Cotton's proposal.

Dr. Rajendralala Mitra said that with a lively sense

of delicacy and courtesy a learned gentleman had twitted him with a want of knowledge of the law. Unfortunately the complaint came long after he had pleaded guilty to his want of knowledge of the law. But here was a lawyer's tongue which was just now going to give him another opportunity and that was to accuse him of want of knowledge of the English language. That opportunity was now afforded, and it arose from a resolution which had been moved by Mr. Cotton which ran as follows (reads resolution). Were they to adopt a resolution of the 16th of April for the ensuing examinations? The next examination would be at the end of March; and therefore the words did not apply. As he understood the resolution was simply a provisional one, and that being the case, it was not worth discussing. If it was intended to be permanent he should have raised objections. He would for the above reason offer no objection to it.

Babu Lalmadub Mookerjee suggested a modification of the second part of the resolution to the effect that the number of marks be either 30 or 31.

Babu Jogindrachandra Ghosh said that it was a general grievance that the University was very hard in passing students at the Entrance Examination. The B. A. examinations were getting harder and harder, and the Entrance examination was another source of complaint. This did not matter much in the former case, but in the case of the latter the consequences were serious; as not only were the candidates sent back for a year or two, but in a large number of cases their education was put an end to. This was a serious matter in the case of a young man who, just as he had began his college career, was thus debarred from prosecuting his studies. He would therefore propose as an amendment that 31 be inserted in place of 33.

Dr. Gurudas Banerjee, opposed the amendment suggested. He would have raised the standard a little higher but for the fact that by so doing he would place too heavy a burden on growing infant minds. After all what did the amendment come to? Instead of 33 per cent., it was to be 31 per cent. The difference was small and the number selected was a very convenient one. It should also be borne in mind that the standard had been sufficiently lowered, and if they went on lowering it, in time it might come to this that a candidate might send a ten-rupee note to the Registrar

as entrance fee and ask for a certificate in return. The lowering of the standard in particular subjects could only be justified by insisting on a certain minimum aggregate. On the whole he thought it would be most undesirable to reduce the standard further.

Babu Krishna Behari Sen supported the resolution.

The amendment moved was then put to the vote, and on a show of hands declared lost. Mr. Cotton's original motion was then put to the vote and carried.

4. The Chairman said that the next resolution was of a technical character and was as follows, and it required some explanation from a medical officer :—

That in para. 15 " of the Regulations for the M. B. Examination (see Calendar for 1887, p. 64), after the word " standing," the following words be inserted, " whose diploma dates before 1st of January 1887."

Dr. Birch in proposing it said, that the addition which it was proposed to make to the regulations was rendered necessary by the modifications which the University made last year, after prolonged deliberation, in the rules for admission to the L. M. S. and M. B. examinations, and which had been confirmed by the Viceroy in Council. It would be within the recollection of the Senate that prior to the advent of the new regulations the license in Medicine and Surgery and the degree in Medicine were obtained by the same examination and that those who aspired to the degree were obliged to take up the additional subjects which were named in paras. *b.* and *c.* of the regulation they were discussing, the object of which was to permit licentiates who had attained a seniority of two years, the privilege of acquiring the degree by passing separately in these additional subjects. But now this had all changed. The license and the degree were obtainable by different examinations held at different times and of different standard values. It followed, as a matter of course, that regulation 15 applied to a state of things now non-existent, and so far as the new rules were concerned, that regulation might be abolished altogether. But it was not thought that it would be fair to abolish it, in that the rights of those who held the L. M. S. prior to the introduction of the new rules would, in that case, be deprived of their then existing privilege. If instead of modification, the regulation was swept away, it

would mean that the new rules would have retrospective effect. For these two reasons, then, namely, the working of the new regulations on the one hand, and the rights of the old L. M. S. men on the other, the alteration proposed was necessitated. Obviously it would be unfair, now that the standard of the L. M. S. qualification had been lowered, to permit holders of the diploma to obtain the degree and upon terms which were never contemplated when the new rules were framed. This was the explanation which seemed to him necessary.

Babu Debendranath Roy seconded the motion which was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

5. The Anuual Report of the Syndicate for the year 1886-87 having been circulated to all the members of the Senate was taken as read, and on the motion of the Chairman.

The Report was adopted.

6. The Chairman said that the next business was the appointment of a Registrar. Though occupying the chair he thought he might be allowed to submit to the Senate a proposal on that point. It was unnecessary for him to say anything in regard to Dr. Ray's qualifications. Dr. Ray had lately passed through a very arduous trial in which those who knew what that work was, were in a position to say how much labour was involved in making all the arrangements in connexion with the conduct of the Entrance and First Arts examinations. It was not small thing to say that all these arrangements had been carried out without a hitch. He spoke from what he personally knew of the business habits of Dr. Ray as their Registrar, and he could also say, as regarded the work of the Syndicate, that Dr. Ray had showed the most careful attention to his duties; and he had much pleasure in recommending the "reappointment of Dr. Ray as Registrar of the University for a further period of two years from the 1st May next."

Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee seconded the motion.

The Hon. Chunder Madub Ghose had much pleasure also in bearing testimony to the very good work which Dr. Ray had done.

The Hon. Anandomohun Bose bore similar testimony.

The motion was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The meeting then came to a close.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
A. CROFT,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.]

No. 1.

THE 6TH MAY.

Present:

THE HON'BLE DR. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, C. I. E., *in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE SIR ALFRED CROFT, K. C. I. E.
DR GOOROO DASS BANERJEE.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAY MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.
DR. E A BIRCH.
DR. JAGADBANDHU BOSE.
COL. C. W. J. HARRISON, R. E.

7. The minutes of the meeting of the Syndicate, dated 5th April were read and confirmed.

8. Read an application from Babu Troyluckonath Banerjee, Assistant Registrar, praying that his annual bonus might be consolidated with his monthly salary.

RESOLVED—

That the bonus of Rs. 75 a month be consolidated with his salary and that his salary be henceforth Rs. 375 per month from the 1st April, 1887.

9. The Registrar submitted the Budget for the year 1887-88.

ORDERED—

To be deferred.

10. The Registrar reported that additional godowns and a room in the north-east corner of the verandah close to the Assistant Registrar's office were required.

ORDERED—

To be deferred.

11. Read a letter from Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C. I. E., suggesting that Sanskrit or any other classical language might be made a compulsory subject for those candidates who took up Bengali, Hindi, or any other vernacular language of India at the Entrance Examination.

ORDERED—

To be deferred.

12. Read an Endorsement from the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, forwarding copy of a letter from the Principal, Government Engineering College, Howrah, regarding appointment of additional moderators for the F. E. and L. E. examinations.

ORDERED—

That the question of appointing additional moderators had better be postponed for the present, as the question of Examinations in Engineering is under discussion and consideration in the Public Works Department.

13. Read a letter, dated 6th April, 1887, from the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford informing that the University has passed a Statute respecting Colonial and Indian Universities.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate recommend to the Senate that this University should apply to the University of Oxford to be admitted to the privileges conferred by this Statute.

14. Read a memo. from Nawab Abdul Lateef, Bahadur, forwarding for the favourable consideration of the Syndicate a petition from certain students who appeared at the recent F. A. examination.

ORDERED—

That Nawab Abdul Lateef, Bahadur, be informed that the Moderators in Arts have already considered and decided the matter.

15. Read a letter from the Rev. John Hector requesting to have his name transferred from the Board of Studies in Philosophy to that in English.

ORDERED—

To be referred to the Faculty of Arts.

16. Read a letter from the Offg. Principal, Free Church Institution, Calcutta, reporting that certain students who failed at the Test Examination of his School appeared at the recent Entrance examination.

ORDERED—

That a copy of the letter be forwarded to those gentlemen who had granted certificates to those candidates for any remarks they may like to make.

17. Dr. Clarke was appointed Examiner in Midwifery for the 2nd M. B. examination in the place of Dr. Polden transferred to Chittagong.

18. Dr. C. H. Joubert was appointed Examiner in Midwifery for the M. D. examination in the place of Dr. Polden.

19. The Registar reported that General and Comparative Physiology and Practical Toxicology were in the list of subjects for the 2nd M. B. examination, but that no examiners had been appointed in those subjects for the ensuing examination. He also drew the attention of the Syndicate to the fact that no papers were set in those subjects last year.

RESOLVED—

(1) That Mr. J. Wood-Mason be appointed Examiner in General and Comparative Physiology for the ensuing 2nd M. B. examination.

(2) That the Examiner in Medical Jurisprudence be asked to set also some questions on Practical Toxicology in his paper on Medical Jurisprudence.

20. The meeting was adjourned to Friday the 13th May.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
W. COMER PETHERAM,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 2.

An adjourned meeting of the Syndicate was held on the 13th May, 1887.

Present:

THE HON'BLE DR. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, C. I. E., *in the Chair.*

DR. GOOROODASS BANERJEE.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAY MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.
A. PEDLER, ESQ.
H. J. S. COTTON, ESQ., C. S.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE CHUNDER-MADHUB GHOSE.
BABU MAHESCHANDRA CHAUDHURI.
DR. E. A. BIRCH.
DR. JAGADBANDHU BOSE.
COL. C. W. J. HARRISON, R. E.

21. Read a letter from the President of the Faculty of Arts appointing Mr. A. Pedler to act for him as representative of the Faculty in the Syndicate.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

22. The Registrar enquired whether the vacancies in the Boards of Studies were to be filled up.

RESOLVED—

That the Faculty of Arts be invited to fill up the vacancies in the Boards of Studies from among their own members.

23. The following gentlemen were appointed members of the Library Committee for the year 1887-88 :—

The Hon'ble Sir A. Croft, K. C. I. E.
Charles H. Tawney, Esq.
Colonel H. S. Jarrett.

A. Pedler, Esq.
Dr. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle.
Dr. George King.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice O'Kinealy.
Rai Rajendralala Mitra, Bahadur, D. L., C. I. E.
Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee.
J. Wilson, Esq.
Babu Krishnabihari Sen.

24. The Registrar suggested that, in order to make the examinations in Arts conform to the conditions laid down by the Syndicate, and to keep their standard uniform from year to year, the following resolutions should be adopted :—

I. That the duties of the Arts Moderators shall be to see that the various examinations in Arts conform to the conditions laid down by the Syndicate, and that the standard of the examinations remains uniform from year to year.

II. That the Arts Moderators, in consultation with the Examiners, shall be empowered to alter, omit, or insert questions in examination papers before they are printed.

III. That a Moderator shall be appointed in each of the following subjects :—(1) English, (2) Sanskrit, (3) Mathematics, (4) History, Geography, and Political Economy, (5) Logic and Philosophy, (6) Physics, (7) Chemistry.

IV. That the Examiners shall be expected, if necessary, to meet the Moderators in Calcutta for the final revision and approval of their examination papers.

V. That the Arts Moderators shall be remunerated at the same rate at which the Examiners are remunerated for setting the papers. If a Moderator be appointed an Examiner, he shall not be remunerated for scrutinizing his own papers.

VI. That in order to give them sufficient time for setting the papers after a careful perusal of the text-books, Examiners and Moderators in Arts shall be appointed in January instead of in July as at present.

The Registrar laid before the Syndicate the two following letters, one from Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee, and the other from Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, about the appointment of Moderators.

"To

P. K. RAY, Esq., D. Sc.,

Registrar, Calcutta University.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following proposition for the consideration of the Syndicate.

That the propositions recommended by the Registrar regarding the appointment and duties of Moderators in Arts be amended in the following manner:—

1. That in proposition II, the words 'if necessary' be inserted after the word 'examiners.'

2. That in proposition VI, the word 'May' be substituted for the word 'January.'

4. That the following proposition be added after proposition VI, *viz.*, VII. That the duty of moderating the results continue to be performed as heretofore by a Sub-Committee of the Syndicate consisting of four of the representatives of the Faculty of Arts.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Sd.) GOOROODASS BANERJEE."

Narkeldanga,
The 16th May, 1887.

"Sanskrit College,

May 13th, 1887.

Dear Sir,

Would you be good enough to lay the accompanying memo. before the Syndicate at their next meeting as an expression of my views on the resolutions regarding Arts Moderators proposed by you for their adoption.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

Memorandum.

I approve generally of the resolutions proposed for adoption on the subject of Arts Moderation. But I would add to the duties of the Moderators as specified in para. I, of the Resolutions by abolishing altogether the system of Head Examiners for the Entrance Examination, and assigning the chief portion of their duties to the Moderators. At present the duties of the Head Examiner consist of the following :—

1. Setting question papers.

2. Giving instructions to the subordinate examiners with a view to secure uniformity in the standard of Examination.

3. Re-examining 10 per cent. of the papers and communicating with the Sub-Examiners in cases of wide divergence from the fixed standard.

4. Totalling the marks in each pair of allied subjects and tabulating the results.

The first of these duties should be done by the examiners themselves or by a body of 6 or 8 persons selected from among them.

The papers should of course be thoroughly revised by the Moderators in consultation with the examiners as proposed by the Registrar. The second duty will not, I think cost the Moderators much time or trouble, and may well be entrusted to them. In regard to the third duty, I do not think it necessary to insist that at least 10 per cent. of the answer papers should be re-examined. To satisfy one's self as to whether the examiners are proceeding on a tolerably uniform standard or not, it is sufficient to re-examine a few, say twenty, of each examiner's papers, and if on such re-examination it appears that a particular examiner is disregarding his instructions, he should either be communicated with on the subject, or in extreme cases the matter should be reported to the Syndicate. The addition of these duties will not I think much increase the burden of the Moderator's work.

I am aware that the Head Examiners considerably lighten the Registrar's work in tabulating the results of the examination ; but this may be provided by entertaining an additional officer for a month to assist the Registrar in tabulating the figures and in corresponding with the examiners.

This I think will be less costly than the present system, and will at the same time be less offensive to the self-respect of the Sub-Examiners.

(Sd.) MAHESACHANDRA
NYAYARATNA."

SANSKRIT COLLEGE,
The 13th May, 1887.

The Registrar also laid before the Syndicate the following memorandum by Mr. Pedler, about the appointment of a Board of University Examiners.

Memorandum.

1. That the University should appoint examiners in certain subjects named in the margin for a longer period than one year as is at present the custom. The period might be 2, 3, or 5 years. These examiners shall be called "University Examiners."

English	3	Examiners.	Sanskrit	2	Examiners.
History, Geography and Pol. Economy	3	"	Bengali	1	"
			Arabic, Persian	1	"
			Latin	1	"
Logic & Philosophy.	2	"			
Mathematics	3	"			
Phyl. Science	2	"			
Chemistry	1	"			
Botany	1	"			

2. These examiners shall be primarily responsible to the Syndicate and to the University for the examinations in their subjects for the period of their appointment.

3. That the University examiners be appointed in the month of May.

4. The examiners so selected shall form a Board of Examiners who shall meet from time to time to discuss and to report to the Syndicate on questions in connection with the examinations of the University, as may be thought desirable either by the Syndicate or by the Board. The Board of Examiners should also be consulted as to the selection of the subordinate examiners in the subjects for which University Examiners are appointed.

5. That the duty of the individual University Examiner, when one only is appointed and the joint duty when more than one are appointed shall be :—

(1) To set all the examination papers required in the particular subject in all the examinations held in those subjects in those years.

(2) To see that the various papers in their snbjects conform to the conditions laid down by the University for such examination, and that the standard of the questions set, remains approximately uniform from year to year.

(3) To examine a printed copy of each examination paper, before being issued at an examination, so as to detect any errors and to enable them to be rectified.

(4) To examine all the answer papers in these subjects in the higher examinations of the University, *i. e.*, in all examinations above the F. A. standard.

(5) To re-examine a percentage of the answer papers looked over by the F. A. and Entrance examiners as is at present done in the latter examination by the "Head examiners," and to have the power of revising the marks given by the subordinate examiners, and to call upon the subordinate examiners to mark the answer papers in a particular manner.

(6) To report the results of the examinations in these subjects to the Syndicate with any remarks they may think requisite.

(Sd.) A. PEDLER.

RESOLVED—

That the proposal of the Registrar and those of Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee, Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, and Mr. Pedler, and any other that may be received within a week, be printed and circulated to Members and brought before the Syndicate at the next meeting.

25. The Registrar submitted the Budget for the year 1887-88.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

26. The Registrar reported that additional godowns and a room in the north-east corner of the verandah, close to the Assistant Registrar's office were required.

RESOLVED—

That the matter be referred to the President of the Faculty of Engineering for consideration and report.

27. Read a letter from Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C. I. E., suggesting that Sanskrit or any other classical language may be made a compulsory subject for those candidates who take up Bengali, Hindi or any other vernacular language of India at the Entrance examination.

ORDERED—

To be deferred.

28. Read a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, requesting the Syndicate to state the dates on which they propose to transmit his stipend to Maulavi Abdur Rahim, holder of Her Highness, the Begum of Bhopal's scholarship, and enquiring whether they have any objection to sending at the same time quarterly or other drafts for the equivalent of the yearly addition of Rs. 800 for three years which has been granted to the Maulavi by the Government of Bengal, in amplification of the Bhopal scholarship.

RESOLVED—

That the information wanted by the Director of Public Instruction be given to him, and that the Syndicate see no objection to sending to Maulavi Abdur Rahim quarterly drafts as proposed by the Director of Public Instruction.

29. The Registrar suggested that instead of a second paper in the History of Philosophy (see Minutes 1886-87, p. 85) for the M. A. Examination in Philosophy, there should be an essay on a Philosophical subject.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar's suggestion be adopted for the M. A. examination for 1888 and subsequent years and that there be two papers in the History of Philosophy at the next M. A. examination.

30. The Registrar reported that Mr. Wood-Mason having declined to accept the Examinership in General and

Comparative Physiology for the ensuing 2nd M. B. examination, he, in consultation with the President of the Faculty of Medicine, had appointed Dr. Coulter in his place.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar's action be approved.

31. The Registrar laid before the Syndicate an endorsement, dated 12th May 1887, from the Principal, Medical College, forwarding a petition from the candidates for the ensuing 2nd M. B. examination, praying that they may be exempted from examination in General and Comparative Physiology and Practical Toxicology.

A petition from the candidates for the 2nd M. B. Examination to the President of the Faculty of Medicine was read by Dr. Birch, pointing out that they are called upon this year for the first time to undergo examination in General and Comparative Physiology and Practical Toxicology, only three weeks notice having been given. The Syndicate observed that Reg. 12 of the Second M. B. Examination requires that candidates shall be so examined and under Bye-law 9 that they are to order the examinations in conformity with the Regulations.

RESOLVED—

That the ensuing examination be held as in previous years, and that the action of the Syndicate be reported to the Senate for approval.

ORDERED—

That a copy of the above resolution be sent to the Principal, Medical College, for information and guidance.

32. The Registrar enquired at what rate the Examiners for the M. D. Examination were to be remunerated.

RESOLVED—

That the Examiners for the M. D. Examination be remunerated at the rate of Rs. 100 for setting a paper, and of Rs. 5 for examining an answer-paper or for conducting the practical or oral examination of a candidate in a subject.

33. Read applications from the following candidates to be admitted to the Premchand Roychand Studentship examination and to be examined in the subjects mentioned opposite their names :—

Girischandra Nag	...	English, Philosophy, and History and Political Economy.
Bidhubhushan Goswami	...	English, Philosophy and Sanskrit.
Brajendranath Sil	...	English, Philology, History and Political Economy and Philosophy.
Jyotiprasad Sarbadhikari	...	English, Philology, and History and Political Economy.
Bhupati Chakrabarti	...	English, Philosophy, and History and Political Economy.
Durgadas Mukhopadhyay	...	English, Philosophy, and History and Political Economy.
Satischandra Mukhopadhyay	...	English, Philology, and History and Political Economy.

ORDERED—

That the applicants be admitted to the examination.

34. The following gentlemen were appointed to conduct the Premchand Roychand Studentship examination in the subjects mentioned opposite their names :—

English	...	H. M. Percival, Esq.
Sanskrit	...	Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya.
Comparative Philology	...	Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle.
Philosophy	...	Dr. P. K. Ray.
History	...	W. T. Webb, Esq.

35. Read a letter from Mr. H. F. Vallence enquiring if a Medical student who has kept all his terms (4 years), attended lectures and passed the First Examination of the Royal College of Surgeons and also of the Royal College of Physicians of London, will be allowed to appear at the Second M. B. examination without having passed the First M. B. examination.

ORDERED—

That the letter be referred to the Faculty of Medicine for consideration and report.

36. Read a letter from the Principal, Dacca College, enquiring what amount of remuneration the Syndicate considers him and his clerks entitled to, for having conducted, during 10 days, the annual examinations of the University.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Dacca College, be informed that the Syndicate decline to remunerate him for having conducted the annual examinations of the University at Dacca.

37. Read a letter from the Principal, Berhampur College, forwarding an application for remuneration from the guards who superintended the recent F. A. and Entrance Examinations.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Berhampur College, be informed that the Syndicate decline to remunerate the guards who superintended the recent F. A. and Entrance Examinations at Berhampur.

38. Read a letter from the Principal, Hughli College, forwarding letters from the Head Masters of the Hughli Collegiate and Branch Schools, asking that some allowance may be given to them for having superintended the recent University Examinations.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Hughli College, be informed that the Syndicate decline to remunerate the Head Masters of the Hughli Collegiate and Branch Schools, for having superintended the recent University Examinations at Hughli.

39. Read a letter from the Deputy Commissioner and President of the Keatinge Library, Silchar, requesting that a copy of the Tagore Law Lectures may be given to the Library.

RESOLVED—

That the Deputy Commissioner and President of the Keatinge Library, Silchar, be informed that the Syndicate cannot comply with his request.

40. Read a letter from the Resident, Eastern Rajputana States, enquiring whether it is possible to make Jaypur a centre for holding the Entrance Examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Resident, Eastern Rajputana States, be informed that the Syndicate regret that they cannot comply with his request.

41. Read a letter from the Principal, Benares College, asking for the refund of a fee paid by a B. A. candidate who died of cholera.

RESOLVED—

That the fee of the B. A. candidate be refunded.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)

W. COMER PETHERAM,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 3.

THE 18TH JUNE.

Present:

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE DR. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, C. I. E.
DR GOOROODAS BANERJEE.
ALEX. PEDLER, ESQ.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAY MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.
H. J. S. COTTON, ESQ., C. S.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE CHUNDERMADHUB GHOSE.
DR. E. A. BIRCH.
DR. JAGADBANDHU BOSE.

42. Read a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department announcing that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council had been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Sir William Comer Petheram, K. T., Q. C. to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, in succession to the Hon'ble Sir W. W. Hunter, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., C. S., LL. D.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

43. The Minutes of the meeting of the Syndicate held on the 6th and 13th May 1887 were confirmed.

44. Read the following report of the Board of Examiners for the B. A. examination.

"FROM

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR
THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

We have the honour to submit for the approval of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate the result of the B. A. examination.

The number of candidates registered for this examination was 803, and of these 556 took up the A Course and 247 took up the B Course.

Of the 556 candidates in the A Course 353 were successful, and 203 (including 12 absentees) failed. Of the successful candidates 236 were placed in the Pass list and 117 in the Honour lists, 23 in the first division and 94 in the second.

Of the 247 candidates in the B Course 122 were successful, and 125 (including 8 absentees) failed. Of the successful candidates, 74 were placed in the Pass list, and 48 in the Honour lists, 12 in the first division and 36 in the second.

132 candidates appeared for Honours in English, 3 were absent, of the remaining 129 candidates, 76 passed and 53 failed. Of the successful candidates, 9 were placed in the first division and 67 in the second.

39 candidates appeared for Honours in Mental and Moral Science, 3 were absent, of the remaining 37 candidates 23 passed and 14 failed. Of the successful candidates, 6 were placed in the first division and 17 in the second.

31 candidates appeared for Honours in Sanskrit, 1 was absent, of the remaining 30 candidates, 23 passed and 7 failed. Of the successful candidates, 9 were placed in the first division and 14 in the second.

12 candidates appeared for Honours in Persian, of these 9 passed and 3 failed. Of the successful candidates, 2 were placed in the first division and 7 in the second.

2 candidates appeared for Honours in Arabic, 1 was placed in the second division and 1 was absent.

3 candidates appeared for Honours in Latin, 1 was placed in the second division and 2 failed.

26 candidates appeared for Honours in Physics and Chemistry, none were absent, of the 26 candidates, 7 passed and 19 failed. Of the successful candidates 2 were placed in the first division and 5 in the second.

3 candidates appeared for Honours in History and Political Economy, none were absent. Of the 3 candidates 2 passed in the second division and 1 failed.

55 candidates appeared for Honours in Mathematics, none were absent, of the 55 candidates 23 passed and 32 failed. Of the successful candidates, 7 were placed in the first division and 16 in the second.

1 candidate appeared for Honours in Physiology and Zoology and failed.

With reference to para. 6 of the rules for election to the scholarships tenable in England by Natives of India, the Board of Examiners beg to recommend the following five graduates as being in their opinion fit and proper persons to be selected for the Government scholarship:—

A Course, No. 215. Jnanranjan Bandyopadhyay, F. C. Instn.
„ „ 312, Lalitkumar Bandyopadhyay, Metropolitan Institution.
„ „ 188, Lalgopal Chakrabarti, Presidency College.
B Course, No. 134, Jyotiprasad Chattopadhyay, ditto.
„ „ 120, Haranchandra Ray, ditto.

The examination has been conducted in accordance with the instructions laid down for our guidance in our letter of appointment.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Sd.) W. R. MACDONALD,
„ WILLIAM SMITH,
„ DAVID PRAIN,
„ KRISHNAKAMAL BHATTACHARYYA,
„ ALEX. PEDLER,
„ MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA,
„ AHMAD."

RESOLVED—

That the report be adopted.

45. The Registrar stated that, in anticipation of the order of the Syndicate, he had published the names of the successful candidates in the *Gazette*.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar's action be approved.

The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

This list is arranged in alphabetical order.

Abbad Abul Makarem	...	Presidency College.
Abdul Aziz	...	Teacher.
Abdul Aziz Khan	...	Hughli College.
Acharyya, Kedarnath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Alamdar Hoosain	..	Muir Central College.
Ali Karim	...	Free Church Institution.
Alim-uz-zaman	...	Hughli College.
Amrit Laxman Dighe	...	Muir Central College.
Amritalal Kayestha Shrivastava	...	Jabbalpur College.
Azeezur Rahman Khan	...	Muir Central College.
Bagchi, Purnachandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
,, Satischandra	...	Rajshahye College.
Bahmanji Muncherji	...	Morris College.
Baldevaprasad	...	L. M. College, Benares.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	...	Teacher.
,, Annadaprasad	...	Ditto.
,, Binodbihari	...	Presidency College.
,, Durganath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Harendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Haricharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Herambachandra	...	Teacher.
,, Jhulanchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kalikinkar	...	Ditto.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	Teacher.
,, Nagendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Saradaprasad	...	City College.
,, Sasibhushan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Srischandra	...	Muir Central College.
,, Upendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Barkakoti Ramakantha	...	City College.
Baruya, Ghanesyam	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Ratnadhar	...	Ditto.
Basak, Radhikamohan	...	Teacher.
,, Syamchand	...	Ditto.
Basantlal	...	Agra College.
Basu, Aswinikumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Atuleswar	...	Patna College.
,, Basantakumar	...	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
,, Binodbihari	...	Presidency College.
,, Bipinbihari	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Chandrasikhar	...	Metropolitan Institution.

Ghosh, Rajendranath	...	City College.
„ Saratchandra	...	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
„ Saratchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Sasibhushan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Sasikumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Tarakgopal	...	Teacher.
„ Upendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Ghoshal, Nagendranath	...	Canning College.
Godfrey, E. C.	...	Presidency College.
Goswami, Banamali	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Bhubanmohan	...	Rajshahye College.
Guha, Aswinikumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Janakinath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nibaranchandra	...	Ditto.
Gulzarilall	...	Muir Central College.
Gupta, Purnachandra	...	City College.
„ Saratchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Satyasaran	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Hazra, Dwijendrachandra	...	Dacca College.
Haldar, Dakshineswar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Prabodhchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Kabiruddin Ahmed	...	Presidency College.
Kar, Nabinchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Parbatisankar	.	Metropolitan Institution.
Konar, Rajanikanta	...	Ditto.
Krishna Sahay	...	Benares College.
Kumar, Dhirajchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Lahiri, Gopalchandra	...	Teacher.
„ Manamohan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Radhikamohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Lakshmi Narayan	...	Patna College.
Mack, W. E.	...	Teacher.
Maitra, Trailokyanath	...	Muir Central College.
Majumdar, Annadacharan	...	Ditto.
„ Debendranarayan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Madhabchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Satischandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mandal, Jajneswar	...	City College.
Mashuq Ali	...	M. A. O. College.
Mirza Kalbali Beg	...	Muir Central College.
Misra, Basudeb	...	Patna College.
„ Dibyasinha	...	Ravenshaw College.
Mitra, Adharchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Anandachandra	...	Ravenshaw College.
„ Bipinbihari	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Charuchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Charuchandra	...	City College.
„ Jaychandra	...	Ditto.
„ Kunjabihari	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Nrityagopal	...	Teacher.
„ Prayagchandra	...	Canning College.
„ Priyanath	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Satischandra	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath, No. I	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Aghornath, No. II	...	Ditto.
„ Bhubanmohan	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Bhushanchandra	..	City College.
„ Biswanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.

Mukhopadhyay,	Charuchandra	... Ravenshaw College.
„	Debendrachandra	... Dacca College.
„	Gopalchandra	... M. B.
„	Harakali	... Metropolitan Institution.
„	Hemchandra	... Ditto.
„	Indrachandra	... Teacher.
„	Kaliprasanna	... Ditto.
„	Nagendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
„	Nalinikanta	... General Assembly's Institution.
„	Nripalchandra	... Teacher.
„	Prasannakumar	... Patna College.
„	Priyanath, No. 2	... Presidency College.
„	Rakhalchandra	... Hughli College.
„	Satyacharan	... General Assembly's Institution.
„	Sriharsha	... Metropolitan Institution.
„	Srischandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
„	Surendranath	... Ditto.
„	Sureschandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
„	Umeschandra	... Free Church Institution.
Nandi,	Prakaschandra	... Dacca College.
Pain,	Manilal	... Presidency College.
Pal,	Akshaychandra	... Hughli College.
„	Amritalal	... Free Church Institution.
„	Aparaprasad	... Hughli College.
„	Nagendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
Pan,	Kalipada	... City College.
Pandit,	Suryyanarayan Bahadur	... Canning College.
Pattanayak	Ganeswar	... Ravenshaw College.
Phulchand		... Ajmere College.
Purushottam	Lal	... Jabbalpur College.
Raghunath	Ganesh	... Ditto.
Raghunath	Ramchandra Buldeo	... Morris College.
Rakshit,	Jogindranath	... Hughli College.
Ramprasad	Mathur	... Muir Central College.
Ray,	Asutosh	... Free Church Institution.
„	Debendranath	... City College.
„	Harikrishna	... Teacher.
„	Jagadischandra	.. General Assembly's Institution.
„	Jogeschandra	... City College.
„	Jogindranath	... Ditto.
„	Kiranchandra	... Ditto.
„	Kumudinikanta	... Metropolitan Institution.
„	Manindrachandra	... Presidency College.
„	Prasannagopal	... Metropolitan Institution.
„	Rajanikanta	... City College.
„	Rajendranath	... Presidency College.
„	Ramapati	.. City College.
„	Ramchandra	... Rajshahye College.
„	Sambhunath	... General Assembly's Institution.
„	Santoshkumar	... Metropolitan Institution.
„	Srischandra	... Ditto.
Raychaudhuri,	Kalidas	... Presidency College.
„	Suryyakanta	... General Assembly's Institution.
Saha,	Nibaranchandra	... Free Church Institution.
„	Rajanikanta	... Ditto.
Samanta,	Sasibhushan	... Metropolitan Institution.
Sanyal,	Bholanath	... Free Church Institution.
„	Hemchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.

Sarkar, Abhaycharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Asutosh	...	Ditto.
,, Gobindapada	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Jogindranath	..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kumudnath	...	Muir Central College.
,, Mukundasundar	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Natabarchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sen, Baradakanta	...	City College.
,, Bhubanmohan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Ekkari	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Girischandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kaminimohan	...	Dacca College.
,, Kasiswar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Mahendrachandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Nagendrachandra	...	Ditto.
,, Priyanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Rebatimohan	.	Dacca College.
,, Saradacharan	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Saratchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Satischandra (Jr.)	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Srischandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Umacharan	...	Teacher.
,, Umacharan	...	City College.
Shridhar Ganesh Paranjpe	...	Hislop College.
Sil, Jogindranath	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sinha, Kalikumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rajkrishna	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Sivaprasad	...	Benares College.
Som, Jadunath	...	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
,, Nirmalabala	...	Bethune School.
Syam, Baradacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Syed, Shahenshah Hussain Rizwi	...	Canning College.
Thakur, Harikinkar	...	Patna College.
Thakurprasad	...	Ditto.
Vinayak Babaji	...	Morris College.
Vishnu, Ramchandra Joshi	...	Ditto.
Zillur Rahim	...	Teacher.

The undermentioned candidates have taken Honours in the B. A. Examination :—

These lists are arranged in order of merit.

(C)	indicates	1st	division	in	Chemistry and Physics.
(E)	,,	,,	,,	,,	English.
(H)	,,	,,	,,	,,	History.
(L)	,,	,,	,,	,,	Latin.
(M)	,,	,,	,,	,,	Mathematics.
(P)	,,	,,	,,	,,	Persian.
(Ph)	,,	,,	,,	,,	Mental and Moral Science.
(S)	,,	,,	,,	,,	Sanskrit.
(c)	indicates	2nd	division	in	Chemistry and Physics.
(e)	,,	,,	,,	,,	English.
(h)	,,	,,	,,	,,	History.
(l)	,,	,,	,,	,,	Latin.
(m)	,,	,,	,,	,,	Mathematics.
(p)	,,	,,	,,	,,	Persian.
(ph)	,,	,,	,,	,,	Mental and Moral Science.
(s)	,,	,,	,,	,,	Sanskrit.

ENGLISH.

First Division.

Radha Raman	...	Agra College.
Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh (c)	...	Presidency College.
„ Jnanranjan (Ph)	...	Free Church Institution.
Abdul Majid (Ph)	...	Presidency College.
Chakrabarti, Lalgopal (Ph)	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Akshaykumar	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Hridaychandra	...	Benares College.
Lalitkumar (S)	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Monnier, E. H. (l)	...	St. Xavier's College.

Second Division.

Gupta, Gopalgobinda	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Ghosh, Aghornath	...	Hughli College.
Sen, Nityagopal (c)	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Tinkari (s)	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Raychaudhuri, Tejendranath	...	Presidency College.
Viddyacharan Singh (M)	...	Muir Central College.
Homer, J.	...	Free Church Institution.
Leslie, F. M.	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Jogindrakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath	...	Presidency College.
Gupta, Annadacharan	...	Dacca College.
Misra, Tulsiram (s)	...	Agra College.
Sen, Satischandra (Senior)	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Brajpaldas (m)	...	Agra College.
O'Neill, E.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Bholanath	...	Muir Central College.
Muhammad, Aziz Mirza (h)	...	M. A. O. College.
Bhattacharyya, Asutosh (ph)	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Umapada	...	Canning College.
Sunder Bhan (ph)	...	Agra College.
Bandyopadhyay, Bhubanmohan	...	L. M. College, Benares.
Chattopadhyay, Pramathanath	...	Presidency College.
Chakrabarti, Biharilal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Rakhaldas	...	Ditto.
Advani, Matiram S.		Presidency College.
Dwivedi, Mathuraprasad (s)	...	Agra College.
Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
Ray, Jnanadakisor (m)	...	Dacca College.
Mukhopadhyay, Rasbihari	...	Ditto.
Nitbiharilal (p)	...	Muir Central College.
Chakrabarti, Iswarchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Deb, Girischandra	...	Teacher.
Chattopadhyay, Bhabataran	...	Benares College.
Mandal, Haridas	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Chakrabarti, Tarakchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sen, Bipinbihari	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Nayananjan (Ph)	...	Presidency College.
Nohalchand (h)	...	Agra College.
Sen, Akshaykumar	...	Dacca College.
„ Kalipada (ph)	...	Presidency College.
Das, Rajkumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.

Conwar, Ram Singh	...	Muir Central College.
Goswami, Umeschandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
Muhammad Hussan	...	Patna College.
Bhattacharyya, Saratchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
Kedarnath	...	Patna College.
Bisheshwar Dayal	...	Agra College.
Majumdar, Binodbihari	...	Free Church Institution.
Sen, Bhupalchandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
Bhargav, Binodilal	...	M. A. O. College.
Sarma, Sibram	...	City College.
Chaudhuri, Upendranath	...	Muir Central College.
Datta, Saratchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Chaitram Chaturvedi (ph)	...	Agra College.
Ghosh, Satyendramohan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Mitra, Jnanendranath	...	Krishnagar College.
Sen, Kshirodchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Muhammad Sultan Alum	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Debkisor	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Gaindanlal	...	Muir Central College.
Aserappa, Arthur, L. R.	...	Free Church Institution.
Percival, J. R.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Mukhopadhyay, Priyanath, No. 1	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Syamlal	...	Ditto.
Samarawara, J.	...	Free Church Institution.
Gupta, Rajendranath	...	Ditto.
Das, Matilal	...	General Assembly's Institution.

Mental and Moral Science.

First Division.

Chakrabarti, Lalgopal (E)	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Jnanranjan (E)	...	Free Church Institution.
Abdul Majid (E)	...	Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Nayananjan (e)	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Hemantakumar (s)	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Birchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.

Second Division.

Bhattacharyya, Asutosh (e)	...	Presidency College.
Sen, Kalipada (e)	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Sitikantha	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Majumdar, Chandrasikhar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Bhaumik, Jajneswar	...	Free Church Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Tinkari	..	General Assembly's Institution.
Mitra, Rasiklal	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Matilal	...	Ditto.
Das, Manmohan	...	Dacca College.
Baruya, Gunjanan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Dube, Saligram	..	Muir Central College.
Chaturvedi, Chaitram (e)	...	Agra College.
Sundar Bhan (e)	...	Ditto.
Murlidhar	...	Canning College.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Ghoshal, Kshetranath	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Nagendranath	...	Free Church Institution.

SANSKRIT.

First Division.

Bandyopadhyay, Lalitkumar (E)	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Manmohan	...	Dacca College.
Mukhopadhyay, Gangaprasad	...	Hughli College.
Guha, Gobindanath	...	City College.
De, Dinabandhu	...	Dacca College.
Chattopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Liladhar Joshi	...	Muir Central College.
Bandyopadhyay, Biharilal	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Nisikanta	...	Dacca College.

Second Division.

Mukhopadhyay, Ramjiban	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Lahiri, Paresnath	...	Rajshahye College.
Ghosh, Tinkari (e)	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Dwivedi, Mathuraprasad (e)	...	Agra College.
Bandyopadhyay, Nibaranchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
Misra, Tulsiram (e)	...	Agra College.
Kastgiri, Kumadini	...	Bethune School.
Badriprasad	...	Agra College.
Dube, Sivaram Tanbaji	...	Hislop College.
Chakrabarti, Saratchandra	...	Presidency College.
Sinha, Jogindranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Chakrabarti, Hrisikes	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bandyopadhyay, Panchkari	...	Patna College.
Mukhopadhyay, Hemantakumar (Ph)..		Presidency College.

PERSIAN.

First Division.

Srivastava Krishnakumar	...	Canning College.
Syed Wahiduddin Ahmad	...	Hughli College.

Second Division.

Syed Kallan	...	M. A. O. College.
Baijnath Sinha	...	Patna College.
Nitbihari Lal (e)	...	Muir Central College.
Muhammad Abdullah	...	City College.
Syed Azizul Hassan	...	Patna College.
Din Dayal	...	Agra College.
Hanumanprasad Mathur	...	M. A. O. College.

ARABIC.

Second Division.

Muhammad Naseem	...	Canning College.

LATIN.

Second Division.

Monnier, E. H. (E)	...	St. Xavier's College.

History.

Second Division.

Nehalchand (e)	...	Agra College.
Muhammad Aziz Mirza (e)	...	M. A. O. College.

Mathematics.

First Division.

Karfarma, Suryyakumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Viddyacharan Singh (e)	...	Muir Central College.
Chattopadhyay, Jyotiprasad (C)	...	Presidency College.
Das, Rajkisor	...	Ravenshaw College.
Niyogi, Rajaniprasad (c)	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Sriramchandra	...	Ravenshaw College.
Pal, Prabhaschandra	...	Patna College.

Second Division.

Srotriya Raghubansalal	...	Muir Central College.
Mallik, Matilal	...	Hughli College.
Rauth, Purnachandra	...	Dacca College.
Chattoraj, Kaliprasanna	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Ghosh, Amarnath	...	Presidency College.
Balkrishna Lal	...	Muir Central College.
Bhattacharyya, Ramjadu	...	Patna College.
Sinha, Saratchandra	...	Canning College.
Ray, Haranchandra (C)	..	Presidency College.
,, Jnanadakisor (e)	...	Dacca College.
Basak, Gokulkrishna	...	Free Church Institution.
Datta, Kalicharan	...	Hughli College.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh (c)	...	Presidency College.
Chakrabarti, Bipinbihari	...	Dacca College.
Gupta, Syamacharan	...	Ditto.
Brajpal Das (e)	...	Agra College.

Physics and Chemistry.

First Division.

Chattopadhyay, Jyotiprasad (M)	...	Presidency College.
Ray, Haranchandra (m)	...	Ditto.

Second Division.

Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh (E)	..	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Brajendranath	...	Ditto.
Niyogi, Rajaniprasad (m)	...	Ditto.
Sen, Nityagopal (e)	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh (m)	...	Ditto.

Upon the result of the B. A. examination, the Eshan and Vizianagram scholarships were awarded to Jnanranjan Bandyopadhyay of the Free Church Institution.

The Radhakanta medal was awarded to Lalitkumar Bandyopadhyay of the Metropolitan Institution.

The Haris Chandra prize and the Herschel medal were awarded to Suryyakumar Karfarma of the General Assembly's Institution.

The M'Cann medal was awarded to Jyotiprasad Chattopadhyay of the Presidency College.

The Peary Chand Mitra medal was awarded to Lalgopal Chakrabarti of the Presidency College.

46. The Registrar submitted the following statement of the result of the F. A. examination.

The number of candidates registered for the First Examination in Arts was 1,577 of whom 39 were absent. Of the remaining 1,538 candidates, 855 passed and 683 failed. Of the successful candidates 61 were placed in the first division, 293 in the second and 501 in the third.

The Registrar stated that in anticipation of the order of the Syndicate he had published the names of the successful candidates in the *Gazette*.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar's action be approved.

On the result of the First Arts Examination the following Duff scholars were elected for the year 1887-88.

Satischandra De, (Languages)	...	Presidency College.
Hemnath De, (Mathematics)	...	Hughli College.
A. E. Wince	..	Doveton College.
Surendranath Sarkar	...	Free Church Institution.
Krishnalal Sadhu	...	Free Church Institution.

The Pachete Sanskrit prize was awarded to Saratchandra Sengupta of the St. Xavier's College.

47. The Registrar submitted the following statement of the result of the Entrance examination.

The number of candidates registered for the Entrance examination was 4,974, of whom 67 were absent. Of the remaining 4,907 candidates, 3,299 passed and 1,608 failed. Of the successful candidates, 910 were placed in the first division, 1,733 in the second, and 656 in the third.

The Registrar stated that in anticipation of the order of the Syndicate he had published the names of the successful candidates in the *Gazette*.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar's action be approved.

48. With reference to a resolution of the Syndicate at its last meeting, regarding the appointment of Moderators and Examiners in Arts, the Registrar brought again before the Syndicate his own proposal* and those* of Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee, Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna and Mr. Pedler, and submitted the following memorandum on the same subject by the Registrar, Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, Mr. Pedler and Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee.

"Memorandum by the Registrar, Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, Mr. Pedler, and Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee, suggesting that the following resolutions may be adopted by the Syndicate for conducting the Examinations in Arts.

1. "That the Syndicate appoint for one year a Board of Examiners in Arts in the subjects noted below and make a recommendation for their re-appointment for another year. Each member of the Board is to be called a Senior Examiner in his particular subject.

1.	English	3	Examiners.
2.	Mathematics	2	,,
3.	Sanskrit and Sanskritic Languages ..	2	,,
4.	Arabic, Persian and Urdu ..	2	,,
5.	Latin and Greek	1	,,
6.	History, Geography, and Political Economy	2	,,
7.	Logic and Philosophy	2	,,
8.	Physics	1	,,
9.	Chemistry	1	,,
10.	Botany	1	,,
11.	Zoology	1	,,
12.	Geology	1	,,

2. "That the Registrar be *ex-officio* Secretary to the Board and that he may likewise, if duly appointed, be a member thereof.

3. "That the Board and all the Examiners in Arts be appointed in May.

4. "That the Board shall meet from time to time to discuss and to report to the Syndicate on questions in connection with the Examinations of the University as may be thought desirable either by the Syndicate or by the Board. Meetings shall be called on the requisition of two members of the Board or by the Registrar. One third of the number of members on the Board for the time being shall form a

*See Minutes of the last meeting of the Syndicate, pp. 27—31.

quorum, provided that no question in any subject shall be decided on unless at least one examiner in that subject is present.

5. "That the duties of the individual examiner in a subject when only one examiner is appointed, and the *joint* duty (if the Syndicate so desire it) when more than one examiner are appointed, shall be :—

(*a.*) To set the M. A. and B. A. examination papers required in the particular subject.

(*b.*) To moderate the F. A. and Entrance examination papers in consultation with the F. A. and Entrance examiners, appointed to set those papers.

(*c.*) To see that the examination papers set at the various examinations in their subjects conform to the conditions laid down by the University for such examinations and that the standard of the questions set, remains approximately uniform from year to year.

(*d.*) To examine a printed copy of each examination paper before it is issued at an examination, with a view to rectify any errors they may contain.

(*e.*) To examine all the answer-papers in their subjects in the M. A. and B. A. examinations.

(*f.*) To determine in consultation with the F. A. and Entrance examiners the method of marking the answer-papers in these examinations.

(*g.*) To re-examine a sufficient number of answer-papers looked over by the F. A. and Entrance examiners so as to see whether the examiners are working according to a uniform method, and to direct, if necessary, any examiner to conform strictly to the method indicated and to revise his marks.

(*h.*) To report the results of the examinations in their subjects to the Syndicate with any remarks they may think requisite.

6. "That the Syndicate shall have power to appoint if necessary, additional examiners to the Board in any subject at any time during the year.

7. "That the duty of moderating the results of the examinations shall continue to be performed by a sub-committee of the Syndicate consisting of four of the representatives of the Faculty of Arts.

8. "That the senior examiners shall be remunerated (*a*) for moderating the Entrance and F. A. examination papers at half the rate at which examiners are remunerated for setting those papers, (*b*) for determining in consultation with the F. A. and Entrance examiners the method of marking the answer-papers in these examinations Rs. 100 for each Entrance paper and the same amount for each F. A. paper, and (*c*) for re-examining the Entrance and F. A. answer-papers in each subject at the same rate at which examiners are paid, provided that the remuneration for this part of the work does not exceed five per cent., of the amount paid to the examiners in that subject. No senior examiner shall be remunerated for moderating his own examination papers.

9. "That the number of examiners in each subject for the Entrance, F. A., B. A. and M. A. examination be as follows :—

FOR ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

English	... 12	Examiners.
Mathematics	... 10	,,
Sanskrit	... 4	,,
Bengali	... 4	,,
Hindi	... 1	,,
Uriya	... 1	,,
Urdu	... 2	,,
French	... 1	,,
History and Geography	... 10	,,

FOR FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.

English	... 4	Examiners
Mathematics	... 4	,,
Sanskrit	... 4	,,
History	... 2	,,
Logic	... 2	,,
Physics	... 4	,,

FOR B. A. AND M. A. EXAMINATIONS.

English	... 3	Examiners.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	... 2	,,
Sanskrit	... 2	,,
History and Political Economy	.. 2	,,
Mental and Moral Science, Logic, &c.	... 2	,,
Chemistry	... 1	,,
Physics	... 1	,,
Botany	... 1	,,
Physiology and Zoology	... 1	,,
Geology, Mineralogy and Physical Geography	... 1	,,

FOR ENTRANCE, FIRST ARTS, B. A. AND M. A. EXAMINATIONS.

Greek and Latin	2 Examiners.
Arabic and Persian	2 ,,

10. "That applicants for examinerships be required to fill in a form containing the following heads :—

1. Name.
2. Profession.
3. Address.
4. Academical Distinctions (with dates).
5. Classes and Subjects taught by.
6. Papers, Books, or Keys written by.
7. If appointed examiners before. If so in what year or years, and in what Subject or Subjects.
8. Subject or Subjects in which the applicant is prepared to examine.

Signature of Applicant.

11. "That all examiners shall send to the Registrar the marks awarded for the answer to each question as well as the total marks as at present.

12. "That there be three Tabulators."

RESOLVED—

That the memorandum be adopted.

49. Read a letter from Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee, submitting for the consideration of the Syndicate certain proposals for making the limits of the subjects as defined in the Regulations co-extensive with those indicated by the text-books for the F. A. and B. A. examinations.

ORDERED—

That the letter be referred to the Boards of Studies in Mathematics and in Physical Science for consideration and report.

50. Read a letter from Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., stating that Mansel's *Prolegomena Logica* and Archer Butler's *Lectures on Ancient Philosophy* are out of print. The

Registrar suggested that these books might be omitted from the list of text-books in Philosophy for the M. A. examination for 1888 and that Martineau's *Types of Ethical Theory*, Sidgwick's *Methods of Ethics* and Ueberweg's *History of Philosophy*, Vol. I, might be substituted for them.

ORDERED—

That the matter be referred to the Board of Studies in Philosophy for consideration and report.

51. Read a letter from Mr. Little, requesting that the remuneration of the tabutator may be increased.

RESOLVED—

That an additional sum of Rs. 100 be paid to Mr. Little.

52. Read a letter from Babu Jaykissen Mukerjee, requesting that Uttarpara College, may be affiliated up to the F. A. standard with effect from the 1st of June, 1887.

RESOLVED—

That an application be made to the Government of India in the Home Department requesting the Governor-General in Council to sanction the affiliation of the Uttarpara College, up to the F. A. standard from the 1st of June, 1887.

53. Read a letter from Babu Girischandra Bose and Babu Bhupalchandra Bose, requesting that the Bangabasi School may be affiliated up to the F. A. standard from the current academical year.

RESOLVED—

That an application be made to the Government of India in the Home Department, requesting the Governor-General in Council to sanction the affiliation of the Bangabasi School up to the F. A. standard from the 1st of June, 1887.

54. Read a letter from Mr. Gasper, requesting that the Robert's Memorial School may be affiliated up to the F. A. standard.

RESOLVED—

That an application be made to the Government of India in the Home Department requesting the Governor-General in Council to sanction the affiliation of the Robert's Memo-

rial School up to the F. A. standard from the 1st of June, 1887.

55. Read a letter from the Managing Committee of the Tejnarayan City School, Bhagalpur, requesting that the Tejnarayan City School may be affiliated up to the F. A. standard and that it may henceforth be called "Tejnarayan Jubilee College."

RESOLVED—

(1) That the Tejnarayan City School be henceforth called the Tejnarayan Jubilee College.

(2) That an application be made to the Government of India in the Home Department requesting the Governor-General in Council to sanction the affiliation of the Tejnarayan Jubilee College up to the F. A. standard from the 1st of June 1887.

56. Read a letter from Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C. I. E., suggesting that Sanskrit or any other classical language may be made a compulsory subject for those candidates who take up Bengali, Hindi or any other vernacular language of India at the Entrance examination.

ORDERED—

To be deferred.

57. Read a letter from Mr. F. Vethecan enquiring if a student who has passed the Cambridge Senior Local examination, can enter the Calcutta Medical College as a regular student for the M. B. degree.

ORDERED—

That the letter be referred to the Faculty of Medicine for consideration and report.

58. Read a letter from Dr. Attypulle enquiring whether a student who has passed the Junior Local Cambridge examination can be allowed to join the Calcutta Medical College in order to qualify himself for the L. M. S. examination of this University.

ORDERED—

That the letter be referred to the Faculty of Medicine for consideration and report.

59. Read a letter from Mr. K. M. Chaterje, the Tagore

Law Lecturer for the year 1886, enquiring whether he can send the manuscript of his Tagore Law Lectures to the Registrar, and stating that he does not require any extra copies of the Lectures for his own use.

ORDERED—

That Mr. K. M. Chaterje, Tagore Law Lecturer for the year 1886, be informed that his lectures must be printed, and that the whole cost of printing them will be paid by the University.

60. The Registrar laid before the Syndicate Opinions from the Heads of affiliated Institutions on an extract from a letter from the Principal, Presidency College, which was forwarded with this office No. 66, dated 3rd May, containing a proposal for changing the time of the Examinations in Arts.

RESOLVED—

That a Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, Mr. Pedler, Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee and Mr. Cotton be appointed to consider and report on the Opinions.

61. Read a letter from the Principal, Medical College, suggesting that certain alterations may be made in the lists of subjects for the 1st and 2nd M. B. examinations.

ORDERED—

That the letter be referred to the Faculty of Medicine for consideration and report.

62. Read an endorsement from the Deputy Comptroller General forwarding a copy of a letter from the Comptroller General to the Secretary to the Government of India, reporting that the accounts of the University of Calcutta for the year 1886-87 have been audited and found to be correct.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

63. With reference to a resolution of the Syndicate at its meeting on the 5th April 1887, regarding the official Report of the meeting of the Senate held on the 4th March 1887, the Registrar laid the printed Report before the Syndicate.

RESOLVED—

That the report be adopted and embodied in the Minutes.

64. The Registrar stated that the appointment of Mr. Heberlet as official Reporter had ended with the last academical year, and that it was necessary either to re-appoint him or to appoint some one else as official Reporter.

ORDERED—

That the appointment of a Reporter be deferred and that Mr. Heberlet be asked to report the next meeting of the Senate.

65. The Registrar laid before the Syndicate the following resolution of the Senate at their annual meeting held on the 16th April 1887, regarding a scheme for encouraging and assisting translations and critical editions of early Vernacular Texts belonging to the Provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

"That the subject be referred back to the Syndicate with a view to ascertain how far the Senate is in a position to devote the funds of the University to the publication of Bengali and Hindi works totally unconnected with scholastic education."

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate have no funds which they have the power to devote to this purpose.

66. The Registrar enquired whether he could pay to the widow of Ramprasanna Mukerjee the remuneration due to him for conducting the Entrance Examination in 1885.

ORDERED—

That the remuneration may be paid to his widow.

67. Read a letter from Mr. Budden enquiring whether he, having passed the 1st B. A. examination of the London University, can be permitted to go in for the B. A. examination of this University.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate recommend to the Senate that the 1st B. A. examination of the London University may, for

the purposes of the B. A. Examination, be taken, in this case, as equivalent to the F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University, and that Mr. Budden may be allowed to go in for the B. A. Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in an affiliated Institution for not less than two academical years.

68. Read an endorsement from the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, forwarding copy of a letter from the Principal, Government Engineering College, Sibpur, with the request that the Principal's letter may be laid before the Syndicate at its next meeting for consideration.

ORDERED—

That the endorsement with copy of the Principal's letter be referred for consideration and report to the Committee appointed for considering and reporting on the Opinions from the Heads of affiliated Institutions, regarding a proposal for changing the time of the Examinations in Arts.

69. The following Entrance remuneration bill was passed:—

Names.	Subjects.	Fee for Setting.	Head Examiners' consultation fee, &c., &c.	Fee for examining answer-papers.	TOTAL.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P.
Rev. K. S. Macdonald ...	English	50 0 0	200 0 0	1,743 0 0	1,993 0 0	51 14 5	1,941 1 7
W. H. Wood, Esq. ...		...	...	929 4 0	929 4 0	24 3 2	905 0 10
Rev. J. Morrison .		...	...	929 4 0	929 4 0	24 3 2	905 0 10
T. R. Read, Esq. ...		...	...	924 12 0	924 12 0	24 1 3	900 10 9
C. A. Andrews, Esq. ...		...	...	927 12 0	927 12 0	24 2 6	903 9 6
A. H. Pirie, Esq. ...		...	...	924 12 0	924 12 0	24 1 3	900 10 9
N. N. Ghose, Esq. ...		...	...	922 8 0	922 8 0	24 0 4	898 7 8
Babu Nilkanta Majumdar ..		...	...	923 4 0	923 4 0	24 0 8	899 3 4
„ Sasibhushan Datta ...		...	...	933 0 0	933 0 0	24 4 9	908 11 3
„ Gaurisankar De ...	Mathematics.	50 0 0	200 0 0	910 0 0	1,160 0 0	30 3 4	1,129 12 8
„ Haridas Gargari ...		...	...	786 15 0	786 15 0	20 7 10	766 7 2
„ Saradaranjan Ray ..		...	..	768 15 0	768 15 0	20 0 4	748 14 8
„ Saratchandra Mukerjee ...		...	...	769 14 0	769 14 0	20 0 9	749 13 3
„ Ramchandra Majumdar ...		...	...	761 7 0	761 7 0	19 13 3	741 9 9
„ Rajkumar Sen ...		...	...	758 4 0	758 4 0	19 11 11	738 8 1
„ Bipinbihari Gupta ...		...	...	772 8 0	772 8 0	20 1 10	752 6 2
„ Nilmani Mukerjee ..		75 0 0	200 0 0	920 4 0	1,195 4 0	31 2 0	1,164 2 0
„ Harischandra Kabiratna ...	Sanskrit and Bengali.	...	...	723 12 0	723 12 0	18 13 6	704 14 6
„ Ramprasanna Mukerjee ...		...	...	432 0 0	432 0 0	11 4 0	420 12 0
„ Adityaram Bhattacharyya ...		...	...	680 4 0	680 4 0	17 11 5	662 8 7
„ Kailaschandra Datta ...		...	...	755 4 0	755 4 0	19 10 8	735 9 4
W. R. Macdonald, Esq. ...	Latin.	25 0 0	...	128 4 0	153 4 0	3 15 10	149 4 2
Rev. A. W. Atkinson ..		25 0 0	...	115 8 0	140 8 0	3 10 6	136 13 6
Miss Adams ...	French	50 0 0	..	51 0 0	101 0 0	2 10 1	98 5 11
Carried over Rs. ...		275 0 0	600 0 0	18,491 11 0	19,366 11 0	504 4 9	18,862 6 3

Names.	Subjects.	Fee for Setting.	Head Examiners' consultation fee, &c., &c.	Fee for examining answer-papers.	Total.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Brought over Rs. ...		275 0 0	600 0 0	18,491 11 0	19,366 11 0	504 4 9	18,862 6 3
Maulavi Ahmad ...	Ar. Ur. & Pers.	50 0 0	...	97 8 0	147 8 0	3 13 5	143 10 7
,, Abul Khair ...		25 0 0	...	651 12 0	676 12 0	17 9 11	659 2 1
Babu Kanailal Sastri ...	Hindi.	25 0 0	...	145 8 0	170 8 0	4 7 0	166 1 0
,, Chaturbhuj Patnaik ...	Uriya.	25 0 0	...	14 4 0	39 4 0	1 0 4	38 3 8
,, Ramprasanna Mukerjee ...	B. Trans.	...	...	281 4 0	281 4 0	7 5 2	273 14 10
,, Gaurisankar Ghosal ...		...	...	723 15 0	723 15 0	18 13 7	705 1 5
,, Golapchandra Sarkar ...		...	...	724 8 0	724 8 0	18 13 10	705 10 2
Maulavi Ahmad ...	Urdu. ,,	...	...	540 0 0	540 0 0	14 1 0	525 15 0
Babu Kanailal Sastri ...	Hindi. ,,	...	...	225 9 0	225 9 0	5 13 11	219 11 1
,, Chaturbhuj Patnaik ...	Uriya. ,,	..	...	25 5 0	25 5 0	0 10 6	24 10 6
A. B. Savage, Esq. ...	Burmese.,,	25 0 0	..	65 10 0	90 10 0	2 5 8	88 4 4
Hari Gopal Padhyay, Esq. ...	Marathi. ,,	...	...	79 5 0	79 5 0	2 1 2	77 3 10
C. Narayan Swamy, Esq. ...	Telugu. ,,	...	...	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 0 5	1 1 7
Kripashankar, Esq. ...	Gujarathi.,,	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 1 10	4 6 2
Babu Dinanath Sen ...	Assamese.,,	...	...	18 9 0	18 9 0	0 7 8	18 1 4
Rev. J. Roberts ...	Khasai	...	...	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 0 5	1 1 7
The Rev. J. P. Ashton ...	History and Geography.	50 0 0	...	...	50 0 0	1 4 10	48 11 2
Babu Krishnabehari Sen ...		...	200 0 0	1,415 4 0	1,615 4 0	38 5 0	1,576 15 0
W. Young, Esq. ...		...	...	687 15 0	687 15 0	17 14 7	670 0 5
J. C. Bose, Esq. ...		...	...	693 9 0	693 9 0	18 0 11	675 8 1
Babu Suryyakumar Adhikari ...		...	...	689 10 0	689 10 0	17 15 4	671 10 8
,, Gobindachunder Das ...		...	...	677 13 0	677 13 0	17 10 4	660 2 8
,, Kalisankar Sukul ...		...	...	694 11 0	694 11 0	18 1 4	676 9 8
,, Sibchandra Gui ...		...	...	682 5 0	682 5 0	17 12 3	664 8 9
,, Bidhubhushan Banerjee ...		...	...	693 0 0	693 0 0	18 0 9	674 15 3
P. Mukerjee, Esq. ...		...	...	687 6 0	687 6 0	17 14 4	669 7 8
Total, Rs. ...		475 0 0	800 0 0	29,013 1 0	30,288 1 0	784 14 3	29,503 2 9

70. The following F. A. remuneration bill was passed:—

Names.	Subjects.	Fee for Setting.	Fee for examining answer-papers.	Total.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
A. C. Edwards, Esq. ...	English.	40 0 0	1,557 0 0	1,597 0 0	41 9 5	1,555 6 7
F. J. Rowe, Esq. ...	"	40 0 0	1,560 0 0	1,600 0 0	41 10 8	1,558 5 4
M. Mowat, Esq. ...	Math.	40 0 0	1,547 0 0	1,587 0 0	41 5 3	1,545 10 9
J. H. Gilliland, Esq. ...	"	40 0 0	1,547 0 0	1,587 0 0	41 5 3	1,545 10 9
Pt. Ramgati Nyayaratna ...	Sanst.	40 0 0	1,251 0 0	1,291 0 0	33 9 11	1,257 6 1
Babu Haraprasad Sastri ...	"	40 0 0	1,251 0 0	1,291 0 0	33 9 11	1,257 6 1
W. E. Macdonald, Esq. ...	Latin.	40 0 0	45 0 0	85 0 0	2 3 5	82 12 7
Rev. A. W. Atkinson ...	"	40 0 0	45 0 0	85 0 0	2 3 5	82 12 7
Maulavi Ahmad ...	Ar. and	80 0 0	230 0 0	310 0 0	8 1 2	301 14 10
" Abul Khair ...	Pers.	80 0 0	231 0 0	311 0 0	8 1 7	302 14 5
J. Wilson, Esq. ...	History.	40 0 0	1,577 0 0	1,557 0 0	40 8 9	1,516 7 3
C. W. R. Tepper, Esq. ...	Logic.	40 0 0	1,530 0 0	1,570 0 0	40 14 2	1,529 1 10
J. Gall, Esq. ...	"	40 0 0	1,527 0 0	1,567 0 0	40 12 11	1,526 3 1
Rev. Father E. Lafont, S. J. ...	Phys.	40 0 0	1,527 0 0	1,567 0 0	40 12 11	1,526 3 1
Dr. D. Frain ...	Botany.	80 0 0	4 0 0	84 0 0	2 3 0	81 13 0
Dr. E. M. Forchhammer ...	Pali.	80 0 0	6 0 0	86 0 0	2 3 10	83 12 2
Miss Adams ...	French.	80 0 0	1 0 0	81 0 0	2 1 9	78 14 3
Total, Rs. ...		880 0 0	15,376 0 0	16,256 0 0	423 5 4	15,832 10 8

71. The following B. A. remuneration bill was passed :—

Names.	Subjects.	Fee for Setting.		Fee for examining papers.		Total.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
		Pass.	Honours.	Pass.	Honours.			
		Rs. As.P.	Rs. As.P.	Rs. As.P.	Rs. As.P.	Rs. As.P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
A. E. Gough, Esq. ...	English.	60 0 0	120 0 0	830 0 0	336 0 0	1,346 0 0	35 0 10	1,310 15 2
Rev. R. J. Bell ...		60 0 0	120 0 0	831 4 0	318 8 0	1,329 12 0	34 9 0	1,295 3 0
W. N. Boutflower, Esq..	Math.	60 0 0	120 0 0	328 12 0	171 8 0	680 4 0	17 11 5	662 8 7
A. Ewbank, Esq. ...		60 0 0	120 0 0	327 8 0	171 8 0	679 0 0	17 10 11	661 5 1
K. K. Bhattacharyya ...	Sanst.	60 0 0	160 0 0	477 8 0	115 8 0	813 0 0	21 2 9	791 13 3
Pt. M. C. Nyayaratna ...		60 0 0	80 0 0	477 8 0	57 12 0	675 4 0	17 9 4	657 10 8
W. R. Macdonald, Esq...	Latin.	60 0 0	120 0 0	2 8 0	7 14 0	190 6 0	4 15 3	185 6 9
Rev. A. W. Atkinson ...		60 0 0	120 0 0	2 8 0	5 4 0	187 12 0	4 14 2	182 13 10
Maulavi Abul Khair ...	Ar. and Pers.	120 0 0	240 0 0	55 0 0	40 4 0	455 4 0	11 13 8	443 6 4
„ Ahmad ...		120 0 0	240 0 0	55 0 0	22 12 0	437 12 0	11 6 4	426 5 8
M. Prothero, Esq. ...	History.	60 0 0	120 0 0	137 8 0	5 4 0	322 12 0	8 6 5	314 5 7
H. M. Percival, Esq. ...		60 0 0	120 0 0	137 8 0	7 14 0	325 6 0	8 7 6	316 14 6
Dr. P. K. Ray ...	Philosophy.	60 0 0	160 0 0	..	189 0 0	409 0 0	10 10 5	398 5 7
Rev. W. Smith ...		60 0 0	160 0 0	635 0 0	...	855 0 0	22 4 3	832 11 9
H. Stephen, Esq. ...		...	...	637 8 0	.	637 8 0	16 9 7	620 14 5
A. Pedler, Esq. ..	Chemy.	120 0 0	80 0 0	53 12 0	42 0 0	295 12 0	7 11 4	288 0 8
W. Booth, Esq. ...	Phys.	120 0 0	160 0 0	431 4 0	85 12 0	797 0 0	20 12 1	776 3 11
Dr. D. Prain ..	Botany.	60 0 0	100 0 0	22 8 0	2 3 0	184 11 0	4 12 11	179 14 1
J. Wood-Mason, Esq. ...	Physy & Zooy	120 0 0	100 0 0	22 8 0	3 8 0	246 0 0	6 6 6	239 9 6
S. A. Hill, Esq. ...	Geoy&P.Geoy	120 0 0	...	2 8 0	...	122 8 0	3 3 0	119 5 0
Total, Rs. ...		1,500 0 0	2,440 0 0	5,467 8 0	1,582 7 0	10,989 15 0	286 1 8	10,703 13 4

(Confirmed)

MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR,
Chairman.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1887.

Comparative Table shewing the number of Candidates sent up from each School or College, the number passed and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject or the passing marks in the aggregate.

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in							
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History and Geo.	Aggregate.	Absent.	Expelled.	Rejected.
Agarpara H. C. E. School ...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Agra Collegiate School ...	43	2	20	2	17	1	2	8	...	...	...	...
Ajmere Government School ...	13	2	7	..	3	...	...	2	.	...	...	...
Akyab Govt. High School ...	6	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albert Collegiate School ..	53	1	12	2	34	7	22	6	...	3	...	...
Allahabad Anglo-Bengali Prepy. Schl.	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...
Allahabad Boys' High School ...	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad A. P. Mission School ...	6	...	2	1	2	...	...	3	.	.	..	...
Allahabad Girls' High School ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad Govt. High School ...	50	6	19	8	13	..	3	7	..	...	...	...
Allahabad Kayastha Pathsala ...	9	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Aligarh Govt. High School ...	26	4	6	7	4	2	...	6	.	...	...	...
Alwar High School ...	2	..	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A. M. E. M. Centennial High Scl., Luck.	27	1	9	..	15	3	1	8	...	1	...	...
Ambala Mission School ...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar Alexandra School ...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar Boys' School ...	4	...	2	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
Amta School ...	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andul H. C. E. School ...	2	...	1	..	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	..
Arbalia J. V. School ...	3	...	2	.	1	...	...	1	.	...	...	...
Ariadaha H. E. School ...	10	2	1	2	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Arrah National Institution ...	11	...	1	2	8	.	...	6	...	...	...	...
Arrah Town School ...	6	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Arrah Zila School ...	15	8	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh C. M. High School ...	5	...	1	1	1	.	1	...	1	...	..	...
Badla H. C. E. School ...	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..
Bagati H. E. School ...	4	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	..
Bagbazar Model School ...	3	..	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Carried over ...	323	36	112	36	109	16	40	50	3	4	..	...

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				Aggregate.	Absent.	Expelled.	Rejected.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History and Geo.				
Brought forward ...	323	36	112	36	109	16	40	50	3	4	...	...
Bagirhat H. C. E. School ...	6	2	...	...	2	1	4	4	...	...	...	...
Bagnan H. E. School ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Baharu H. E. School ...	7	...	5	1	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahraich High School ...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajrajogini H. E. School ...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Balagarh H. C. E. School ...	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Balasore Zila School ...	14	11	3		...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
Balrampur Lyl. Collegiate School ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Bali Rivers Thompson School ...	23	...	6	3	14	5	10	3	...	...	...	..
Ballia High School ..	13	1	4	6	1	...	..	2	...	...	..	...
Baluti H. E. School ...	6	...	4	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	..
Banda Govt. High School ...	8	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bandgora H. E. School ...	5	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Bangabasi School ...	40	8	12	5	13	6	1	1	...	...	...	...
Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy ...	46	7	11	2	21	6	3	21	..	1	...	...
Bankura Zila School ...	20	7	7	2	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...
Bantra H. E. School ...	12	1	2	...	9	5	4	4	...	...	...	...
Banwaribad H. E. School ...	4	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	..	...	...	...
Barabanki High School ...	9	1	4	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	..	..
Barahanagar Ramkrishna's Institution	5	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Barahanagar School ...	7	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...
Barari H. C. E. School ...	6	3	...	...	.	1	1	1	...	...	..	...
Barasat Govt. School ...	14	3	4	1	6	1	1	...	...	.	...	...
Bareilly High School ...	27	9	14	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..
Baripur School ...	5	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	..	..	..	...
Barisa H. C. E. School ...	7	2	2	...	3	1	2	1	...	...	.	...
Barisal Zila School ...	38	11	22	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Barpeta High School ...	5	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Barrackpur Govt. School ...	7	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...		..
Basirhat Municipal School ...	4	. .	2	...	2	...	1	...			.	..
Batala Chris. Boys' Boarding School	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Behala H. C. E. School ...	10	2	3	2	3	2	2	1	..			..
Behar H. E. School ..	9	...	5	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	..
Behar National Institution ...	19	...	10	1	7	4	...	7	..	...	..	..
Benares B. P. School ...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Benares Collegiate School ...	44	19	14	1	1		5	6	..	...	...	...
Berhampur Collegiate School ...	11	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Bethune School ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Carried over ...	782	150	278	80	211	53	85	105	7	5	...	...

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in							
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History and Geo.	Aggregate.	Absent.	Expelled.	Rejected.
Brought forward ...	782	150	278	80	211	53	85	105	7	5	...	..
Bhadruk School ...	4	2	1	...	1	...	...	..	...		...	...
Bhagalpur T. N. City School ..	6	1	5	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Bhagalpur Zila School ...	23	5	12	2	1		2	...	.	1	...	...
Bhastara School ...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	.	..		...
Bhola H. E. School ...	2	.	2	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Birbhum School ..	24	7	7	5	2	1	2	2		..	.	...
Bishenpur H. E. School ...	11	1	2	2	2	3	3	3		...	...	...
Bishop Cotton School, Simla ...	6	1	...	. .	...	1	5	...	.	...	.	...
B. M. Girls' School, Delhi ...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	2		..	...	...
Bogra Zila School .	8	6	2		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boinchi B. L. Institution ...	6	.	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Bora H. C. School .	1		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School	8	2	5	1	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Brajamohan Institution, Barisal ...	10	2	6	2	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Broughton Institution	14		...	1	11	3	3	6	.	1	.	...
Burdwan Raj Collegiate School ...	32	8	15	5	3	...	...	1	1	...		...
Burdwan Muncipal School ...	14	2	2	8	1	...	..	...	1	..	.	...
Cachar High School ...	8	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	1	1	..	...
C. M. School, Bhagalpur ...	4	...	2		1	1	...	1			.	...
C. M. S. Boarding School, Calcutta ..	4	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	..		...	...
C. M. S. Normal School, Benares ...	2	..	1	..	.	1	...	...	...		...	...
C. M. S. School, Garden Reach ...	3	...	3	..	...	...	...	...		.	...	...
Calcutta Aryan Institution ...	15	..	1	1	13	3	7	2	..	...	...	...
Calcutta Girls' School ...	2	1	1	.	...	..	...	...			..	...
Calcutta Free School ...	2	1	1	.		...		...	.	.	...	...
Calcutta Institution ...	19	1	1	2	14	5	12	6	..	1	..	...
Calcutta Jubilee Institution ..	14	1	1	2	9	4	5	3		1		...
Calcutta Madrasa ...	18	6	8	4	..	...	...	..			...	...
Calcutta Training Academy ...	14	...	2	3	9	5	9	4	..	..	..	...
Canning College, Lucknow ...	36	7	19	3	5	..	2	3	1	..	...	...
Catwa H. E. School ...	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	..	.	..	...
Cautai School ..	2	1	1	.	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	...
Cawnpur Christ Church School ...	9	1	1	1	6	1	1	5			...	...
Cawnpur Memorial School ...	3	1	.	...	..	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Cawnpur Zila School ...	13	1	7	3		..	2	...	.	..	...	...
Chakdighi Saradaprasad Institution...	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandernagar School ...	12	1	3	1	7	1	7	2	...	..	..	...
Chapra Academy ...	27	1	6	3	11	5	6	12	1	...	...	..
Chapra Zila School .	31	4	12	9	2	...	3	5	.	..	..	...
Chatmohar Sambhunath School . .	5	..	3	1	1	..	...	...		...	..	...
Carried over	1208	218	421	149	312	90	156	166	13	10		...

Names of Institutions	Number of Candidates	Passed in the			Failed in							
		First Division	Second Division	Third Division	English	Mathematics	Second Language	History and Geo.	Aggregate	Absent	Expelled	Rejected.
Brought forward	1208	218	421	149	312	90	156	166	13	10		..
Chatra H C E School	6	4	1	1	.		.			.		..
Chhatarpur High School	3		2				.	1				..
Chittagong Municipal School	6		3	2	1		.					..
Chittagong Collegiate School	20	1	16	1	2	.	1		.		.	..
Christ Church School	1		1		.		.	..				..
Chuadanga H E School	6		1	1	4	1	..	..				..
Church Mission School, Lucknow	15		2	1	10	2	1	7		1		.
Chybasa Zila School	1	1	.				.					.
City Collegiate School S Branch	12	1	1	1	8	2	5	3		1		.
City Collegiate School	68	7	26	9	24	2	8	4	2			.
City School Nagpur	34	9	16	3	4	.	2	1				.
Commillah Zila School	15	6	8		...			1				..
Cotton Institution	7				6	1	3	2		1		.
Dacca Collegiate School	64	23	19	11	2	1		5	2	1		.
Dacca Model H E. School	4	1			3	2	1	2				.
Dacca Madrasa	10	1	3	1	2	2	..	2		1		..
Dacca Jagannath Collegiate School	89	18	29	17	17	6	8	12		1		..
Dacca Pogose School	69	8	19	16	20		2	14				..
Dall's High School	5	..	2	1	1	1	1	1		1		.
Darbar School Jodhpur	5	..	2	2	1	1	.	.	.			.
Darbhanga Raj School	13	2	7	2	2		.	..				.
Dasghara School	2	1	1			.	..	.				..
Daulatpur H E School	5		2	2	1	.		...				.
Debrugarh High School	6	3	..			..	...					3
Dehra Dun Mission School	2		2	.		..	..	..	.			..
Dehra Dun Training School	1	.	1	..			...					..
Deogarh School	11	2	1	3	4	2	3	3				..
Dewas High School	5		1	2	2	1	..	1				.
Dhankhuria H E School	8	2	2	2	2	.	..	.				.
Dhar High School	4	.	3	1		.	..	..		.		..
Dhubri High School	5	3	2	...		..		..		.		.
Dighapatia H C E School	5	.	4							1		..
Dinajpur Zila School	6	1	2		.		1	2	1			.
Dinapur Aided School	3		1			1	1			..		.
Diocesan Boys' School, Naini Tal	4	2	2				.					.
Diocesan Girls' School, Naini Tal	5	5					..			.		.
Donogh School, Jamalpur	4	1			3	2	.	3		.	..	..
Doveton College	19	10		5	3	1	1					.
Carried over	1756	330	603	233	434	118	194	230	18	18		3

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in							
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History and Geo.	Aggregate.	Absent.	Expelled.	Rejected.
Brought forward ...	1756	330	603	233	434	118	194	230	18	18	...	3
Doveton Institution ..	7	1	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...
Dumka Zila School ...	5	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Dumraon Maharajas School ...	5	.	2	1	1	1	...	2		..	.	...
Edulji Rustomji's School ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...		..
Edward Mission School, Peshawar ...	5	...	1	1	2	...	...	3	..	..	...	..
Faridpur Zila School ...	15	4	7	3	1	...	...	1		...	..	...
Farakabad Mission School ...	10	...	3	2	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Farakabad Govt. High School ...	7	1	4	.	2	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
F. C. Institution, Calcutta ...	38	2	17	3	10	...	5	1	.	2	...	...
F. C. Institution, Chinsurah ...	43	...	12	4	23	11	20	15	2	1	...	...
F. C. Institution, Nagpur ...	42	5	19	7	10	.	4	2	...	...	.	...
F. C. Normal School ...	2	...	1		...	...	...	1	.	...	...	..
Feni H. C. E. School ...	3	1	.	1	1	...	...	1		.		...
Ferozepur District School ...	2	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	..		...	...
Fyzabad Govt. High School ...	21	4	10	1	6	...	...	3	..	...	...	...
Gaibandha H. E. School ..	5	..	2	2	...	1	...	1	..	.	...	...
Garbhabanipur H. C. E. School ...	4	...	3	..	1	...	...	..		...	...	...
Gauhati High School ...	12	2	6	1	...	1	...	2	1	.	...	...
Gaya English School .	15	...	3	1	10	3	1	6	...	...	..	...
Gaya Sahebganj School ..	20	5	7	5	3	...	...	1	...	.	...	...
Gaya Zila School ...	20	8	7	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	..
General Assembly's Institution ...	52	9	13	12	10	5	10	7	1	2	...	...
Ghatal Municipal School ...	8	1	6	1	...	..	...	.	.	.	...	...
Ghazipur Victoria School ...	20	3	6	...	8	2	...	9		...	...	...
Ghazipur Mission H. School ..	15	...	7	...	8	1	1	3	...	..	...	...
Giridhi H. E. School ...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	...
Girls' Mission School, Almora ...	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	.	.	...	...
Goalanda H. E. School ...	3	...	...	1	1	..	...	1	..	1	...	...
Gobardanga H. E. School ..	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	..
Gorakhpur C. M. High School ...	20	...	7	1	7	5	3	12	..		...	...
Gonda High School ...	6	...	2	...	3	...	...	2	..	..	...	...
Gosain Durgapur H. E. School ...	4	..	...	..	4	1	1	2	..	..	...	...
Graham H. E. School, Taugail ...	8	1	3	4		...	...	...	...	..		..
Habiganj Institution ...	5	1	2	.	1	..	..	1	..		...	...
Habiganj High School ..	8	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	1		...	...
Halisahar H. C. E. School ...	16	1	6	3	4	4	4	1	...		...	..
Hardoi High School ...	10	1	5	2	2	..	...	...	.	.	..	..
Carried over ...	2220	383	773	296	562	158	250	313	23	24	...	3

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				Aggregate.	Absent.	Expelled.	Rejected.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History and Geo.				
Brought forward ...	2220	383	773	296	562	158	250	313	23	24	...	3
Hare School ...	73	23	25	7	16	..	8	1	2	1		...
Harinavi A. S. School ...	6	2	4	..	..		...	...	.		...	...
Hashara Kalikisor School ..	4	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	...
Hazaribagh Zila School ...	8	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Hindu School ...	75	15	26	8	23	1	8	2	.	3	..	...
Hitampur H. E. School ...	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	2		.		...
Howrah Bible H. C. E. School ...	6	.	4	...	2	1	1	1				...
Howrah Government School ...	20	3	8	3	4	...	...	...	1	1	.	..
Hughli Branch School ...	37	11	12	7	4	2	4	1	.	...	...	...
Hughli Collegiate School ...	47	23	19	3	...	...	1	...		1	...	...
Hume's High School, Etawah ...	12	2	3	...	6	...	3	2	1	...		...
Ilsoba Mondlye School ...	2	...	...	1	...	.	...	...	1	...	...	...
Indore English Madrasa	6	2	3	1	.	...	...	...	.	..		...
Indore Canadian Mission School ...	5	...	2	2	1	..	...	...	...	.	...	...
Islampur H. E. School ...	3	2	1	..	...		...	.	...	...	...	...
Jabbalpur Collegiate School ...	63	10	18	10	24	.	7	2	...	.	...	...
Jabbalpur C. M. High School ...	10	...	5	1	3	...	2	...	..	...		...
Jagatballabhpur H. C. E. School ...	8	2	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Jahanabad H. E. School ...	6	1	2	3	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri Zila School	9	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Jamalpur H. C. E. School ...	9	4	4	...	.	...	...	...		1	...	...
Janai Training School ...	7	1	3	1	..	...	2	...	...	..	...	...
Jangipur H. E. School ...	6	1	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Jara H. E. School ...	6	1	5		...	...	...		...	..	...	...
Jaunpur C. M. High School ...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaunpur Zila School ...	7	1	3	.	3	...			...	..	...	...
Jaynagar Institution ...	9	1	2	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	...	...
Jaynarayan's College, Benares ...	10		7	2	...	...	1		.		...	...
Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar ...	9	5	2	1	...		...	1	..		.	...
Jessore Zila School ...	11	2	7	...	2	...	...	..			...	.
Jeypur Maharaja's College ...	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Jhalarapatan Durbar High School ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
Jhenida H. E. School. ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	.	...	...
Jorhat High School ...	7	3	2	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jirat Chandrakona School ...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalaskati H. E. School ...	5	1	1	. .	1	...	...	2	1	.	.	...
Kalia H. E. School ...	12	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	...	1	...	...
Kalighat H. E. School. ..	25	4	6	3	12	1	4	2	1	..	..	..
Carried over	2762	520	973	357	676	169	299	334	31	32	...	4

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				Aggregate.	Absent.	Expelled.	Rejected.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History and Geo.				
Brought forward ...	2762	520	973	357	676	169	299	334	31	32		4
Kalna F. C. Mission School ...	8	...	2	3	2	...	2	1	.	...	..	...
Kalna Maharaja's School ...	8	2	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...
Kandi School, Berhampur	19	8	4	3	3	..	2	1	...	...	...	...
Katak Mission English High School...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kendrapara H. E. School ...	5	2	1	...		1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Kesab Academy ...	29	2	7	1	16	8	8	8	...	...	..	...
Khanakul K. Institution ..	5	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna Zila School ...	11	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kisorganj School ...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Konnagar H. C. E. School ...	7	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krishnagar A. V. School ...	11	1	4	4	2	.	...	2	.	...	..	...
Krishnagar Collegiate School ...	40	12	20	2	5	1	3	...	...	...		...
Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution	15	2	4	6	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Kumarkhali H. C. E. School ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kusthia H. E. School ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Kyekala H. C. E. School ...	5	1	1	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
Lahore Boys' High School ...	6	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Lahore Mission School ..	5	1	4		...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Lahore District School ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore D. A. V. High School ...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...		.	...	...
Lakhimpur Government High School	3	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmannath H. E. School ...	4	..	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Lalbag Girls' High School ...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
La Martiniere College, Calcutta	8	5	3	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...
L. M. College, Benares ...	28	2	6	3	10	4	5	11	1	...	...	...
L. M. S School, Baduria ...	1	...	.	1	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
L. M. S. School, Old Taliganj ...	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur ...	39	6	10	5	18	...	2	3	.	...	...	...
L. M. S. School, Khagra ...	10	...	7	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Lauhajang High School ...	6	...	2	...	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
Lauhajang H. C. E. School ..	10	...	2	2	5	4	5	5	...	.	...	...
Local Mission Sch. Midnapur ...	13	..	4	4	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
Loretto House ...	1	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Loretto School ...	2	2	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiana Govt. High School	1	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiana Mission School ..	7	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	.	..	...
Madaripur H. C. E. School ...	3	1	1	1	...	..	...	.	...	...		...
M. A. O. School, Amritsar ...	5	1	.	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
M. A. O. College, Aligarh ...	34	3	14	5	5	4	1	11	...	.		...
Carried over ...	3134	594	1099	408	767	194	339	389	33	34	...	4

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				Aggregate.	Absent.	Expelled.	Rejected.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History and Geo.				
Brought forward ..	3134	594	1099	408	767	194	339	389	33	34	...	4
Magura H. E. School ...	9	...	4	2	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
Mahanad F. C. Institution ...	4	...	1	...	1	..	2	...	...	...	...	...
Maharaja Narendra Krishna's H. C. E. School, Hatuganj ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maharani Sarnamayi's H. C. A. V. Schl., Ulipur ...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahestala H. E. School ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Mahomedan Anglo-Arabic Scl., Patna	18	1	2	5	8	4	1	8	..	...	...	...
Mainpuri Mission High School .	8	1	1	...	5	1	...	1	...	1	.	...
Maisadal H. E. School ...	11	3	6	1	1	...	1	1	..	...	...	...
Maldah Zila School ...	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manikganj H. C. E. School ...	7	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Mankar H. C. E. School ...	8	...	2	2	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Matihari Zila School ...	6	1	2	...	2	...	1	2	...	.	..	...
Maulmein Govt. High School ...	8	1	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Meherpur H. E. School ...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mergui Government School ...	6	...	1	...	4	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
Metropolitan Institution ...	75	19	32	8	8	3	4	6	..	4	...	...
Metropolitan Instn. S. Branch ...	38	6	9	10	2	3	3	6	3	1	...	..
Metropolitan Instn. Bowbazar Branch	62	10	18	13	8	5	10	14	...	1	...	...
Meerut C. M. High School ...	4	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	.	...	...	...
Meerut Govt. High School ...	12	...	8	...	4	.	...	3	...	.	...	...
Midnapur Collegiate School ..	21	7	9	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
Mirzapur L. M. S. High School ...	5	...	2	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Mirzapur Government High School ...	8	...	4	..	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Monghyr Zila School ...	15	5	9	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moradabad Govt. High School ...	14	3	6	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	..
Mozufferpur Mukerjee's Seminary ...	12	3	6	2	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Mozufferpur Zila School ...	13	4	7	1	...	...	1	...	.	...	...	...
Mugkalyan H. C. E. School ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
Munsiganj H. E. School ...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..
Murarichand H. School Sylhet ...	13	1	6	1	1	2	1	3	.	1		...
Muragachha H. C. E. School ...	7	...	...	...	6	3	5	5	1	..	.	...
Mussoorie School ...	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	.	...	...	..
Muttra High School ...	10	2	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh Institution ...	26	3	11	3	4	1	1	7	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh Zila School ...	25	7	8	3	5	...	...	5	1	...	...	...
Nabadwip Hindu School ...	12	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur School ...	12	...	...	3	9	1	3	4		...	...	...
Naldanga Bhushan School ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narayanganj H. E. School ...	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Carried over ...	3635	687	1282	474	860	225	376	476	39	43	.	4

Names of Institutions	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				Aggregate	Absent	Expelled	Rejected.
		First Division	Second Division	Third Division.	English.	Mathematics	Second Language	History and Geo				
Brought forward ..	3635	687	1282	474	860	225	376	476	39	43		4
Narit H C E School	2		1		...		..	...			1	.
Nattore Municipal and Rashid School	3	1	2		..		..					.
Nawab Abdul Gunny's Free School, Dacca	11	1	2	3	4	1	2	2	1			.
Nawabganj Sridhar Bansidhar School	10		3	1	4	1	3	2		1		.
Nawab's High School, Murshedabad	9		7	1	.			1				..
Newgong H E School	1		.		1	.	1	1				..
New Indian School	38	3	14	5	12	5	7	3			.	..
Nibodhia H E School ..	6	1	4		1							..
Nimta H E School	3		1		2		2	1				..
Noakhali Zila School ..	10	8	2		..	.						.
Northbrook School ..	1		1		..	.	..					.
Nowgong Cant H School .	2	.	2			.	..	.				..
Nowgong High School .	2		.	2	.	.	..					..
Oriental Seminary ..	19	4	6	5	4	..	1					..
Oxford Mission School ..	2	2	.		.	.	...	.				..
Pabna Zila School ..	11	4	6	1	..	.	...	.				.
Pakur H E School ..	7	5	..	1	..	.	.	.	1			..
Palamow Govt School ..	5	3	1	1		.						.
Pandra H E School	9	1	3	3	1		1	1				.
Parjana Mukundanath H. E. School .	5	.	4	1	...	..	.					..
Patiya H E School ..	4	1	1		1	1	1	1	1			..
Patna City School .	13	5	1	3	2	1	2	2				..
Patna Collegiate School ..	22	14	7		.	.	..	1				..
Perozepur H C E School ..	7	1	3		3	1	.	2				..
Pertabgarh Zila School .	5	1	4		...						.	.
P Gopinathpur School .	5		1	1	3	2	2	2				..
Piyarimohan Academy, Katak ..	7	.	6	1		..	.					..
Private Academy ..	1				1		1	1				..
Private Students	218	10	43	28	97	39	44	77	4	5	1	..
Puri Zila School .	5	2	2				.	1				..
Purnia Zila School	5		4			.		1				..
Puruliia Government School .	9	2	4		1		1	2				...
Puthia H E School .	4	1	2	1	..	..	.		.			...
Rai Bareilly High School .	5	.	5		.						.	..
Rajagram A S School .	7	1	6		...	.						..
Rajshahye Collegiate School ..	32	9	18	3	1	.	1	.				.
Rampurhat School	7	4	3									.
Ramsay Collegiate, School Almorah	11	..	6	3	.	.	1	1	.			.
Carried over .	4158	771	1457	538	998	276	446	578	46	49	2	4

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in							
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History and Geo.	Aggregate.	Absent.	Expelled.	Rejected.
Brought forward ...	4158	771	1457	538	998	276	446	578	46	49	2	4
Ranaghat H. A. V. School ...	8	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	..		...
Ranchi Zila School ...	14	3	5	1	2	...	2	4	1	..		...
Rangoon Baptist College ...	5	...	...	.	4	4	...	2	...	...		..
Rangoon Convent School ...	4	1	2	...		...	1	...	...	...		..
Rangoon Government High School ...	24	2	12	2	6	3	3	4	...	1		...
Rangpur Zila School ...	13	5	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Ravenshaw Collegiate School ...	20	10	9	..	..	...		1	...	...		...
Ray's Entrance School, Commillah ...	14	1	3	1	6	3	6	7	2			...
Residency College Indore ...	5	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...		...
Rewah High School ...	4	..	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	1		..
Ripon Collegiate School ...	66	14	32	4	4	5	9	7	...	1		...
Ripon Collegiate School, Kidderpur Branch ...	26	3	7	4	12	2	3	5	...	...	.	..
Rowile School ...	1	...	..		1	1	...	...		...		..
Robert's Memorial School ...	12	...	3	2	2	6	3	3	..	...		...
Ruplal Raghunath School, Dacca ...	47	1	9	9	28	2	5	13	...	..	.	...
Rutlam Central College ...	4	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...		...
Sadhuhati H. E. School ...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...		...
Saharanpur Mission School ...	5	...	...	2	2	...	...	3		...		..
Sagar High School ...	17	...	5	2	1	1	5	2		...	2	..
Sambalpur High School ...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...		...	...
Sanskrit Collegiate School ...	17	3	6	1	7	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Santipur Municipal School ...	12	3	7	.	2	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Santosh Jahnabhi School ...	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Sasseram School ...	3		...	2	1	...	1	1			.	..
Searsole H. E. School ...	17	6	6	3	...	1	...	..	1	..	...	...
Seoni Mission School ...	5	1	1	.	2	...	...	..	1		...	..
Serajganj Banwarilal School ...	9	3	3	1	1	..	1		1	...	...	...
Serampur Union Institution ...	7	1	3	2	1	...		..	...	...	...	..
Shahjehanpur High School ...	10	3	6	1			...	...	.	.	...	...
Shazadpur H. E. School ...	6	...	5		...	...	...	...	.	1	...	..
Shillong Mission H. E. School ...	7	1	1	3	1	...	1	.	.	1	...	...
Shibpur H. C. E. School ...	17	3	4	1	9	6	4	6	..	..	..	
Sibsagar High School ...	11	1	1	.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Seal's Free College ...	11	...	...	2	9	5	5	3	...	..	..	...
Simla Bengal Academy ...	5	...	2	1	1	...	2	1		...	...	...
Sitapur High School ...	7	1	2	..	4	...	...	1	...	.	...	...
Sodepur H. E. School ...	6	...	4	2	..	...	.	...	.	...	...	..
Carried over ...	4611	845	1612	591	1113	319	498	644	52	54	4	11

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in							
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History and Geo.	Aggregate.	Absent.	Expelled.	Rejected.
Brought forward ...	4611	845	1612	591	1113	319	498	644	52	54	4	11
South Suburban School, Bhowanipur...	32	7	10	4	10	2	7	3	...	..	..	..
St. Francis DeSale's School, Nagpur	12	3	2	2	3	3	3	3			.	...
St. George's College, Mussoorie ...	6	...	3	1			1	1	1	..		..
St. James' School, Calcutta ...	2	1		...	1		..	..	..			...
St. John's College, Agra ...	10	1	2	2	5		1	2	.	.		...
St. Joseph's Convent, Maulmein ...	4	...	1	..	...	3	...	...			..	...
St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling ...	3	.	2	...	...	1	1	1	..		..	..
St. Mary's Instn., Chandernagar ...	10	5	2	2	1	.	1	.	.		..	..
St. John's College S. P. G. Rangoon...	5	...	3	2	...	..	.	...	.	.	...	..
St. Paul's High School, Rangoon ...	5	..	1	2	..	.	1	.	..	1	..	..
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling ..	11	2	1	3	...	...	2	3	.	1	.	...
St. Peter's College, Agra ...	3	...	2		1	..	1	.	.	..	...	...
St. Thomas' School, Howrah ...	1	1	. .	.	.		.	.			...	...
St. Xavier's College ..	21	7	5	5	1	1	3		1	.	..	..
State Shool, Charkhari ...	1	...	1		...	...	..	...			...	...
Sultanpur Zila School ...	8	1	1	2	4	1	...	1	..	.	...	...
Sutna School	3	...	...	2	...	...		1	..		...	...
Sylhet National Institution ..	14	2	1	6	3	...	2	2	1	..	..	...
Sylhet Govt. High School ..	30	5	19	2	2	1	2	2		.	...	..
Taki Government School ...	6	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	..		..	...
Tamluk Hamilton School ...	10	5	3	1	...	1	...	1	...		...	...
Tarakeswar Free H. C. E. School ..	6	...	1	1	3	..	2	.	1	...	...	...
Teachers ..	44	3	12	11	14	3	3	8	1	.	..	...
Teghoria H. E. School .	3	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	..		..	...
Telinipara Bhadreswar School ...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
Tezpur High School ...	6	...	3	2	1	...	...	..	..	..	...	...
Tikari H. C. E. School. ...	5	...	2	.	2		...	3	...	..	...	..
Town School, Midnapur ..	14	3	6	3	1	1	1	1	.		.	.
Trinity College, Kandy ...	4	1	2	.	1	...	..		.	...		...
Uluberia H. E. School· ...	2		1	1	...	..	.	..	..			..
Unao High School ..	7	1	2	1	3	...	..	1	..	.	.	..
University College ...	15	1	3	1	7	3	7	3	..	.	.	..
Uttarpara School ...	31	6	16	4	2		1	..	1	.	1	
Victoria College, Agra ...	7		...		7	1	3	6	..	.	...	..
Victoria Collegiate School, Naral ...	12	4	7	1	...	...	...		...	...	..	..
Wesley College, Colombo ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	.	...
Wood Stock School ...	2	2			...	...	...	...	...	...		..
Zoroastrian School, Mhow ...	2	...	1	1	...	...		...	..	...	...	..
Total ...	4974	910	1732	656	1187	341	541	687	58	56	5	11

F. A. EXAMINATION, 1887.

Comparative Table shewing the number of candidates sent up from each Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject or the passing marks in the aggregate.

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in								
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	Physics.	History.	Logic.	Absent.	Expelled.	Aggregate.
Agra College ...	32	..	6	13	7	8	2	9	3	1	..	.	1
Albert College ...	36	1	2	10	12	9	5	4	1	7	3	...	1
Bareilly College ...	10	..	4	1	2	3	4	.	...		.	...	...
Benares College ...	22	.	5	7	5	8	1	..		.	.	...	...
Berhampur College ...	21	2	4	6	7	7	4	1	1	3	1	...	...
Bethune School ...	2			..	1	2	2		...	1	...	...	..
Bishop's College ...	3		2		.	...	...		.	...	...	.	1
Bishop Cotton School ...	1		1		..	..	..	.	...	..	...	.	...
Burdwan Raj College ...	85	1	11	31	34	20	13	7	4	13	...	...	2
Calcutta Madrasa ...	20	..	1	9	6	7	...	3	3	4	.	..	..
Canning College, Lucknow ...	22	1	3	12	5	3	..	2	...	1	.	.	...
Chittagong College ...	18	.	2	7	9	7	4	1	1	1	.	.	...
City College ...	62	1	14	15	21	18	14	1	2	6	4	..	1
Dacca College ..	68	3	27	15	19	15	6	6	1	5		..	...
Dacca Jagannath College ...	80	3	15	33	21	15	12	5	2	4	1	.	1
Doveton College ..	6	1	1	1	3	2	1	.	...	1	.		
Free Church Institution, Calcutta ...	55	2	9	13	17	17	16	3	1	13			1
Fyzabad High School ..	7			2	4	4	..	1	...	2	..	.	..
General Assembly's Institution .	107	4	14	39	26	33	30	11	8	9	3	1	2
Government College, Lahore ..	1				1	1		1	...	1		..	...
Hislop College, Nagpur ...	12		3	4	4	1	1	.	.	1	.	..	...
Hughli College ..	40	5	13	12	5	5	1	..	...	2	1	.	2
Jabbalpur College ..	14	1	7	4	1	.	...	.	...	..	1		...
Jaypur Maharaja's College ...	2		.	1	.	1	...	..	..	...		..	..
Krishnagar College .	25	3	8	7	3	1	2	.	1	..	2	..	1
La Martiniere College .	2	.	1		...	1	...	..	.				..
L. M. College, Benares	3		1	1	1	1	.	1	...	.		.	..
L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur ..	22	2	3	9	7	2	3	.	..	.			..
Carried over	778	30	157	252	221	191	121	56	28	75	16	1	13

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in						Absent.	Expelled.	Aggregate.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	Physics.	History.	Logic.			
Brought forward ...	778	30	157	252	221	191	121	56	28	75	16	1	13
Metropolitan Institution ...	178	3	27	53	54	49	46	14	6	17	6	1	6
Midnapur College ...	18		6	6	4	3	2	1	1	1	..		..
Morris College, Nagpur ...	7	..	4	3		...	...	..		.			..
Muir Central College, Allahabad ...	35	...	9	15	6	6	1	2	2	5	...	..	...
M. A. O. College, Aligarh ...	17	..	1	10	3	2	...	2	1	1	..		2
Oriental College, Lahore ...	2	.		1	1	1	1		1	...	..	..	..
Patna College ...	97	5	15	36	22	26	13	9	4	9	2	..	1
Prince of Wales' College, Moratuwa...	2	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	...	..	..	..	..
Presidency College ..	73	12	20	18	14	8	13	3	3	5	2	...	1
Rajshahye College ...	28	2	6	11	4	2	4		...	..	..	...	1
Ramsay College ...	7	1	...	2	2	2	3	..	...	.	..	..	...
Rangoon College ...	7	..	5	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Ravenshaw College, Katak ...	17	1	7	4	2	...	4	1	...		..	..	..
Ripon College ...	103	1	12	33	33	30	17	8	11	15	3	..	5
Sanskrit College ...	17	1	2	4	8	6	3	..	...	2			...
St. John's College ...	3	..	...	2			...	...	...	...	1	..	...
St. Paul's School ...	1	..		..	...		.		...		1	..	...
St. Xavier's College ...	88	5	19	25	25	22	18	9	4	14	2	...	1
Teachers ...	79	..	1	20	44	33	14	17	6	16	3	..	1
University College ...	20	..	1	6	11	9	5	3	2	7	.	...	2
Total ...	1577	61	293	501	456	392	266	125	69	167	36	2	33

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1887.

Comparative Table shewing the number of candidates sent up from each Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks alloted to each subject or the passing marks in the aggregate.

A. COURSE.

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed			Failed in						Absent.	Honors in two branches.
		With Honors in the		Without Honors.	English.	Philosophy.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History.	Aggregate.		
		First Division.	Second Division.									
Agra College ..	10	...	13	2	..	...	...	...	..	.	...	5
Ajmere College ...	1	..	...	1	.		...	...	...	...	.	...
Benares College ...	3	...	...	2	1	.	..	...	1	...	...	...
Bethune School ...	2	..	1	1				...	...	...	..	...
Canning College, Lucknow ...	17	1	2	8	5	4	..	..	..	1	...	...
City College ...	34	1	2	16	10	3	2	3	3	1	...	..
Dacca College	26	3	3	7	7	3	1	1	...	4	...	...
Free Church Institution, Calcutta	53	2	9	21	15	6	1	1	2	3	1	1
General Assembly's Institution ...	96	...	18	41	18	7	5	5	1	8	2	...
Hislop College, Nagpur ...	4	...	1	2	.	.	...	1	...		...	...
Hughli College ...	16	2	1	4	3	2	2	2	..	..	. .	...
L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur	8			4	3	1	2	.	.	.	...	...
M. A. O. College, Aligarh ..	11	..	5	3	3	..	...	2		.	1	1
Metropolitan Institution ...	114	4	10	60	20	16	10	15	1	3	1	2
Morris College, Nagpur ...	5	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	.	...	..	...
Muir Central College, Allahabad ...	17	1	6	8	1		...	1	...	...	1	1
Patna College ...	24	1	5	7	3	5	4	...	...	2	..	...
Presidency College ..	34	7	11	15	4	1	2	1	...	1	1	6
Rajshaye College ...	6	. .	1	2	2	..	..	1	...	...	...	...
Ravenshaw College, Katak ..	2	...	.	2	.		...	...	..	..	...	...
St. Xavier's College ..	8	1	5	2	1	..	1	...	...		...	1
Teachers ...	65	.	1	24	19	13	6	7	1	4	4	
Total ...	556	23	94	236	115	62	36	40	9	27	11	17

B. COURSE.

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed			Failed in						
		With Honors in the		Without Honors.	English.	Mathematics.	Physics and Chemistry.	Physiology, Botany & Zoology.	Aggregate.	Absent.	Honors in two branches.
		First Division.	Second Division.								
Agra College ...	6	1	3	1	2	2	1	...	...	..	1
Benares College ..	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	.	1	...
Canning College, Lucknow	3	...	2	..	..	1	...	...		...	...
City College ..	28	...	...	11	5	11	9	1	...	...	...
Dacca College ..	24	...	6	5	5	8	3	...	2	...	1
F. C. Institution, Calcutta ...	4	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	..	...
G. A. Institution ...	31	1	1	8	3	15	12	1	1	2	..
Hughli College .	15	...	2	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	...
Jabbalpur College ...	3	...	...	3	...		...	.	...	..	...
Krishnagar College ...	3	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
L. M. College, Benares ...	4	...	1	2	..	1	...	...	..	...	...
Metropolitan Institution ..	13	...	...	6	1	5	4	...	1	..	...
M. B. ..	1		.	1	...	...	...	...	...		...
Muir Central College, Allahabad	15	1	4	6	2	2	2	...	1	1	1
Patna College .	6	...	1	3	1	2		...	...	...	...
Presidency College ..	43	6	13	6	8	20	13	2	...	1	6
Rajshahye College ...	10	...	...	2	4	3	3	...	..	2	..
Rangoon College ..	2	...	..	...	...	1	1	.	...	...	...
Ravenshaw College, Katak ..	8	2	...	2	1	2	...	3	...	...	...
St. Xavier's College ...	6	...	...	1	...	3	4	...	...	1	..
Teachers ..	18	...	...	6	5	11	6	1	..	..	...
Total ..	247	12	36	74	43	89	61	9	6	9	9

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 1.

THE 24TH JUNE.

Present:

DR. E. A. BIRCH, *President in the Chair.*

RAI KANAILAL DE, BAHADUR, C. I. E.
DR. JAGABANDHU BOSE.
BABU SURYYAKUMAR SARBADHIKARI.
„ LALMADHAB MUKERJEE, L. M. S.
DR. S. C. MACKENZIE.
BABU DEBENDRANATH RAY, L. M. S.
C. J. H. WARDEN, ESQ.
BABU TARAPRASANNA RAY.
MAULAVI ZAHIRUDDIN AHMAD, L.M.S.

72. The Faculty met to consider and report on certain letters referred to them by the Syndicate.

73. Read a letter from Mr. H. F. Vallance enquiring if a Medical student who has kept all his terms (4 years), attended lectures and passed the First Examination of the Royal College of Surgeons and also of the Royal College of Physicians of London, will be allowed to appear at the Second M. B. Examination without having passed the First M. B. Examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate be informed that Mr. Vallance should not be allowed to appear at the 2nd M. B. Examination as there is no evidence before the Faculty of Medicine that he has passed an examination recognized by this University as equivalent to the F. A. examination, three years prior to having passed the examinations which he claims to be equivalent to the 1st M. B. Examination.

74. Read a letter from Mr. F. Vethecan enquiring if a student who has passed the Cambridge Senior Local examination can enter the Calcutta Medical College as a regular student for the M. B. degree.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate be informed that Mr. F. Vethecan should not be allowed to join the Calcutta Medical College as a regular student for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine, as he has not passed an examination in Arts equivalent to the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University.

75. Read a letter from Dr. Attypulle enquiring whether a student who has passed the Junior Local Cambridge examination can be allowed to join the Calcutta Medical College in order to qualify himself for the L. M. S. examination of this University.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate be informed that Dr. Attypulle should not be allowed to join the Calcutta Medical College as a regular student for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine, as he has not passed an Examination in Arts equivalent to the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University.

76. Read a letter from the Principal, Medical College, suggesting that certain alterations may be made in the lists of subjects for the First and Second M. B. examinations.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate be informed that having considered Dr. Coates' letter, No. 219 to the Registrar, the Faculty of Medicine is of opinion (1) that the subjects "General and Comparative Physiology and Practical Toxicology" should be struck out of the list of subjects for the 2nd M. B. examination, (2) that the words "Comparative Anatomy Comparative Physiology, and Zoology" should be substituted for the words "Comparative Anatomy, and Zoology", and (3) that after the words "Practical Chemistry" the words "and Toxicology" should be added.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
EDWARD A. BIRCH, M. D.,
President.

MINUTES OF THE SENATE

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 2.

The 2nd July.

Present:

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor, *in the Chair.*

Rai Rajendralala Mitra, Bahadur, D. L, C. I. E.
The Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, C. I. E.
Rai Kanailal De, Bahadur, F. C. S., C. I. E.
Babu Gaurdas Basak.
Maulavi Kabiruddin Ahmed, Khan Bahadur.
Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya.
Babu Omeshchunder Dutt.
Rev. Father E. Lafont, Sj. C. I E.
Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C. I. E.
The Hon'ble A. M. Bose.
Babu Kalicharan Banerjee.
Alexander Pedler, Esq., F. C. S.
Dr. P. K. Ray.
Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee.
F. J. Rowe, Esq.
Dr. R. Harvey.
A. M. Nash, Esq.
Babu Krishnabihari Sen.
J. Wilson, Esq.
Babu Lalmadhub Mukerjee.
Dr. E. A. Birch.
Babu Gourisankar De.
Babu Rajkumar Sarbadhikari.
The Hon'ble Justice Chunder-madhub Ghose.
Babu Kshetranath Chatterjee.
Rai Radhikaprasanna Mukerjee, Bahadur.
Rev. J. Hector.
Babu Nilmani Mukerjee.
Babu Saradacharan Mitra.
H. J. S. Cotton, Esq, C. S.
Babu Golapchandra Sarkar.
Babu Jogendrachandra Ghosh.
A. F. Abdur Rahman, Esq.

77. The first item of business before the meeting was to receive the report of the Entrance Examination Committee, which was appointed by the Senate at their meeting of 31st July 1886, "to enquire into and report on the system under which candidates for the Entrance examination are admitted into the University."

Mr. Cotton said that it devolved on him as the Chairman of the Entrance Examination Committee to lay before the meeting their report; but before he went into details, he thought it would be more convenient if they first considered the proposition which had been circulated that day, and

which would be brought before them by Mahamahopadhyay Nyayaratna. He would suggest that this proposition be first considered and voted upon by the meeting. If they decided to discuss the report, then he would address them at greater length, but if they consented to a postponement, then it would be undesirable that he should address them, or make any observations on the report that day.

Mahámahopádhyáya Nyáyaratna moved "that the consideration of the report of the Entrance Examination Committee be deferred till the end of August, and in the meantime, that the report be circulated for opinion among the Principals of affiliated institutions and Inspectors of Schools." He said that the report contained several new proposals, which would involve change, and the Committee were not unanimous in their views. He thought it was nothing but right that the opinions of the Heads of Schools should be invited on the report, and he did not think that mofussil schools would be able to carry out the proposals of the Committee to include chemistry in the course of teaching.

Maulavi Kabiruddin Ahmed, Khan Bahadur, seconded the resolution.

Mr. Cotton said he objected to the proposition mainly on the ground that it would be very undesirable to postpone this question any further. The Committee had been appointed nearly twelve months ago. All the questions which affected the Entrance examination had been very carefully considered by the Committee. A large number of papers and letters had been laid before them, and the question of an alternative examination had also been considered. To postpone the question now would be to do so for an indefinite period. There seemed to be too great a tendency to postpone a question which was ripe for discussion, and in this case he did not think that the course recommended would result in any gain or advantage.

The Hon'ble Mr. Anundo Mohun Bose supported the resolution. He said that all precedent was in favour of a reference to Heads of Colleges. A Sub-Committee was appointed some time ago to report upon the studentship examination. They submitted their report in the usual way, but before the matter was finally disposed of, further opinion was invited. Similarly, with reference to the B. A. examination, there was a delay of nearly a year between the appointment of the Sub-Committee and the submission of its

report to the Faculty of Arts, which was then referred to Heads of Colleges. Therefore, so far as precedent went, it was in favour of the resolution proposed. He thought it only proper that before they 'legislated' on the matter, an opportunity should be given to Principals of Colleges and Inspectors of Schools to be heard. It was said that such a proposition would result in an indefinite postponement. If that were so, he would not consent to the resolution. But the proposition before them was to the effect that the consideration of the report should be postponed till the end of August. That seemed to him to be very definite, and if heads of institutions sent in their opinions speedily and in time, he did not think there would be occasion for any delay. Another reason why he thought there should be an adjournment was that, in connection with this subject, they had to consider the conflicting claims of certain Introductory Primers, and if the consideration of the question was adjourned, and a little time given to the members of the Senate for delibertion, he had no doubt they would be able to arrive at a satisfactory determination, the result of which might be that Mr. Pedler and Dr. Mitra would be able to shake hands over their differences. On the principle that people who had a right to a hearing should be heard, he thought a delay of two months would not be unreasonable.

The resolution was then put and carried by a large majority.

Second M. B. Examination.

78. The next question before the Senate was to consider a report of the Syndicate to the Senate, that the candidates for the Second M. B. examination, which took place on the 6th of June, had been exempted from examination in General and Comparative Physiology, and Practical Toxicology, required by Regulation 12 of the Second M. B. examination,

Dr. Birch said that candidates for the Second M. B. examination were required to pass in these subjects, but, as a matter of fact, they had never on any occasion been examined in them. This omission was brought to the notice of the Syndicate, who decided that the Regulation should be put in force. The students then sent a representation asking to be let off this year, as they were not prepared for

such an examination. The result was that the Syndicate passed a resolution exempting them for this year only from the subjects named. He had now to move "that the action of the Syndicate be approved."

Babu Lalmadhub Mukerjee seconded the resolution which was put to the vote and carried.

Oxford Terms for Indian Students.

79. Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee next moved the following resolution:—"That this University should apply to the University of Oxford to be admitted to the privileges conferred by a statute recently passed by that University, respecting Colonial and Indian Universities." He said that the nature of the privilege was that graduates and undergraduates of the Calcutta University would be admitted to the Degree Examinations at Oxford after a shorter period of residence there than was otherwise required. As Indian students did go to England to complete their education there, it was very desirable that this privilege should be secured for them.

The Hon'ble Mr. Anundo Mohun Bose seconded the resolution, and, in doing so, drew attention, to the fact that students who went to England after having passed the First Arts Examination would, according to the statute, stand on the same footing as students who had obtained the highest degree the Calcutta University could confer. He would like to know if it would not be possible to induce the authorities at Oxford to make a further concession to students who had gained the highest honours at the Calcutta University, so as to enable them to pass through within a shorter time, and, consequently, at smaller expense.

The Resolution was put to the vote and carried.

Vernacular Translations.

80. The next and last item of business before the meeting was—"With reference to a Resolution of the Senate at its meeting of the 16th of April, requesting the Syndicate to reconsider whether the Senate is in a position to devote the funds of the University to the publication of Bengali and Hindi works, totally unconnected with scholastic education, the Syndicate to report to the Senate that they have no funds which they have the power to devote to this purpose."

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chunder Madhub Ghose said that

the subject-matter before them was so well-known to the members of the Senate that it would not be necessary for him to trouble them with any lengthy remarks. It would be sufficient for him to say that on the last occasion they met there, they considered a scheme which was laid before them for encouraging and assisting translations and critical editions of early vernacular texts belonging to the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The scheme elicited a great deal of discussion, and the result was that the matter was referred back to the Syndicate for consideration. The Syndicate, upon re-consideration, came to the conclusion that under the Royal Charter Act, the Senate had no power to devote any of the funds at its disposal for such a purpose, as the translation of vernacular works, however valuable they might be, unless the existing law was amended. He had therefore to move that there were no funds which the University had the power to devote to the purpose in question.

Babu Lalmadhub Mukerjee seconded the Resolution.

Mr. Anundo Mohun Bose thought that the case for the examination of an Act of thirty years' standing, which must, of necessity, be unsuited to present requirements, seemed to be very strong, and he hoped the subject would be taken up soon.

The Resolution was then put to the vote and carried, after which the meeting separated.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
W. COMER PETHERAM,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF ARTS

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 1.

THE 9TH JULY.

Present:

THE HON'BLE DR. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, C. I. E., *in the Chair.*

BABU GAURDAS BASAK.
MAULAVI KABIRUDDIN AHMAD KHAN, BAHADUR.
BABU KISHNKAMAL BHATTACHARYYA.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAY MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C.I.E.
THE HON'BLE A. M. BOSE.
BABU KALICHARAN BANERJEE.
DR. P. K. RAY.
DR GOOROODASS BANNERJEE.
A. M. NASH, ESQ.
BABU KRISHNABIHARI SEN.
J. WILSON, ESQ.
BABU GAURISANKAR DE.
REV. W. SMITH.
REV. J. HECTOR.
BABU NILMANI MUKERJEE.
„ SARADACHARAN MITRA.
NAWAB MEER MUHAMMAD ALI.
REV. A. W. ATKINSON.
BABU GOLAPCHANDRA SARKAR.
REV W JOHNSON.
BABU BRAHMAMOHAN MALLIK.
„ CHANDRANATH BOSE.

81. Dr. P. K. Ray moved that the Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, the Senior Fellow present, should take the chair.

Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C. I. E. seconded the motion which was carried.

82. The Faculty met, by request of the Syndicate, to consider a letter from the Rev. John Hector, requesting to have his name transferred from the Board of Studies in Philosophy to that in English, and to fill up vacancies in the Boards of Studies.

The Hon'ble A. M. Bose moved—

That the name of the Rev. John Hector be transferred from the Board of Studies in Philosophy to that in English.

Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E. seconded the motion which was carried.

RESOLVED

That the following gentlemen be appointed members of the Boards of Studies:

LANGUAGES.

Section I. *English and European classics.*

Charles H. Tawney, Esq., M.A.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Croft, K.C.I.E.
A. E. Gough, Esq., M.A.
F. J. Rowe, Esq., M.A.
W. T. Webb, Esq., M.A.
J. Wilson, Esq.
Rev. W. Smith, M.A.
„ John Hector, M.A.
H. M. Percival, Esq., M.A.
Rev. A. W. Atkinson, M.A.
Rai Rajendralala Mitra, Bahadur, D.L., C.I.E.
Babu Kalicharan Banerjee, M.A.
The Hon'ble A. M. Bose, M.A.
The Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, C.I.E.
Rev. W. Johnson, B.A.
The Hon'ble Syed Ameer Hossain.
H. J. S. Cotton, Esq., C.S.

Section II. *Sanskrit and Sanskritic Languages.*

Charles H. Tawney, Esq., M.A.
Rai Rajendralala Mitra, Bahadur, D.L., C.I.E.
Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya, B.L.
Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E.
A. E. Gough, Esq., M.A.
Raja Sir Saurindramohan Tagore, Kt. Mus. Doc., C.I.E.
A. F. Rudolf Hoernle, Esq., Ph.D.
Babu Pratapachandra Ghosha, B.A.
„ Nilmani Mukerjee, M.A.
„ Golapchandra Sarkar, M.A.
„ Saradacharan Mitra, M.A.
„ Gooroodass Bannerjee, M.A., D.L.

Section III. *Arabic, Persian and Urdu.*

Nawab Abdul Latif Bahadur, C.I.E.
Colonel H. S. Jarrett.
Maulavi Kabiruddin Ahmad Khan, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy, M.A., C.S.
A. F. Rudolf Hoernle, Esq., Ph.D.
Maulavi Muhammad Yousuff Khan, Bahadur.
Ameer Ali, Esq., M.A., C.I.E.
Hon'ble Syed Ameer Hossain.
Nawab Mir Muhammad Ali.
Prince Muhammad Furrokh Shah.

Mathematics.

Rev. J. P. Ashton, M.A.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Croft, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy, M.A., C.S.

J. Eliot, Esq., M A.
The Hon'ble A. M. Bose, M.A.
D. M. Barbour, Esq., C.S., C.S.I.
W. Griffiths, Esq., M.A.
Babu Gooroodass Bannerjee, M.A., D.L.
A. M. Nash, Esq., M.A.
Babu Gaurisankar, De, M.A.
W. Booth, Esq., B.A.

Science, Natural and Physical.

H. F. Blanford, Esq., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, C.I.E.
John Eliot, Esq., M.A.
Rev. Father E. Lafont, Sj., C.I.E.,
A. Pedler, Esq., F.C.S.
W. Griffiths, Esq., M.A.
A. M. Nash, Esq., M.A.
A. Ewbank, Esq., M.A.
S. A. Hill, Esq., B.Sc.
W. Booth, Esq., B.A.
P. K. Ray, Esq., D.Sc.
The Hon'ble A. M. Bose, M.A.
Dr. D. D. Cunningham.

HISTORY.

Sir W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.S.I., C.I.E., C.S.
A. E. Gough, Esq., M.A.
A. F. Rudolf Hoernle, Esq., Ph.D.
F. J. Rowe, Esq., M.A.
W. T. Webb, Esq., M.A.
Rev. J. Hector, M.A.
H. M. Percival, Esq., M.A.
Babu Krishnabihari Sen, M.A.
Rev. W. Johnson, B. A.
Babu Chandranath Bose, M.A.
J. Wilson, Esq.
H. J. S. Cotton, Esq., C.S.

PHILOSOPHY.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Croft, K.C.I.E.
Babu Kalicharan Bannerjee, M.A.
A. E. Gough, Esq., M.A.
A. F. Rudolf Hoernle, Esq., Ph.D.
Babu Krishnabihari Sen, M.A.
Rev. K. S. Macdonald, M.A.
Rev. W. Smith, M.A.
P. K. Ray, Esq., D.Sc.
Rev. W. Johnson, B.A.
The Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, C.I.E.
Rev. A. W. Atkinson, M.A.
Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya, B.L.

P. K. RAY, *Registrar*

(Confirmed)

MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR,

Chairman.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 4.

THE 16TH JULY.

Present:

THE HON'BLE DR. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, C.I.E., *in the Chair.*

ALEX. PEDLER, ESQ.
DR. GOOROODASS BANNERJEE.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAY MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C.I.E.
H. J. S. COTTON, ESQ., C.S.
THE HON'BLE JUSTICE CHUNDERMADHAB GHOSE.
BABU MAHESCHANDER CHAUDHURI.
DR. E. A. BIRCH.
DR. JAGADBANDHU BOSE.
COL. C. W. J. HARRISON, R.E.

83. The minutes of the meeting of the Syndicate held on the 18th June were confirmed.

84. Read the following Proceedings of the Faculty of Medicine, dated 24th June:

"The Faculty met to consider and report on certain letters referred to them by the Syndicate.

Read a letter from Mr. H. F. Vallance enquiring if a medical student who has kept all his terms (4 years), attended lectures, and passed the First Examination of the Royal College of Surgeons, and also of the Royal College of Physicians of London, will be allowed to appear at the Second M. B. examination without having passed the First M. B. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate be informed that Mr. Vallance should not be allowed to appear for the Second M. B. examination as there is no evidence before the Faculty of Medicine that he has passed an examination recognised by this University as equivalent to the F. A. examination, three

years prior to having passed the examinations which he claims to be equivalent to the First M. B. examination.

Read a letter from Mr. F. Vethican enquiring if a student who has passed the Cambridge Senior Local examination can enter the Calcutta Medical College as a regular student for the M. B. degree.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate be informed that Mr. F. Vethican should not be allowed to join the Calcutta Medical College as a regular student for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine, as he has not passed an examination in Arts equivalent to the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University.

Read a letter from Dr. Attypulle enquiring whether a student who has passed the Junior Local Cambridge examination can be allowed to join the Calcutta Medical College in order to qualify himself for the L.M. S. Examination of this University

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate be informed that Dr. Attypulle should not be allowed to join the Calcutta Medical College as a regular student for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine. as he has not passed an examination in Arts equivalent to the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University.

Read a letter from the Principal, Medical College, suggesting that certain alterations may be made in the lists of subjects for the First and Second M. B. examinations.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate be informed that having considered Dr. Coates' letter No. 219 to the Registrar, the Faculty of Medicine is of opinion (1) that the subjects, General and Comparative Physiology and Practical Toxicology should be omitted from the list of subjects for the Second M. B. examination, (2) that the words "Comparative Anatomy, Comparative Physiology and Zoology" should be substituted for the words "Comparative Anatomy and Zoology" in the list of subjects for the First M. B. examination, and (3) that after the words "Practical Chemistry" the words "and Toxicology" should be added in the same list."

RESOLVED—

(1) That the recommendations of the Faculty of Medicine about the applicants for admission into the Medical College as regular students, be adopted.

(2) That the suggestions of the Faculty regarding Dr. Coates' letter be recommended to the Senate for adoption.

85. Read the Proceedings of the Faculty of Arts at their meeting on the 9th July.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

86. Read the following report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider and report on the opinions from the heads of affiliated institutions, regarding a proposal for changing the time of the Entrance, F. A. and B. A. examinations.

"We have considered the opinions from the heads of affiliated institutions regarding a proposal for holding the Entrance, F. A. and B. A. examinations in the cold weather, and also the report of the Committee appointed in the year 1883-84 to consider the desirability of changing the dates of the University Examinations printed in the Minutes for 1883-84, p. 49.

"We are of opinion that there are many objections to the proposed change, and we do not think that any sufficient reasons have been advanced to induce us to recommend that the University should revert to the old plan of having the examinations in the cold weather.

"In the first place the present plan has not had a sufficient trial. In the second place the proposed change would disorganise the work of the Schools and Colleges for a whole year. In the third place the conveniences of examination should be subordinated to the conveniences and efficiency of teaching, and we are of opinion that this latter object is better secured under the existing system than under the one proposed. In the fourth place those who are in favour of the proposed change mainly base their opinion on the desirability of shortening the period of the examinations by giving two papers a day.

"We think that this object might be secured without reverting to the old plan by holding the examinations a little earlier than is done at present.

"If the Entrance, F. A. and B. A. examinations begin on the Monday nearest to the 10th of March in each year, and if two papers are set on each day, the examinations will be concluded by the middle of March when the heat is not generally oppressive.

"We recommend that the examinations be held in the morning from 10 to 1 P. M. and in the afternoon from 2 to 5 P. M.

"At present the B. A. Honour papers occupy 4 hours. As it will be impossible to give two 4-hour papers a day, we recommend that there should be four 3-hour papers instead of three 4-hour papers for Honours, which are at present given in each subject.

"With reference to the endorsement from the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, forwarding copy of a letter from the Principal, Government Engineering College, Seebpur, we think that if our recommendations about the Arts Examinations be accepted, the F. E. examination may be held in the first week of May, and the result published by the end of May, that is, before the Engineering College session commences.

"(Sd.) MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR.
" ALEX. PEDLER.
" M. NYAYARATNA.
" GOOROODASS BANNERJEE."

RESOLVED—

(1) That the report be adopted with the following amendment—that the Entrance, F. A. and B. A. examinations begin on the first Monday in March.

(2) That the University Examinations in Arts., Law, Medicine, and Engineering, 1888, be held on the undermentioned dates :—

Entrance, F. A. and B. A. examinations on Monday, the 5th March and following days.

M. A. and Premchand Roychand examinations on Monday, the 12th November, and following days.

B. L., Honours in Law, and L. M. S. examinations on Monday, the 30th January and following days.

M. B and M. D. examinations on Monday, the 21st May and following days.

F. E. examination on Monday, the 7th May and following days.

L. E. and B. E. examinations on Monday, the 2nd July and following days.

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance, F. A. and B. A. examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 21st January.

Applications from candidates for admission to the M. A. examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 12th August.

Applications from candidates for admission to the Premchand Roychand examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 12th May.

Applications from candidates for admission to the B. L. and Honours in Law examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 30th December.

Applications from candidates for admission to the L. M. S. examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 16th January.

Applications from candidates for admission to the M. B. examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 7th May.

Applications from candidates for admission to the M. D. examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 21st April.

Applications from candidates for admission to the F. E. examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 23rd April.

Applications from candidates for admission to the L. E. and B. E. examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 17th June.

87. The Registrar brought again to the notice of the Syndicate certain correspondence in connection with the recent Entrance examination held at Sibsagar under the superintendence of the Deputy Commissioner.

ORDERED—

That the papers be recorded.

88. The appointment of an official Reporter was deferred and the Registrar was ordered to advertise.

89. Read a letter from the Principal, Krishnagar College, enquiring which of the two Editions of Lowell's "My Study Windows," one by Sampson Low Marston Searle and Rivington, and the other in the Camelot Classics Series,

edited by Mr. Garnett has been prescribed for the B. A. course of 1888.

RESOLVED—

(1) That the Essay entitled "Library of Old Authors" in the edition published by Sampson Low Marston Searle and Rivington, and the Article on Dryden in the edition in the Camelot Classics Series be omitted, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Heads of affiliated Colleges.

(2) That all the Boards of Studies be requested to specify in future the edition of the books recommended by them.

90. The Registrar submitted the following Report of the Board of Examiners for the M. D. examination.

"FROM

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE M. D. EXAMINATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The 28th June, 1887.

"SIR,

"We have the honour to report for the approval of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate the result of the M. D. examination.

"After carefully examining Babu Ramaprasad Bagchi, M. B. we consider him qualified to receive the Degree of Doctor in Medicine.

We have &c., &c.,

(Sd.) EDWARD A. BIRCH, M. D.,
President.

" C. H. JOUBERT,
" S. COULL MACKENZIE,
" JUGGOBANDO BOSE,
" W. J. SIMPSON,
" G. BOMFORD, M. D.," } *Examiners.*

RESOLVED—

That the report be adopted.

The Registrar stated that in anticipation of the order of the Syndicate he had published the name of the successful candidate in the Gazette.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar's action be approved.

91. The Registrar submitted the following Report of the Board of Examiners for the First and Second M. B. examinations :—

"FROM

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE FIRST AND SECOND M. B. EXAMINATIONS.

"To

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The 28th June, 1887.

"SIR,

We have the honour to submit for the approval of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate the result of the 1st and 2nd M. B. examinations.

"The number of candidates registered for the 1st M. B. examination was 38, of whom 8 passed, 24 failed, 4 retired and 1 was absent. Of the successful candidates 2 were placed in the 1st division and 6 in the 2nd.

"The number of candidates registered for the 2nd M. B. examination was 14, of whom 10 passed and 4 failed. Of the successful candidates, 3 were placed in the 1st division and 7 in the 2nd.

"The examinations have been conducted in accordance with the instructions laid down for our guidance in our letter of appointment.

"We have &c., &c.,

(Sd.) EDWARD A. BIRCH, M. D.,

President.

(Sd.) W. J. SIMPSON.
„ JUGGOBANDO BOSE.
„ S. COULL MACKENZIE.
„ DEBENDRANATH RAY.
„ TARAPRASANNA RAY.
„ S. MUKERJEE.
„ LALMADHAB MUKERJEE.
„ DAVID PRAIN.
„ J. WOOD-MASON.
„ G. BOMFORD.
„ K. McLEOD."

Examiners.

RESOLVED—

That the report be adopted.

The Registrar stated that in anticipation of the order of the Syndicate he had published the names of the successful candidates in the Gazette.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar's action be approved.

The following are the names of the successful candidates.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

In order of merit.

Lala Golakchandra	...	Medical College.
Daudar Rahman	...	Ditto.

Second Division.

In alphabetical order.

Basu, Anandalal	...	Medical College.
Dhar, Bharatchandra	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	...	Ditto.
Maitra, Rasbihari	...	Ditto.
Mallik, Kunjalal	...	Ditto.
Sarbadhikari, Suresprasad	...	Ditto.

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

In alphabetical order.

Basu, Amulyacharan	...	Medical College.
„ Haripada	...	Ditto.
Mitra, R. K.	...	Ditto.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical order.

Bandyopadhyay, Sureschandra	...	Medical College.
Bhattacharyya, Nityaprasad	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Satyahari	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Radhagobinda	...	Ditto.
Gattu Mall	...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Kaliprasanna	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Matilal	...	Ditto.

92. Considered the award of the Eshan Scholarship.

RESOLVED—

That in accordance with the terms specified in the will of the late Babu Eshanchandra Bose, of Calcutta (see *Calendar*, 1887, p. 154) the scholarship be awarded to the candidate, Lalitkumar Bandyopadhyay, of the Metropolitan Institution, the next in order of merit.

93. The Registrar reported that it was necessary to appoint a third clerk.

RESOLVED—

That a third clerk be appointed on a pay of Rs. 20 per month from the 1st of July.

94. Read a letter from Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C. I. E., suggesting certain alterations in the certificate appended to the Entrance application form.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate do not consider it desirable that any alterations should be made in the certificate appended to the Entrance application form.

95. On the result of the last B. A. examination the Woodrow Memorial Scholarship was awarded to Brajendranath Chattopadhyay of the Presidency College.

96. On the result of the last Entrance examination, the Dwarkanath Memorial Scholarship was awarded to Nripendranath Ray of the South Suburban School.

97. Read a letter from the Rev. J. M. MacConel praying that Ludhiana may be made a centre for holding the Entrance examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate regret that they cannot comply with his request.

98. Read a letter from the Head-Master, Kalia School, forwarding an application from Sasadhar Mukerjee praying that the Entrance examination fee paid by his brother Giridhar Mukerjee who died of cholera before the commencement of the examination, may be refunded.

RESOLVED—

That the fee paid by Giridhar be refunded. And it be further resolved that the money be remitted to the Head-Master with a request that he should make it over to the heir of Giridhar.

99. The Registrar reported that he had postponed the F. E. examination fixed for Tuesday, the 21st June, to Monday, the 27th June; on the authority of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 1331, dated the 16th June 1887, Simla.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar's action be approved.

100. The Registrar enquired whether he might be allowed to insert in the Calendar the words Telugu, Guzarathi, and Khasai in para. 6 of the Regulations for the Entrance examination.

RESOLVED—

That Telugu, Guzarathi, and Khasai be added to the list of second languages in para. 6 of the Regulations for the Entrance examination.

101. The Registrar reported that it was necessary to appoint eight Natural Orders in Botany for the next First L. M. S. and First M. B. examinations.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar in consultation with the President of the Faculty of Medicine, appoint eight Natural Orders in Botany for the next First L. M. S. and First M. B. examinations.

102. The Registrar reported that it was necessary to fix the Orders and Genera in Zoology for the next B. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar in consultation with Mr. Pedler fix the Orders and Genera in Zoology for the next B. A. examination.

103. Read a letter from Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C. I. E., suggesting that Sanskrit or any other classical language may be made a compulsory subject instead of a merely optional one, at the Entrance examination.

Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna withdrew his letter.

104. Read a letter from the Acting Registrar, Panjab University, forwarding an application from Nathu Ram, B. A. of that University, praying for permission to appear at the ensuing M. A. examination of the University of Calcutta.

RESOLVED—

That the Acting Registrar, Panjab University, be informed that the Syndicate regret that they cannot permit Nathu Ram to appear at the M. A. examination of this University.

105. Read a letter from Dr. K. McLeod suggesting certain changes in the mode of conducting the First L. M. S. and the First M. B. examinations.

ORDERED—

That the letter be referred to the Faculty of Medicine for consideration and report.

106. The Registrar submitted the account of the Fee fund from the 1st of April 1887 to the 30th of June 1887, enquiring if any portion of the cash balance might be invested in Government Securities.

RESOLVED—

That Rs. 12,500 be invested in Government Securities.

107. Read an endorsement from the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, forwarding a letter from the Principal, Krishnagar College, complaining of the large amount of work prescribed in English for the F. A. examination of 1889.

ORDERED—

That the letter be referred to the Board of Studies in English for consideration and report.

108. The following gentlemen were appointed members of the Board of Examiners in Arts for 1888 in accordance with a Resolution of the Syndicate dated the 18th June 1887.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

English.

Mr. K. Deighton, M. A.	...	Inspector of Schools.
Mr. F. J. Rowe, M. A.	...	Professor, Presidency College.
Mr. S. C. Hill, B. A., B. Sc.	...	Principal, Krishnagar College.

Mental and Moral Science.

Mr. A. Thomson	...	Principal, Agra College.
Mr. H. Stephen, M. A.	..	Prof., Free Church Institution.

Sanskrit.

Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyaya-ratna, C. I. E.	...	Principal, Sanskrit College.
Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya, B. L.		Professor, Ripon College.

Latin.

Mr. C. W. R. Tepper, B. A.	...	Professor Dacca College.
Mr. W. R. Macdonald, M. A.	...	Principal, Doveton College.

Arabic and Persian.

Col. H. S. Jarrett	...	Sectry. to the Board of Examiners.
Maulavi Ahmed	...	Professor, Presidency College.

Mathematics.

Mr. W. Booth, B. A.	...	Principal, Dacca College.
Mr. C. Little, M. A.	...	Prof., Presidency College.

History and Pol. Economy.

Mr. W. T. Webb, M. A.	..	Prof., Presidency College.
Mr. A. F. R. Hoernle, M. A., Ph. D.	...	Principal, Calcutta Madrasa.

Physics.

Mr. J. Eliot, M. A.	...	Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Chemistry.

Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.	...	Offg. Principal, Presidency College.

Botany.

Dr. D. Prain, M. A., M. D.	...	Offg. Supdt., Royal Bot. Gardens.

Geology.

Dr. F. Nœtling	..	Geological Survey Office.

The following gentlemen were appointed to conduct the Entrance and F. A. examinations in 1888.

FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.

English.

Mr. A. C. Edwards, M. A.	...	Principal, Rajshahye College.
Mr. H M. Percival, M. A.	...	Prof., Presidency College
Rev. J. Hector, M. A.	...	Principal, Free Church Institution.
Mr. N. N. Ghose	...	Professor, Metropolitan Institution.

Mathematics.

Mr. M. Mowat, M. A.	...	Offg. Principal, Hughli College.
Mr. J. H. Gilliland, M. A.	...	Prof., Govt. Engineering College.
Babu Gaurisankar De, M. A.	...	Prof., G. A. Institution.
Babu Bipinbihari Gupta, M. A.	...	Lecturer, Presidency College.

Sanskrit.

Babu Nilmani Mukerjee, M. A.	...	Professor, Presidency College.
„ Rajkumar Sarbadhikari, B. L.	...	Professor, Canning College.
„ Nrisinhachunder Mukerjee, M. A., B. L.	...	Vakil, High Court.
„ Rajendrachunder Shastri, M. A.	...	Asst. Bengali Translator.

Physics.

Mr. S. A. Hill, B. Sc.	...	Professor, Muir Central College.
Rev. Father E. Lafont, Sj., C. I. E.	...	Professor, St. Xavier's College.
Mr. J. C. Bose, B. A., B. Sc.	...	Professor, Presidency College.
Mr. W. H. Wood, B. A., F. C. S.	...	Professor, La Mart. College.

History.

Mr. J. Wilson	...	Professor, G. A. Institution.
Babu Krishnabihari Sen, M. A.	...	Rector, Albert College.

Logic.

Mr. A. E. Gough, M. A.	...	Principal, Muir Central College.
Babu Girijabhushan Mukerjee, M. A.	...	Premchand Roychand Student for 1873, Professor, City College.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

English.

Rev. K. S. Macdonald, M. A.	...	Missionary.
Mr. M. Prothero, B. A.	...	Professor, Patna College.
Babu Nilkanta Majumdar, M. A.	...	Premchand Roychand Student for 1880, Lecturer, Dacca College.
„ Sasibhushan Datta, M. A.	...	Ditto.
„ Brajendrakumar Sil, M. A.	...	Principal, Berhampur College.
Rev. A. P. Begg, M. A.	...	Prof., L. M. S. Coll., Bhowanipur.
Mr. R. Carter	...	Rector, St. Paul's Sch., Darjeeling.
Mr. A. H. Pirie	...	Professor, Canning College.
Rev. J. Edwards, M. A.	...	Professor, Genl. Assemblys Instn.
Rev. J. Morrison, M. A., B. D.	...	Ditto.
Babu Herambachunder Maitra, M. A.	...	Professor, City College.
Mr. C. A. Andrews, M. A.	...	Professor, Agra College.

Mathematics.

Babu Rajkumar Sen, M. A.	...	Lecturer, Dacca College.
Mr. A. Thompson, M. A.	...	Professor, Free Church Institution.
Mr. G. W. Küchler, B. A.	..	Professor, Patna College.
Babu Baidyanath Bose, M. A.	...	Professor, Metropolitan Institution.
,, Saratchandra Mukerjee, M. A.	...	Lecturer, Canning College.
,, Kisorimohan Sengupta, M. A.	...	Do. Hughli College.
,, Debsanker De, M. A.	...	Principal, Ripon College.
,, Brajamohan Rakshit, B. A.	...	Alipur Observatory.
,, Ramchandra Majumdar, M. A.	...	Premchand Roychand Student 1884
Mr. H. H. Anderson, B. A.	...	Rector, St. James' School.

Sanskrit.

Babu Kaliprasanna Bhattacharyya, M. A.		Professor, Dacca College.
,, Kunjalal Nag, M. A.	...	Principal, Jagannath College.
Pandit Haridas Sastri, M. A.	...	Principal, Jaypur College.
Babu Umacharan Banerjee, M. A.	...	Professor, Burdwan Raj College.

Bengali.

Pandit Sivanath Sastri, M. A.	...	Missionary.
Babu Bireswar Pande	...	Author of Vernacular works.
,, Brajanath De	...	Superintendent, Metro. Institution.
,, Rajanikanta Gupta	...	Author of Vernacular works.

Urdu.

Maulavi Abul Khair, M. A.	...	Supdt., Dacca Madrasa.
Maulavi Syed Shamsul Hadu, B. A.	...	Teacher, Calcutta Madrasa.

Hindi.

Rai Sohan Lal	...	Hindi Translator to the Government of Bengal.

Uriya.

Babu Chaturbhuj Patnaik	...	Uriya Translator to the Government, Katak.

History and Geography.

Mr. P. Mukerji, B. Sc.	...	Professor, Hughli College.
Mr. G. C. Bose, M. A., F. C. S.	...	Principal, Bangabasi College.
Babu Kalisankar Sukul, M. A.	...	Professor, City College.
,, Bireswar Chatterjee, M. A.	...	Lecturer, Sanskrit College.
,, Khudiram Bose, B. A.	...	Professor, Metropolitan Institution.
,, Suryyakumar Adhikari, B. A.	...	Principal, Metropolitan Institution.
,, Ramnarayan Datta, B. A.	...	Principal, Burdwan Raj. College.
,, Adityakumar Chatterjee, B. A.	...	Lecturer, Bethnue School
Mr. G. Lorimer, M. A.	...	Asst. Professor, Calcutta Madrasa.
Babu Mahendranath Gupta, B. A.	...	Professor, Ripon College.

ENTRANCE AND F. A. EXAMINATIONS.

Latin.

Mr. C. W. R. Tepper, B. A.	...	Professor, Dacca College.
Mr. W. R. Macdonald, M. A.	...	Principal, Doveton College

Arabic and Persian.

Col. H. S. Jarrett	...	Secry. to the Board of Examiners.
Maulavi Ahmad	...	Professor, Presidency College.

109. The following First M. B. remuneration bill was passed:—

Names.	Subjects.	Fee for Setting.	Fee for Practical oral and clinical examinations	Fee for examining written papers.	TOTAL.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dr. K. McLeod ...	Anatomy.	60 0 0	330 0 0	74 0 0	464 0 0	12 1 4	451 14 8
Babu Debendranath Ray	Matr. Medica.	60 0 0	165 0 0	74 0 0	299 0 0	7 12 7	291 3 5
Dr. S. C. Mukerji ...	Physy.	60 0 0	165 0 0	74 0 0	299 0 0	7 12 7	291 3 5
Babu Taraprasanna Ray	Chemy.	60 0 0	165 0 0	74 0 0	299 0 0	7 12 7	291 3 5
Dr. D. Prain ...	Botany.	60 0 0	185 0 0	74 0 0	319 0 0	8 4 11	310 11 1
J. Wood-Mason, Esq. ...	Com. anay.	60 0 0	165 0 0	74 0 0	299 0 0	7 12 7	291 3 5
Total, Rs. ...		360 0 0	1,175 0 0	444 0 0	1,979 0 0	51 8 7	1,927 7 5

110. The following Second M. B. remuneration bill was passed :—

Names.	Subjects.	Fee for Setting.	Fee for Practical, oral and clinical examinations.	Fee for examining written-papers.	Total.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dr. S. C. Mackenzie ...	Medicine.	80 0 0	140 0 0	42 0 0	262 0 0	6 13 2	255 2 10
Dr. G. Bomford ...	Surgery.	80 0 0	210 0 0	42 0 0	332 0 0	8 10 4	323 5 8
Dr. J. Clarke ...	Midwifery	80 0 0	70 0 0	42 0 0	192 0 0	6 8 0	185 8 0
Dr. Jagabandhu Bose ..	Pathoy.	80 0 0	70 0 0	42 0 0	192 0 0	6 8 0	185 8 0
Babu Lalmadhab Mukerjee ..	Mdl. Juris.	80 0 0	...	42 0 0	122 0 0	3 2 10	118 13 2
Dr. W. J. Simpson ...	Hygiene.	80 0 0	...	42 0 0	122 0 0	3 2 10	118 13 2
Dr. Coulter ..	Genl. and Com. Phy.	80 0 0	...	...	80 0 0	2 1 4	77 14 8
Total, Rs. ...		560 0 0	490 0 0	252 0 0	1,302 0 0	36 14 6	1,265 1 6

111. The following M. D. remuneration bill was passed :—

Names.	Subjects.	Fee for Setting.	Fee for written oral and Practical examinations.	Total.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dr S. C. Mackenzie ...	Medicine.	100 0 0	15 0 0	115 0 0	2 15 11	112 0 1
Dr. C. H. Joubert ...	Midwifery.	100 0 0	15 0 0	115 0 0	2 15 11	112 0 1
Dr. G. Bomford ...	Surgery.	100 0 0	15 0 0	115 0 0	2 15 11	112 0 1
Dr. Jagabandhu Bose ...	Pathology.	100 0 0	10 0 0	110 0 0	2 13 10	107 2 2
Dr. W. J. Simpson ..	Hygiene.	100 0 0	5 0 0	105 0 0	2 11 9	102 4 3
Total, Rs. ...		500 0 0	60 0 0	560 0 0	14 9 4	545 6 8

112. The following contingent bills were passed for the months of April, May and June, 1887.

3	Bills	Extra Clerks wages for March, April and May, 1887	...	...	Rs.	47	14 11
1	Bill	Freight, &c.	...	...	...	20	5 6
1	„	Ditto	...	...	...	115	5 6
1	„	Ditto	...	...	...	98	8 0
1	„	Ditto	...	...	...	59	2 0
1	„	Ditto	...	...	...	117	9 9
1	„	Ditto	...	...	...	75	13 0
1	„	Coolies and Cartage for arranging the seats in the Sanskrit College				4	13 0
1	„	Superintendent, Government Stationery for Stationery articles		...	...	30	12 9
2	„	Collector of Stamps for service labels			...	200	0 0
1	„	for Spirit	.	...	...	1	4 0
1	„	Repairing roof of the Senate Hall			...	4	1 6
1	„	T. E. Thomson and Co. for calling Bell			...	3	8 0
1	„	Extra Duftries employed during the Entrance, F. A. and B. A. examinations			...	64	8 0
1	„	Expenses incurred during the examination held at Bhagalpur			...	18	13 6
1	„	Ditto		Baulia	...	80	4 3
1	„	Ditto		Krishnagar	...	59	11 0
1	„	Ditto		Chittagong	...	59	10 6
1	„	Ditto		Dacca	...	151	1 0
1	„	Ditto		Darjeeling	...	7	0 0
1	„	Ditto		Barisal	..	59	11 0
1	„	Ditto		Katak	...	60	6 9
1	„	Ditto		Berhampur	...	54	0 9
1	„	Ditto		Patna		97	9 0
1	„	Ditto		Midnapur	...	89	14 0
1	„	Ditto		Maulmein	...	14	0 0
1	„	Ditto		Aligarh	...	11	8 0
1	„	Ditto		Naini Tal	...	28	4 0
1	„	Ditto		Fyzabad	..	24	5 0
1	„	Ditto		Indore	...	17	8 0
1	„	Ditto		Mussoorie	...	20	6 6
1	„	Ditto		Allahabad	...	130	0 0
1	„	Ditto		Sagar	...	17	0 0
1	„	Ditto		Lahore	...	53	13 3
1	„	Ditto		Ranchi	...	22	10 0
1	„	Ditto		Gauhati	...	24	15 9
1	„	Ditto		Dhubri	...	19	7 3
1	„	Ditto		Bankura	...	62	14 0
1	„	Ditto		Sylhet	...	48	5 0
1	„	Ditto		Simla	...	7	4 0
1	„	Ditto		Bareilly	...	33	13 0
1	„	Ditto		Benares	...	59	13 3
1	„	Ditto		Ajmere	...	10	4 6
1	„	Ditto		Agra	...	44	14 6
1	„	Ditto		Nowgong	...	10	5 0
1	„	Ditto		Jabbalpur	...	19	10 0
1	„	Ditto		Lucknow	...	80	9 0
1	„	Ditto		Hughli	...	180	4 3
					Carried over, Rs. ..	2,523	9 11

		Brought forward, Rs. ...	2,523	9	11
1 Bill		Expenses incurred during the examination held at Kandy ...	22	13	1
1	„	Ditto Colombo ..	9	13	1
1	„	Ditto General Assembly's Instn.	34	5	6
1	„	Ditto City College	13	0	0
1	„	Ditto Hare School	10	0	0
1	„	Water bearer for distributing water during the Examinations...	2	4	0
1	„	Messrs. Newman and Co. for one Japaned Tin office box	17	0	0
1	„	T. E. Thomson and Co. for one Japaned paper box	15	12	0
1	„	Collector to the Corporation House Tax 4th qr. 1886-87 ...	120	0	0
1	„	Ditto Water, Police and Lighting taxes 1st qr. 1887-88 ...	135	0	0
1	„	Coolies and Cartage for arranging the seats for the University Examinations at the Senate House, Presidency College, Hindu and Hare Schools, City College and General Assembly's Institution	158	8	0
1	„	Mr. Heberlet for reporting the Senate Meeting	25	0	0
1	„	C. Little, Esq. for tabulating the results ...	500	0	0
1	„	Rev. W. Smith for superintending the University Examination in the General Assembly's Institution	200	0	0
1	„	Babu Umeschandra Datta Do. City College	100	0	0
1	„	Master of the Mint for medal	119	0	0
2 Bills		Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co. for prize books	200	0	0
1 Bill		Tram hire	0	14	0
1	„	Landing charges for 3 cases of Examination papers	2	10	0
1	„	D. M. Traill, Esq. for Stationery ...	4	0	0
1	„	Allowance to clerks of the Dacca College ...	35	0	0
1	„	Principal, Benares College refund of B. A. examination fee of a candidate ...	30	0	0
22 Bills		Conveyance hire to teachers for superintending the University Examinations ...	1,296	0	0
		Postage	0	3	6
		Total, Rs. ...			5,574 13 1

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No 5.

THE 29TH JULY.

Present:

THE HON'BLE DR. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, C. I. E., *in the Chair.*

A. PEDLER, ESQ.
DR. GOOROO DASS BANERJEE.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAY MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.
H. J. S. COTTON, ESQ., C. S.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE CHUNDERMADHUB GHOSE.
BABU MAHESCHANDRA CHAUDHURI.
COL. C. W. J. HARRISON, R. E.

113. The minutes of the meeting of the Syndicate held on the 16th instant were confirmed.

114. The Registrar having brought to the notice of the Syndicate that some of the gentlemen who were appointed examiners at the last meeting, are Authors of Keys, it was resolved that no one who has written a Key to any examination subject be appointed to set the examination questions, and that if any examiner write a Key on the subject in which he has set a paper between this and the examination in 1888, he be removed from the list of examiners.

115. Mr. J. Wood-Mason was appointed examiner in Zoology for the B. A. examination.

116. Miss Adams was appointed examiner in French.

117. The following examiners were appointed to set the papers in the subjects mentioned opposite their names.

ENTRANCE.

English.

The Rev. K. S. Macdonald, M.A. ... Text.
M. Prothero, Esq., B.A. ... Grammar and Composition.

Mathematics.

G W Kuchler, Esq , M A. ... Arithmetic and Algebra.
Babu Rajkumar Sen, M.A. ... Geometry and Mensuration.

Latin.

C. W. R. Tepper, Esq., B A. ... Text.
W. R. Macdonald, Esq., M A. ... Grammar and Composition.

French.

Miss Adams.

Sanskrit and Bengali.

Babu Kaliprasanna Bhattacharyya, M.A. Sanskrit.
Babu Sibanath Sastri, M.A. ... Bengali.

Hindi.

Rai Sohan Lal.

Uriya.

Babu Chaturbhuj Patnaik.

Arabic and Persian.

Col. H. S. Jarrett ... } Joint Examiners.
Maulavi Ahmad ... }

Urdu.

Maulavi Abul Khair, M.A.

Translation.

Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya, B L.

History and Geography.

Babu Bireswar Chatterjee, M.A. ... History.
P. Mukerji, Esq., B.Sc. ... Geography.

F.A.

English.

H. M. Percival, Esq., M.A. ... Poetry.
N. N. Ghose, Esq. ... Prose.

Mathematics.

M. Mowat, Esq , M. A. ... { Arithmetic, Algebra and Plane Geometry.
Babu Gaurisankar De, M.A. ... { Conic Sections, Trigonometry and Logarithms.

Sanskrit.

Babu Nilmani Mukerjee, M.A. ... Poetry.
„ Rajkumar Sarbadhikari, B.A. ... Prose.

Latin.

C. W. R. Tepper, Esq., B.A. ... Poetry.
W. R. Macdonald, Esq., M.A. ... Prose.

Arabic and Persian.

Col. A. S. Jarrett ... } Joint Examiners.
Maulavi Ahmad ... }

Physics.

S. A. Hill, Esq., B.Sc. ... General Ideas and Heat.
J. C. Bose, Esq., B.Sc. ... Light and Electricity.

Logic.

A. E. Gough, Esq., M.A.

History.

J. Wilson, Esq.

Botany.

D. Prain, Esq., M.A., M.D.

118. The following Rules were appointed for the guidance of examiners.

I.—GENERAL.

1. The Syndicate have appointed a Board of Examiners in Arts, consisting of the examiners for the B. A. examination of 1888 in the subjects noted below. Each member of the Board is called a Senior Examiner in his particular subject. The Registrar is *Ex-Officio* Secretary to the Board :—

English.

Mr. K. Deighton, M.A.
Mr. F. J. Rowe, M.A.
Mr. S. C. Hill, B.A., B.Sc.

Mental and Moral Science.

Mr. A. Thomson.
Mr. H. Stephen, M.A.

Sanskrit.

Mahamahopadhyay, Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E.
Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya, B.A.

Latin and Greek.

Mr. C. W. R. Tepper, B A,
Mr. W. R. Macdonald, M.A.

Arabic and Persian.

Col. H. S. Jarrett.
Maulavi Ahmad.

Mathematics.

Mr W. Booth, B A.
Mr. C. Little, M A.

History and Political Economy.

Mr. W. T. Webb, M.A.
Mr. A. F. R. Hoernle, M.A., Ph.D.

Physics.

Mr. J. Eliot, M.A.

Chemistry.

Mr A. Pedler, F.C.S.

Botany.

Dr. D. Prain, M.A.

Zoology.

Mr. J. Wood-Mason.

Geology.

Dr. F. Nœtling.

2. The Board are to meet from time to time to discuss and to report to the Syndicate on questions in connection with the examinations of the University as may be thought desirable either by the Syndicate or by the Board. Meetings are to be called on the requisition of two members of the Board or by the Registrar. One-third of the number of members on the Board for the time being are to form a quorum, provided that no question in any subject be decided on unless at least one examiner in that subject is present.

3. The duties of the individual senior examiner in a subject when only one examiner is appointed, and the *joint* duty, when more than one examiner is appointed, are—

(*a*) To set the M. A. and B. A. examination papers required in the particular subject.

(*b*) To moderate the F. A. and Entrance examination papers in consultation with the F. A. and Entrance examiners, appointed to set those papers.

(*c*) To see that the examination papers set at the various examinations in their subjects conform to the conditions laid down by the University for such examinations, and that the standard of the questions set remains approximately uniform from year to year.

(*d*) To examine a printed copy of each examination paper before it is issued at an examination, with a view to rectify any errors they may contain.

(*e*) To examine all the answer-papers in their subjects in the M. A. and B. A. examinations.

(*f*) To determine, in consultation with the F. A. and Entrance examiners, the method of marking the answer-papers in these examinations.

(*g*) To re-examine a sufficient number of answer-papers looked over by the F. A. and Entrance examiners, so as to see whether the examiners are working according to a uniform method, and to direct, if necessary, any examiner to conform strictly to the method indicated and to revise his marks. To enable this to be carried out *all* the answer-papers in a subject shall be laid before the senior examiner or examiners.

(*h*) To report the results of the examinations in their subjects to the Syndicate with any remarks they may think requisite.

4. The Syndicate have power to appoint, if necessary, additional examiners to the Board in any subject at any time during the year.

5. The results of the Examinations in Arts are to be moderated by a Sub-Committee of the Syndicate, consisting of four of the representatives of the Faculty of Arts.

6. Examiners appointed to set the examination papers are requested to write in the margin opposite to each question the maximum number of marks they intend to assign to it.

7. The papers set should be such as can be reasonably expected to be answered within the time allotted.

8. The questions in each subject should be fairly distributed over the whole course in that subject.

9. The examination papers in duplicate are to be sent by post in a sealed and registered cover to the Registrar at his private residence, No. 4, Rawdon Street, Calcutta, on or before Monday, the 15th of August. No copy of any examination paper is to be retained by the examiners.

10. Rolls containing the names of the candidates will be supplied to the examiners, who are to enter in them the marks awarded for the answer to each question, as well as the total marks, and to return each Roll, when completed, to the Registrar. Examiners are requested *not* to give *fractional marks*.

11. The answer-papers of candidates after they have been examined are to be sent off by instalments without any unnecessary delay to the Registrar, or as he may direct.

12. Examiners will be expected to be present during the examination in the subjects for which they have been specially appointed, and they are requested to keep the result as well as the marks awarded to candidates STRICTLY SECRET.

13. All marks are to be sent in on or before Saturday, the 7th April 1888.

II.—SPECIAL.

(i) ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1888.

1. The examination will be held in the first week of March in the following order:—

Monday,	March 5th,	English ...	The Text-Book, from 10 A. M. to 1 P.M. Grammar and Composition from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
Tuesday,	„ 6th,	Mathematics ...	Arithmetic and Algebra, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Geometry and Mensuration, from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
Wednesday,	„ 7th,	2nd Language..	Poetry and Prose, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Translation and Composition, from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
Thursday,	„ 8th,	Histy. & Geo...	History, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Geography, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

2. The questions should be framed chiefly with a view to test a general, but intelligent, knowledge of the subjects, and questions that are very minute or very difficult should, as a rule, be avoided.

3. The following values are attached to the various subjects:—English (2 papers) 100 each. Mathematics (2 papers) 80 each. Second Language (1 paper) 80. Translation and Composition (1 paper) 40. History and Geography (2 papers) 60 each.

4. To pass the examination, candidates are expected to obtain 30 per cent. of the marks in English and 25 per cent. in the remaining subjects and 33 per cent. in the aggregate.*

5. Candidates obtaining 50 per cent. of the marks in the aggregate shall be placed in the First Division, and those obtaining 40 per cent., in the Second Division.

* This rule is laid down in anticipation of the sanction of the Senate.

(2) First Examination in Arts, 1888.

1. The examination will be held in the first week of March in the following order:—

Monday,	March 5th,	English ...	Poetry, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Prose, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Tuesday,	„ 6th,	Mathematics ...	Mathematics, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. „ from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Wednesday,	„ 7th,	2nd Language..	Second language, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. „ from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Thursday,	„ 8th,	Physics ...	Physics, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. „ from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Friday,	„ 9th,	Histy. & Logic	History, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Logic, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

2. *In all cases where the answers are written in English, examiners, in giving marks, are to take the correctness of English into account.*

3. The value of the papers is as follows:—English 150. Mathematics 120. Second Language 120. Physics 100. Logic 60. History 50.

In order to pass, a candidate is required to obtain 30 per cent. in English, 25 per cent. in Second Language, 25 per cent., in Mathematics.

No minimum is fixed in the other subjects; but no candidate will be allowed to count marks in any subject unless he shall have obtained 15 per cent. in that subject.

A minimum of 30 per cent. in the aggregate is necessary to enable a candidate to pass.

Candidates obtaining 60 per cent. in the aggregate will be placed in the 1st, and candidates obtaining 45 per cent. will be placed in the Second Class.

(3) B. A. Examination, 1888.

1. The examination will be held in the first week of March in the following order:—

Monday, March 5th, English (Pass and Honour) ...	1st paper, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2nd paper, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Tuesday, March 6th, English (Honour)	3rd paper, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 4th paper, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Wednesday, March 7th, Philosophy and alternative subjects in the B. Course (Pass and Honour) .	1st paper, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2nd paper, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Thursday, March 8th, Philosophy and alternative subjects in the B. Course (Honour) ...	3rd paper, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 4th paper, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Friday, March 9th, Mathematics and alternative subjects in the A. Course (Pass and Honour) ..	1st paper, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2nd paper, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Saturday, March 10th, Mathematics and alternative subjects in the A. Course (Honour) ...	3rd paper, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 4th paper, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

A. Course.

2. Two Pass and four Honour examination papers will be required in each of the following subjects :—

A.

Pass subjects.	*Corresponding Hon. subjects.*
I.—English.	I.—In addition to the pass subjects, a further course in English and the history of the English language and literature and an original English Essay.
II.—Mental and Moral Science, *i. e.*, Psychology, including the Psychology of Ethics and the History of Moral Systems.	II.—In addition to the pass course, the History of Modern European Philosophy and either (*a*) Pure Logic *or* (*b*) Natural Theology.
And one of the following—	
III.—A second language (defined as in F. A. Course).	III.—In addition to the pass course, Comparative Grammar and a second course in the classical language.
IV.—History of England and History either of India or of Greece and Rome. Elements of Political Economy.	IV.—History of England, India, Greece and Rome, a fuller course of Political Economy than the pass course, and Arnold's Lectures on Modern History *or* Mill on Representative Government, *or* History of the Jews.
V.—Mathematics as in the B. Course.	V.—Mathematics as in the B. Honour Course.

B.

I.—English.	I.—In addition to the pass subjects, a further course in English and the history of the English language and literature and an original English Essay.
II.—Mathematics. Statics. Dynamics. Hydrostatics.	II.—In addition to the pass course, Analytical Plane Geometry and the Differential and Integral Calculus as defined in the Calendar for 1887, p. 42.

And one of the following—

III.—Physics and the Elements of Chemistry as defined in the Calendar for 1887, pp 42-47.
IV.—Chemistry and the Elements of Physics as defined in the Calendar for 1887, pp. 42-47.
V.—Physiology and either Botany or Zoology as defined in the Calendar for 1887, p 47.
VI.—Geology and either Mineralogy or Physical Geography as defined in the Calendar for 1887, p. 48.

III.—The full course in Physics and Chemistry together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method.
IV.—The full course of Physics and Chemistry together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method.
V.—Physiology, Botany, and Zoology together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method.
VI.—Geology, Mineralogy and Physical Geography together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method.

3. *In assigning the value of the Exercises in English Literature, History, and Mental Philosophy, the character of the composition, in point of Grammar and Idiom, should be fully taken into account.*

The papers in each language are to include questions in Grammar and Idiom, and paraphrasing should be discouraged. Sentences in each of the languages in which the candidate is examined are to be given for translation into the other language.

4. Different papers are to be prepared for the Pass and Honour candidates, who will be examined at the same time. The questions set in the papers for Pass candidates are to be taken only from the Pass Course, and the questions set to the candidates for Honours are to be taken from both the Pass and Honour Courses. In the papers set to the Honour candidates, the questions taken from the Pass Course are to be more difficult than those in the papers set to candidates for a Pass only. The papers should be headed, English,* 1st Pass paper; English,* 2nd Pass paper; English,* 1st Honour paper; English,* 2nd Honour paper; English,* 3rd Honour paper; English,* 4th Honour paper. *It should be noted that the time allotted for answering the honour paper is the same as that for the Pass, viz., three hours instead of four hours as it used to be in past years.*

5. The papers should be headed and distributed among the various subjects as follows :—

A. Course.

I.—English,	1st	Pass	Paper	... Poetry.
„	2nd	„	„	... Prose.
„	1st	Honour	„	... Poetry Pass Course.
„	2nd	„	„	... Prose Ditto.
„	3rd	„	„	... Poetry and Prose Honour Texts.
„	4th	„	„	... History of English Language and Literature and Essay.

* Or whatever the subject may be.

II.—Philosophy,	1st Pass Paper ..	Psychology.
„	2nd „ „ ...	Ethics.
„	1st Honour „ ...	Psychology.
„	2nd „ „ ...	Ethics.
„	3rd „ „ ...	History of Philosophy.
„	4th „ „ ...	Natural Theology or Pure Logic.
III.—Second Language, *e. g.*—		
Sanskrit,	1st Pass Paper ..	Poetry.
„	2nd „ „ ..	Prose.
„	1st Honour „ ...	Poetry.
„	2nd „ „ ...	Prose.
„	3rd „ „ ...	Poetry and Prose.
„	4th „ „ ...	Comparative Philology.
IV.—History and Political Economy		
	1st Pass Paper...	History.
„	2nd „ „ ...	History and Political Economy.
„	1st Honour „ ...	History of England.
„	2nd „ „ ...	Political Economy.
„	3rd „ „ ...	History of Greece and Rome.
„	4th „ „ ...	History of India.
V.—Mathematics as in the B. Course.		

B. Course.

I.—English as in the A. Course.		
II.—Mathematics,	1st Pass Paper...	Statics and Dynamics.
„	2nd „ „ ...	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.
„	1st Honour „ ...	Statics and Dynamics.
„	2nd „ „ ...	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.
„	3rd „ „ ...	Analytical Geometry.
„	4th „ „ ...	Differential and Integral Calculus.
III.—Physics and the Elements of		
Chemistry,	1st Pass Paper ..	Elements of Chemistry and Physics.
„	2nd „ „ ...	Physics.
IV.—Chemistry and the Elements of		
Physics,	1st Pass Paper ...	Elements of Physics and Chemistry.
„	2nd „ „ ..	Chemistry.
Physics and Chemistry,	1st Honour Paper	Physics.
„	„ 2nd „ „	Physics and Doctrine of Scientific Method.
„	„ 3rd „ „	Chemistry.
„	„ 4th „ „	Chemistry and Doctrine of Scientific Method.
V.—Biology,	1st Pass Paper ...	Physiology.
„	2nd „ „ ...	Botany or Zoology.
„	1st Honour „ ...	Physiology.
„	2nd „ „ ...	Botany and Doctrine of Scientific Method.
„	3rd „ „ ...	Zoology and Doctrine of Scientific Method.
„	4th „ „ ...	Zoology
VI.—Geology,	1st Pass „ ...	Geology.
„	2nd „ „ ...	Physical Geography or Mineralogy.
„	1st Honour Paper ...	Geology.
„	2nd „ „ ...	Mineralogy and Physical Geography.
„	3rd „ „ ...	Geology and Doctrine of Scientific Method.
„	4th „ „ ...	Palæontology and Doctrine of Scientific Method.

6. The same number of marks, *viz.*, 100, is to be given for each paper. In order to pass, a candidate must obtain 30 per cent. in all subjects and 36 per cent. in the aggregate. In order to obtain Honours in the first division, a candidate must obtain 60 per cent. of the total marks; in order to obtain Honours in the second division, a candidate must obtain 40 per cent. of the total marks. A candidate, who fails to obtain Honours in any subject, shall not be considered to have passed in that subject, unless he obtains in it at least 25 per cent. of the marks allotted to it.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR,
Chairman.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF LAW

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 1.

THE 18TH AUGUST.

Present:

THE HON'BLE CHUNDERMADHUB GHOSE, *President, in the Chair.*

NAWAB ABDUL LATIF BAHADUR, C. I. E.
H. BELL, ESQ.
BABU ANNADAPRASAD BANNERJEE.
THE HON'BLE ROMESCHANDRA MITTER.
DR. GOOROO DASS BANNERJEE.
DR. RASBIHARI GHOSH.
THE HON'BLE L. R. TOTTENHAM.
MAULAVI SERAJUL ISLAM.
THE HON'BLE RAJA PIARYMOHAN MUKERJEE, C. S. I.
BABU RAJKUMAR SARBADHIKARI.
„ SARADACHARAN MITRA.

119. The Faculty met to name four or more subjects on one of which, to be selected by himself, the Tagore Professor to be appointed for the year beginning the 1st of September, 1888, should deliver a course of lectures.

RESOLVED—

That the following five subjects be named :—

(1) The Law relating to Damages.

(2) The Law relating to Riparian Rights, including the law of Alluvion and Diluvion, and the Law of Property in navigable and non-navigable rivers.

(3) The Mahomedan Law relating to Marriage, Dower, Divorce, Legitimacy and Guardianship of Minors according to the Sunnis.

(4) The Mahomedan Law relating to Marriage, Dower, Divorce, Legitimacy and Guardianship of Minors according to the Shiahs.

(5) The Law of Endowments both Hindu and Mahomedan.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
CHUNDERMADHUB GHOSE,
President.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 6.

THE 20TH AUGUST.

Present:

THE HON'BLE DR. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, C. I. E., *in the Chair.*

ALEX. PEDLER, ESQ.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAY MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.
DR. GOOROO DASS BANNERJEE.
H. J. S. COTTON, ESQ., C. S.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE CHUNDER-MADHUB GHOSE.
BABU MAHESCHANDRA CHAUDHURI.
COL. C. W. J. HARRISON, R. E.

120. The minutes of the meeting of the Syndicate held on the 29th July were confirmed.

121. Read the Proceedings of the Faculty of Law at their meeting on the 18th August, 1887.

ORDERED—

That the following advertisement be inserted in the leading newspapers of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Allahabad.

"The Senate will proceed in the month of March 1888, to the election of a Tagore Professor of Law for the term of one year to commence on the 1st of September, 1888.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures upon *one* of the following subjects:—

(1) The Law relating to Damages.

(2) The Law relating to Riparian Rights, including the Law of Alluvion and Diluvion, and the law of property in navigable and non-navigable rivers.

(3) The Mahomedan Law relating to Marriage, Dower, Divorce, Legitimacy and Guardianship of Minors according to the Sunnis.

(4) The Mahomedan Law relating to Marriage, Dower, Divorce, Legitimacy and Guardianship of Minors according to the Shiahs.

(5) The Law of Endowments both Hindu and Mahomedan.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January, 1888, and at the same time to state on which of the above-mentioned five subjects they are prepared to lecture."

ORDERED ALSO—

That the Registrar forward copies of the advertisement to the Sub-Treasurers of the four Inns of Court, asking them to make the matter known among the members of their respective Inns in such a manner as they may deem advisable; and also to the Registrars of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and London.

122. Read a letter from Mr. F. J. Rowe, suggesting that "the Ode on Intimations of Immortality" in Turner's *Selections* from Wordsworth in the F. A. Course for 1888, may be omitted.

RESOLVED—

That "the Ode on Intimations of Immortality" be omitted from the F. A. Course for 1888.

123. The Registrar submitted the report of the Board of Examiners for the F. E. examination and stated that in anticipation of the Syndicate's order he had gazetted the names of the successful candidates.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar's action be approved.

124. The Registrar submitted the result of the L. E. and B. E. examinations and the papers connected with it.

ORDERED—

That the results and the papers be referred to the President of the Faculty of Engineering for consideration and report.

125. Read a letter from Maulavi Abul Khair resigning his office as examiner in Urdu for the Entrance examination.

ORDERED—

That his resignation be accepted.

RESOLVED—

That Maulavi Kabir-uddin Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, be appointed an examiner in Urdu, in the place of Maulavi Abul Khair resigned.

126. Read a letter from Maulavi Syed Shams-ul Huda regarding the appointment of examiners in Arabic, Persian and Urdu.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate consider that his remarks are wholly uncalled for.

127. Read a letter from Mr. Mowat resigning his office as examiner in Mathematics for the F. A. examination.

ORDERED—

That his resignation be accepted.

RESOLVED—

(1) That Mr. Küchler be appointed an examiner in Mathematics for the F. A. examination in the place of Mr. Mowat resigned.

(2) That Babu Saradaranjan Ray be appointed an examiner in Mathematics for the Entrance examination in the place of Mr. Küchler.

128. The Registrar enquired at what rate the examiners for the Honour Examinations in Arts were to be remunerated for setting examination papers and for examining answer-papers.

RESOLVED—

That they be remunerated as at present.

129. Read letters from Mr. Booth, Mr. Thomson, and Mr. Deighton, about their coming to Calcutta to set and moderate the examination papers in consultation with their colleagues.

RESOLVED—

(1) That Mr. Nash be appointed an examiner in Mathematics for the B. A. examination and member of the Board of Examiners.

(2) That Dr. P. K. Ray and Babu Kalicharan Bannerjee be appointed examiners in Philosophy for the B. A. examination and members of the Board of Examiners.

130. Read a letter from the Principal, Ripon College, forwarding an application from Saratchandra Ghosh, who attended Law Lectures for the Pleadership examination, praying that his previous lectures may be counted for the purpose of going in for the B. L. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Ripon College, be informed that the Syndicate have no power to alter paragraph 2 of the Regutions for the B. L. examination.

131. Read an endorsement from the Principal, Metropolitan Institution, forwarding an application from Narayan Kailasa Aiyar, who, having passed the F. A. examination of the Madras University, wishes to join the Metropolitan Institution with a view to go in for the B. A. examination of this University.

RESOLVED—

That the F. A. examination of the Madras University be regarded as equivalent to the F. A. examination of this University.

132. Read a letter from the Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle, enquiring what arrangements may in future be made for the superintendence of examination at Bhagalpur, as the District Committee of Public Instruction have ceased to exist, and suggesting that the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur, may be made the Superintendent.

RESOLVED—

That the suggestion of the Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle, be adopted.

133. With reference to a resolution of the Syndicate at their meeting held on the 6th of May, 1887, the Registrar submitted the replies to this office, No. 149, dated 9th June, 1887, regarding a letter from the Principal of the Free Church Institution.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate regret that sufficient enquiry was not made before granting the certificates.

134. Read a letter from Babu Tulsidass Mukerjee, Deputy Magistrate, Jessore, expressing his intention to award a gold medal to the student who stands first at the Entrance examination of 1888.

RESOLVED—

That the gold medal be accepted with thanks.

135. Read a letter from the Secretary to the Anjaman-i-tehzib, Fyzabad, requesting that a copy of the Tagore Law Lectures, may be given to the Association.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate regret that they cannot comply with his request.

136. RESOLVED—

That out of the balance of the Fee Fund Rs. 900, Rs. 150, and Rs. 90 (the same amounts as were paid last year) be granted to the Assistant Registrar, the Head-Clerk and the Second Clerk, respectively, in addition to their salaries.

137. Read a letter from the Honorary Secretary of the Committee and Principal of the M. A. O. College, protesting against the change of time for holding the annual examinations of the University.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate think it undesirable to make any alteration at this late period.

138. Read a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department forwarding copy of a letter* from the Honorary Secretary, London School of Medicine for women, in which the following proposals are made with the object of facilitating the medical studies of ladies desiring to complete their course of instruction in India, and to take the M. D. degree of the Indian Universities, namely :—

Dated 15th June 1887, to the address of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, with enclosures.

(1) that the certificates of attendance at the instruction given at the London School of Medicine for women may be accepted by the Indian Universities in the same way that they are accepted by the Medical Examining Boards of

the University of London and of the Royal University of Ireland; and,

(2) that students who have passed in certain subjects at either the Irish or Scotch Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons may present the certificates of having passed such examinations in lieu of similar ones from the respective Universities, and so be eligible for the final medical examination of the Indian Universities.

ORDERED—

That the letter be referred to the Faculty of Medicine for consideration and report.

139. RESOLVED—

That the orders and genera in Zoology for the next B. A. examination be the same as for the last.

140. Read an endorsement from the Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital, forwarding an application from an Assistant Surgeon enquiring whether persons who have passed the Second L. M. S. examination may call themselves graduates of the Medical College, as well as of the Calcutta University.

RESOLVED—

That the endorsement with the application be referred to the Faculty of Medicine for consideration and report.

141. Mr. Gough was appointed examiner in Hebrew for the F. A. examination.

142. Read endorsements from the Principals, Metropolitan Institution and the Ripon College, forwarding applications from certain students of the 3rd year class of the Law Department, regarding the date of the next B. L. examination.

ORDERED—

That the next B. L. examination be held on the 19th March 1888 and subsequent days.

143. Read a letter from Dr. W. Markby forwarding by request of the Hebdomadal Council, a preliminary notice relating to the appointment of a Deputy Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford.

RESOLVED—

That the notice be published in the *Gazette*.

144. Read an endorsement from the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, forwarding extract from a letter No. 917 dated the 16th July 1887 from the Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, regarding Mr. R. T. Michell who was sent up to the Entrance examination by the Rector, St. James' School.

ORDERED—

That a copy of the correspondence be forwarded to the Rector, St. James' School, for any remarks that he may like to make.

145. Read a letter from the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department stating that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the affiliation of the Uttarpara College, Bangabasi College, Robert's Memorial School and the Tejnarayan Jubilee College to the University of Calcutta up to the F. A. Standard.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

146. Read a letter from Messrs. Macmillan & Co., stating that they published a special edition of Palgrave's Students' Treasury of English Lyrics at the request of the Syndicate, and that an edition of the pieces of Poetry selected from that book for the Entrance examination has been published by a native firm of Calcutta, and suggesting "that the Syndicate, if they select poems from such a collection as this should prescribe one or more poems *which are still copyright.*"

RESOLVED—

(1). That the Syndicate regret that they cannot interfere in this matter.

(2). That their suggestion be laid before the Board of Studies in English.

147. The Syndicate approved of the distribution of the contents of the Calendar for 1888, under the following heads:

Sections

I. Almanack.
II. Acts.
III. Bye-Laws.
IV. Regulations.

APPENDIX A.

V. Alterations in Regulations during 1887.
VI. The University.
VII. The Boards of Studies, Moderators, and Examiners.
VIII. Rules for Examinations passed by the Syndicate.
IX. Text books fixed by the Syndicate.
X. The Library.
XI. Endowments.
XII. Affiliated Institutions.
(*i*). Lists of
(*ii*). Description of
XIII. Statistical Tables.
Lists
Examination Papers.

148. The Registrar reported that Professor Cowell had expressed his willingness to see the University Examination papers through the press as in previous years.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

149. Read a letter from the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, forwarding an application from a candidate who failed at the last B. A. Examination.

ORDERED—

That a suitable reply be sent.

150. The following F. E. remuneration bill was passed:

Names.	Subjects.	Fee for setting.	Fee for examining answer papers.	Total.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
C. Little, Esq. ...	Math.	300 0 0	97 8 0	397 8 0	10 5 7	387 2 5
W. B. Bestic, Esq. .	Enging.	120 0 0	58 8 0	178 8 0	4 10 4	173 13 8
A. Pedler, Esq. ...	Physl. Science.	180 0 0	58 8 0	238 8 0	6 3 4	232 4 8
F. J. E. Spring, Esq.	Drawing	60 0 0	39 0 0	99 0 0	2 9 3	96 6 9
Total	...	660 0 0	253 8 0	913 8 0	23 12 6	889 11 6

151. The following L. E. and B. E. remuneration bills were passed:

Names.	Subjects.	Fee for setting.	Fee for examining answer papers.	Total.	Income Tax.	Net amount.
C. Little, Esq., ...	Math.	160 0 0	15 0 0	175 0 0	4 8 11	170 7 1
F. J. E. Spring, Esq.	Eng.	320 0 0	30 0 0	350 0 0	9 1 10	340 14 2
W. B. Bestic, Esq..	Eng.	160 0 0	15 0 0	175 0 0	4 8 11	170 7 1
A. Pedler, Esq. ...	Physl. Science.	160 0 0	15 0 0	175 0 0	4 8 11	170 7 1
F. J. E. Spring, Esq.	Drawing	80 0 0	7 8 0	87 8 0	2 4 5	85 3 7
Total,	..	880 0 0	82 8 0	962 8 0	25 1 0	937 7 0

Confirmed

MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR,

Chairman.

P. K. RAY,

Registrar.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 2.

THE 14TH SEPTEMBER.

Present:

DR. E. A. BIRCH, *President, in the Chair.*

RAI KANAILAL DE, BAHADUR, C. I. E.
DR. JAGADBANDHU BOSE.
BABU LALMADHAB MUKERJEE.
BABU DEBENDRANATH RAY.
MAULAVI ZAHIRUDDIN AHMAD.

153. Read the following letter from Dr. K. McLeod suggesting certain changes in the mode of conducting the First L. M. S. and the First M. B. examinations.

4, PARK STREET,

6th July, 1887.

DR. P. K. RAY,

Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,

I observe that the large proportion of failures, which have taken place this year in the 1st L. M. S. and 1st M. B. examinations, has been, as usual, mainly due to rejections in the subjects of Botany and Comparative Anatomy. These purely scientific subjects have always claimed a disproportionate share of victims; and, as the result of rejection in either subject is to add another year to a stu-

dent's already long and (for him) expensive curriculum, it would be an immense advantage if the ratio of rejections in these subjects could be reduced without lowering the moderate and necessary standard of knowledge which is now required by the University.

2. The tendency in England is to throw these more purely scientific subjects into an earlier stage of the curriculum; and it has been proposed to treat them as preliminary studies and require a sufficient knowledge of them before the commencement of the more strictly medical curriculum.

3. This course, which I consider in every respect a most desirable one, cannot be, as yet, contemplated in this country, but I think that a useful step in the direction can be taken by permitting students to undergo examination in Chemistry, Botany and Comparative Anatomy at the close of the second session, leaving the subjects of Anatomy, Physiology and Materia Medica, which have a more intimate relation to practical medicine, for the close of the third session. Students who failed at the close of the second session might have another chance at the close of the third, without breaking the course of their studies or adding to the length of the curriculum.

4. Five or six subjects of a scientific character constitute a very heavy task for a student to prepare for one examination; and it is reasonable to suppose that his knowledge of all the subjects would be improved and his chance of passing in them bettered, if he had only two or three instead of five or six to work up.

5. I know as a matter of fact that the system of splitting up the medical examination into three parts on the principle which I have stated has been followed in the University of Edinburgh for some time past with much advantage; and I believe that a similar system is pursued by the University of London. This plan permits the standard to be raised rather than lowered, and it is both merciful and beneficent to the student.

6. The system of three examinations (1st, 2nd and 3rd) would not, if introduced here, require any additional examiners or time of examination. The slight additional expense caused by allowing students who failed in the 1st

examination to have a second chance at the 2nd, would be met by a slight enhancement of fee which, I am sure students so situated would gladly pay.

7. I propose, therefore, that the examination in Chemistry and Botany for L. M. S. and in Chemistry, Botany and Comparative Anatomy for M. B. should take place at the close of the second session; and that students who may fail to pass in these subjects then should have another chance of passing in them at the close of the third session when the examination in Anatomy, Physiology and Materia Medica takes place.

8. I shall be obliged by your laying this letter before the Syndicate for such action as may appear desirable.

I remain,

Yours truly,

K. McLEOD.

Dr. Jagabadhu Bose, moved—

That the examination in Chemistry and Botany for L. M. S. and in Chemistry, Botany and Comparative Anatomy for M. B take place at the close of the second session and that students who may fail to pass in these subjects, have another chance of passing in them at the close of the third session when the examination in Anatomy, Physiology and Materia Medica takes place.

Babu Lalmadhab Mukerjee, seconded the motion.

Dr. Birch proposed the following amendment—

That the words, "but obtain qualifying marks of 15 per cent. in the aggregate" be inserted after the word "subjects."

Rai Kanailal De seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put to the vote and carried by the casting vote of the President.

The amended motion was then carried.

154. Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

No.

FROM

A. P. MACDONNELL, ESQ.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Home Department
Education.

SIMLA, *the* *July*, 1887.

SIR,

I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Honorary Secretary, London School of Medicine for women, in which the following proposals are made with the object of facilitating the medical studies of ladies desiring to complete their course of instruction in India and to take the M. D. degree of the Indian Universities, namely :—

Dated 15th June 1887, to the address of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India with enclosures.

(1) that the certificates of attendance at the instruction given at the London School of Medicine for women may be accepted by the Indian Universities in the same way that they are accepted by the Medical Examining Boards of the University of London and of the Royal University of Ireland; and,

(2) that students who have passed in certain subjects at either the Irish or Scotch Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons may present the certificates of having passed such examinations in lieu of similar ones from the respective Universities, and so be eligible for the final Medical examination of the Indian Universities.

2. I am to request that you will be good enough to lay these proposals before the Senate of the Calcutta University

and to favour the Government of India with an expression of the Senate's views upon them.

I have honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

RESOLVED—

(1) The Faculty are of opinion that the certificates of attendance at the instruction given at the London School of Medicine for women may be accepted by the Calcutta University in the same way that they are accepted by the Medical Examining Boards of the University of London and of the Royal University of Ireland; and

(2) That the Faculty are of opinion that they cannot recommend that certificates of having passed examinations from Colleges should be accepted as being equivalent to those of Universities.

155. Read an endorsement from the Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital forwarding an application from an Assistant Surgeon enquiring whether persons who have passed the Second L. M. S. examination may call themselves graduates of the Medical College, as well as of the Calcutta University.

RESOLVED—

That in the opinion of the Faculty, a person who has passed the Second L. M. S. examination cannot call himself a graduate of the Medical College or of the Calcutta University but that he is a Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery of the Calcutta University.

P. K. RAY,

Registrar.

(Confirmed)

EDWARD A. BIRCH, M. D.,

President.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 7.

THE 16TH SEPTEMBER.

Present:

THE HON'BLE DR. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, C. I. E., *in the Chair.*

ALEX. PEDLER, ESQ.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAY MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.
DR. GOOROO DASS BANNERJEE.
H. J. S. COTTON, ESQ., C. S.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE CHUNDER-MADHUB GHOSE.
DR. E. A. BIRCH.
DR. JAGADBANDHU BOSE.

156. The minutes of the meeting of the Syndicate held on the 20th August were confirmed.

157. The following gentlemen were appointed to conduct the B. L. examination.

Mr. G. Gregory, Bar.-at-Law.
Mr. Rajkissen Sen, B. L. Bar.-at-Law.
Babu Ramcharan Mitter, M.A., B.L.
„ Lalmohan Das, M.A., B.L.

158. The following gentlemen were appointed to conduct the First and Second L. M. S. and M. B. examinations in the subjects mentioned opposite their names :—

Babu Taraprasanna Ray	...	Chemistry.
„ Chundermohan Ghose	...	Physiology.
Dr. K. McLeod	...	Anatomy.
Dr. Bhagabatchandra Rudra	...	Materia Medica.
Dr. R. C. Chandra	...	Medicine.
Dr. D. O'C. Raye	...	Surgery.
Babu Balaichandra Sen	...	Midwifery.
Dr. Jagabandhu Bose	...	Pathology.
Dr. W. J. Simpson	...	Hygiene.
J. Wood-Mason, Esq.	...	Comp. Anatomy and Zoology.
Dr. D. Prain	...	Botany.
Rai Kanailal De Bahadur, C. I. E.	...	Medical Jurisprudence.

159. Read a letter from the Principal, Hughli College, stating that Monier Williams' Indian Wisdom and Max Müller's Sanskrit Literature prescribed for the M. A. examination in Sanskrit of 1888 and 1889 are out of print.

RESOLVED—

That these two books be omitted from the M. A. course in Sanskrit for 1888 and 1889.

160. Read a letter from Mr. G. E. Lamplugh of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, enquiring if he can present himself at the B. L. examination without having passed the previous examinations of the University.

RESOLVED—

That Mr. G. E. Lamplugh be informed that the Syndicate cannot alter paragraph 2 of the Regulations for the B. L. examination.

161. Read a letter from the Registrar, Madras University, stating that the letter of the Vice-Chancellor dated, Simla 7th July 1886, regarding the affiliation of Indian Colleges to the University at Cambridge has been considered, and requesting that such documents relating to the subject as may be of use to the Syndicate of that University may be forwarded to him.

RESOLVED—

That the documents be forwarded to him.

162. Read a letter from Messrs. Harman and Co. stating that some of the gowns belonging to the University are quite useless, and soliciting permission for repairing the old gowns and for making some new ones.

ORDERED—

That the Registrar be empowered to incur the expenditure necessary for making some new gowns as well as for repairing the old ones.

163. Read a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, requesting to lay before the Syndicate, for their favourable consideration, the following resolution of the Board of Visitors of the Civil Engineering College, Sheebpore.

"That in the opinion of the Board it is desirable to secure uniformity in the examinations in Engineering by the appointment of a Board of Examiners to serve for a certain

period, at the end of each period a certain number only of the Board to go out."

ORDERED—

To be deferred.

164. The appointment of examiners for the F. E., L. E., and B. E. examinations was deferred.

165. Read a letter from Dr. Coates, Principal, Medical College, regarding the date of the First and Second L. M. S. examinations.

RESOLVED—

That the First and Second L. M. S. examinations commence on the 19th of March 1888.

166. Read a letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department stating that the Governor-General in Council has approved and sanctioned the changes in the Regulations for the M. B. examination.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

167. Read a letter from the Principal, City College, asking for a set of the Tagore Law Lectures for the Library of that College.

RESOLVED—

(1) That 5 copies of the Tagore Law Lectures for each year, be kept as a reserve in the University Library, not to be given away in any case.

(2) That a set of the Tagore Law Lectures be supplied to the Library of the City College.

168. Read a letter from the Offg. Principal, Rajshahye College, forwarding a petition from the students of that College and recommending that Rampur Baulia may be made a centre for holding the B. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Offg. Principal, Rajshahye College, be informed that the Syndicate do not consider it desirable to make Rampur Baulia a centre for holding the B. A. examination.

169. Read an endorsement from the officer in charge, Civil Engineering College, forwarding a petition from certain students who failed at the recent B. E. and L. E. examinations.

ORDERED—

That the endorsement be referred to the President of the Faculty of Engineering for consideration and report.

170. Read a memorial from the Secretaries of the Under-Graduates' Association praying that Bengali may be made a Second Language for the F. A. examination.

ORDERED—

That the memorial be referred to the Faculty of Arts for consideration and report.

171. Read the following letter from the Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, advising the purchase of 4 per cent. Government Securities for Rs. 12,500.

BANK OF BENGAL

DEPOSITORS' DEPARTMENT,

Calcutta, 20th August 1887.

No. 79/1302.

To

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

SENATE HOUSE.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to advise the purchase of 4 per cent. Government Security for Rs. 12,500 (as per enclosed memo.) agreeably with instructions.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) W. WESTLAND,

Dy. Secretary and Treasurer.

P. S.—The Security will be sent you after conversion into stock.

(Sd.) E. J. B.

MEMO. OF PURCHASE.

Account, Registrar, Calcutta University.

4 per cent. Government Security, No. 212595 of 1865	Rs	12,500	0	0			
Discount @ Rs 1-14 per cent.		234	6	0	12,265	10	0
Interest from 1st May 1887 to 19th August 1887 being ,, years 3 months 18 days at 4 per cent.		150	0	0			
Less Income Tax @ 5 pie per Rupee ...		3	14	6	146	1	6
			Rs.		12,411	11	6
Less Renewing fee ...			,,		1	0	0
			Rs.		12,410	11	6
To Commission at ¼ per cent.			,,		31	0	5
	Total,		Rs.		12,441	11	11

BANK OF BENGAL
DEPOSITORS' DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, 19th August 1887. (Sd.) H. C. M.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

172. Read a letter from Babu Ramendralala Mitra stating that Mayne's Hindu Law, a text-book for the B. L. examination, is out of print.

RESOLVED—

That he be informed that if Mayne's Hindu Law is not available, students may read any other similar text-book on the subject, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the examiners appointed for the B. L. examination.

173. On the result of the Tagore Law Professor's examination the Tagore gold medal was awarded to Owen Camell, and the Tagore silver medal to Ramapati Chattopadhyay.

174. Read the Proceedings of the Faculty of Medicine at their meeting on the 14th September.

RESOLVED—

(1) That the Syndicate do recommend to the Senate that the examination in Chemistry and Botany for the First L. M. S. examination and in Chemistry, Botany and Comparative Anatomy for the First M. B. examination take place

at the close of the second session, and that students who may then fail to pass in these subjects but obtain 15 per cent. of marks in the aggregate be permitted to present themselves again in these subjects at the close of the third session, when the examination in Anatomy, Physiology and Materia Medica takes place.

(2) That the Syndicate do recommend to the Senate that the certificates of attendance at the instruction given at the London School of Medicine for women be accepted by the University in the same way that they are accepted by the Medical Examining Boards of the University of London and of the Royal University of Ireland.

(3) That the Syndicate cannot recommend to the Senate that certificates of having passed examinations from Colleges should be accepted as equivalent to certificates from Universities.

175. Read the Proceedings of the various Boards of Studies and the papers connected with them.

Read also a letter from Mr. Rowe and Mr. Webb, regarding Babu Bholanath Pal's "Studies in English Prose and Poetry."

RESOLVED—

(1) That the following books be fixed as text-books for the University examinations.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1888.

Greek.

Xenophon. ... Anabasis, Books I and II.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1889.

ENGLISH.

Prose.

To be read.

Bholanath Pal. ... Studies in English Prose and Poetry:
(*a*) Omitting from Goldsmith:—Extracts Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 14 (from page 28 to page 39, and from page 60 to page 64).
(*b*) Omitting from Southey:—Extract No. 12 (from page 140 to page 142).
(*c*) Omitting from Scott,—Prayer of Louis XI (pages 155—57).

Poetry.

Lahiri's Select Poems.

Casabianca.
The Glory of the Creator.
Alexander Selkirk's Soliloquy.
Sleep.
Battle of Hohenlinden.
On the Receipt of My Mother's Picture.

B. N. Pal's Studies in Prose and Poetry.

Boadicea.
We are Seven.
The Village Blacksmith.
Love of Country.

To be committed to memory.

Alexander Selkirk's Soliloquy.
The Glory of the Creator.
Love of Country.

One paper to be set on the text-books and one paper on grammar and composition. The second paper to include easy passages from books not prescribed as text-books (which candidates should be called upon to explain in the same way as they are expected to explain passages from the text-books), and some subject for original composition.

Greek.

Xenophon. .. Anabasis, Books I and II.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1890.

Greek.

Xenophon. ... Anabasis, Books III and IV.

Latin.

Easy Selections from Ovid by Herbert Wilkinson, Macmillan and Co.

Cæsar. ... De Bello Gallico, Books IV and V.

One paper to be set in this subject with questions in history, parsing, and geography arising therefrom, and easy passages from authors not prescribed to be translated into English; and one paper containing questions in Latin grammar with simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin.

German.

Hauff. .. Die Karvane.

One paper to be set on the text-book and one paper on elementary grammar and composition.

French.

De Maistre. ... La Jeune Siberienne et le Lepreux de la cite D'aoste.

One paper to be set on the text-book and one paper on elementary grammar and composition.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Sanskrit.

*Calcutta University Selections (1887).

Arabic.

Sullam-ul-Adab—Edited by Colonel Holroyd.

Persian.

Selections by Maulavi Kabir-ud-din Ahmad, Khán Bahadúr.

Bengali.

Selections by Baboo Nilmani Mukerjea.

Urdu.

†Revised Selections by Maulavi Kabir-ud-din Ahmed, Khán Bahadúr. (150 pages).

Hindi.

Bireswar Chakravarti.	...	Sahitya Sangraha.
Rajniti.	...	The last two chapters.

Uriya.

Prabandhamálá—(115 pages) by M. S. Rao.
Rámáyan—Ayodhyá-kánda (149 pages) by Fakir Mohan Senápati.

Armenian.

History of Armenia, Books I—III.

Pali.

Pali Miscellany, by Professor Trenckner (28 pages of text).
Selections from the Jatakas (Professor Fausboll's edition), the Apannakajataka (36 pages of text).

Burmese.

Zeneka.

Dhamma Pada-ga-hta Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873).

One paper to be set on the text-books in each of the Oriental languages (including questions on grammar and idiom, and easy sentences to be translated into the other language); and one paper containing (i) simple passages in English to be translated into one of the Vernaculars of India‡ recognised by the Senate (The passages being taken from a Newspaper or other current literature of the day), and (ii) a subject for original composition in one of the Vernaculars recognised by the Senate. Half the value of the paper is to be assigned to the passages in English and half to the subject for original composition.

* Published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. † Urdu Guide Press.
‡ The Vernaculars recognised by the Senate are the following: Bengali, Hindi, Uriya, Mahrathi, Urdu, Burmese, Armenian, Parbatia, Assamese, Telugu, Guzarathi and Khasai.

History.

W. W. Hunter.	... Brief History of the Indian People.
Gardiner.	... Outline of English History.
	Or
Miss Edith Thompson.	... History of England; being Vol. II, of the Historical Course for Schools. Edited by E. A. Freeman, D. C. L.

General and Physical Geography.

Clarke.	... Geographical Reader and Companion to the Atlas.
Blanford.	... Physical Geography, Chapters I, II, III, VIII, IX.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1890.

English.

Scott.	... Marmion (omitting the 2nd canto). Rivington's School Classics.
Goldsmith.	... The Deserted Village.
Green.	... Readings from English History, Part III.
Milton.	... Paradise Lost, Book I.
Sir Alexander Grant.	... Xenophon (Ancient Classics for English Readers).
Helps.	... Essays written in the intervals of Business and an Essay on Organization in Daily Life.

Some subject for original composition to be set in one of the papers.

Greek.

Herodotus.	... Book IV.
Euripides.	... Hecuba.

Latin.

Virgil.	... Æneid, Lib. VI.
Cicero.	... Pro Archia, Pro Milone.

With passages of Latin authors not prescribed beforehand, to be translated into English.

Sanskrit.

Dandin.	... Daśakumáracharita, Selections from, by Girisachandra Vidyaratna.
Kalidása.	... Raghuvansa, cantos I—IV.

Arabic.

Selections by Colonel H. S Jarrett.

Persian.

*Selections by Maulavi Kabir-ud-dín Ahmad, Khán Bahadúr.

* Urdu Guide Press.

Hebrew.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms I—XLI.

Pali.

Jatakas (Fausboll's edition); Vaggo I—IV, pages 95—234.
Dhammapada (Fausboll's edition); the first Bhanavaram, pages 1—35.

Bengali subjects for female candidates.

Sivanath Sastri.	...	Nirbásitervilap.
Akshay Kumar Dutt.	...	Dharmaniti.
Hemchandra Banerjee.	...	Bharat Bhiksha.

French for female candidates.

De Sévigné (Madame).	...	Selections from the correspondence of, edited by Gustave Masson (Clarendon Press).
Voltaire.	...	Mérope, edited by George Saintsbury (Clarendon Press).

Elementary Physics.

Ganot's Popular Natural Philosophy, 4th Edition.	...	Book I, omitting articles 12, 13 and 62—75, Book II, omitting articles 107—110; Book III, omitting articles 124—131. Book V, omitting articles 240—242; 252; 258—262; 268—271; 273—277; 279; 282—287; 293—298. Book VI, omitting articles 370—372; 374, 377, 378, 381—393, 396, 397. Book VII, omitting articles 407—409. Book VIII, omitting articles 502—508.
Balfour Stewart.	...	Primer of Physics.

Subjects in Botany for Female Candidates.

Oliver's First Book of Indian Botany; the whole of Part I and Chapter I of Part II, *viz.*, the Elements of Morphology and Physiology of flowering plants, the principles of their natural Classification, and the Diagnosis and detailed accounts of the following six natural orders :—

1. Malvaceæ.
2. Leguminosæ.
3. Cucurbitaceæ.
4. Urticaceæ.
5. Aroideæ.
6. Gramineæ.

Logic.

P. K. Ray.	...	Text-Book of Deductive Logic, 3rd Ed. (omitting Chapter II of Part II, Chapter IX of Part III, and the Appendix).

History.

Smith.	...	Smaller History of Rome.
Fyffe.	...	Primer of the History of Greece.

Mathematics.

Wilson.	.. Elementary Geometry (edition 1881), Books I—V, omitting Theorems 1 to 12 of Section I of Book IV.
Wilson.	... Conic Sections, Chapters I and II, and the first two theorems of Chapter III.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1890.

ENGLISH.

Pass Course.

Shakespeare.	... Midsummer Night's Dream, Henry V Hamlet.
Milton.	... Paradise Lost, Books IV, V, and VI.
Dryden.	... Essays, edited by C. D. Yonge.
Palgrave.	... Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics, Book IV.
Saintsbury.	.. Life of Dryden (English Men of Letters Series).
Burke.	... Thoughts on the cause of Present Discontents. Speech on American Taxation. Speech on moving Resolutions for conciliation with the Colonies (as in Burke's Select Works, Vol. I. Clarendon Press Series).

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Spenser.	... Faery Queene, Book I.
Tennyson.	. The Princess.
Mathew Arnold.	.. Essays in Criticism.
Milton.	... Areopagitica.

Permanent subjects.

Earle.	... The Philology of the English Tongue.
Shaw.	... Outlines of English Literature.

GREEK.

Pass Course.

Sophocles.	... Philoctetes, Electra.
Demosthenes.	... De Corona.
Æschines.	... In Ctesiphontem.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Thucydides.	... Book II.
Euripides.	... Bacchæ.
Plato.	... Phædo.

Permanent subjects.

Peile.	... Primer of Philology.

LATIN.

Pass Course.

Horace	.	Odes, Books I—II.
Cicero.	...	Pro Murena.
Livy.		Books II and III.

Also passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Terence.	...	Adelphi.
Lucritius.	...	De Rerum Natura, Books I and II.
Tacitus.	...	Annals, Books III and IV.

Also passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

Permanent subject.

Peile.	...	Primer of Philology.

SANSCRIT.

Pass Course.

Bánabhatta.	...	Kádambarí, Uttarabhága, page 85, in the Calcutta Edition of Samvat 1919, to the end: (beginning with the words *Kádambarí vihasya pratyavádit Apyunmattike kuto' sya me, &c.*
Mágha.	...	Sisupalabadha, Cantos I and II.
Harshadeva.	...	Nágánanda.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Mágha.	...	Sisupalabadha, Cantos XIII—XVI.
Bhababhuti	.	Uttaramcharita.
Max Muller.	...	Lectures on the Science of Language, Vol. II, Lectures I—VII.

HEBREW.

Pass Course.

Samuel, I and II.
Chronicles, I and II.
Psalms, XC—CL.
Proverbs.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Isaiah.
Ezekiel.

The History of the Hebrew Language and Literature.

Arabic.

Pass Course.

Tarikh-i-Yamíni.	... The first 50 pages (Delhi edition).
*Mustatrif.	... The first 50 pages (Egyptian edition).
*Hamasah.	... 31 pages.
Díwán-i-Mutanabbi.	... Calcutta Edition (pages 283—332), beginning with the Qasidah for Azududdaulah.

Honour Course.

(*In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Maqamat-i-Hariri.	.. The first half.
Tarikh-i-Timúri.	... The first half.
*Hamasah.	... 84 pages from page 32.
Banat Súad.	... The whole.
Nafhat-ut-Tib.	... The first 50 pages (Egyptian edition).

Persian.

Pass Course.

Wakai Niamat Khan-i-Ali.	... The last half.
Fíroz Shahi.	... The first 50 pages (Asiatic Society's Edition).
Shah Namah.	... The first 50 pages (Turner Macan's Calcutta Edition).
Zahir-i-Faryabi.	... The first 50 pages (Calcutta edition).

Honour Course.

(*In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Aklak-i-Jalali.	... The whole.
Inshai Abul Fazl.	... The First and Second Daftars.
*Hafiz.	... The first half, *i. e.*, pages 1—125.

Pali.

Pass Course.

Kaccayana.	... Pali Grammar (Senart's edition).
Trenckner's Milinda Pañha.	

Honour Course.

(*In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Childers.	... Mahaparinibbanasutta.
Whitney.	... Language and the Study of Language.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Pass Course.

Psychology.

McCosh.	... The Cognitive Powers.
James Sully.	... Outlines of Psychology.

Urdu Guide Press.

Ethics.

Calderwood.	... Hand-book of Moral Philosophy.
Sidgwick.	... Outlines of the History of Ethics.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

History of Philosophy.

Modern Philosophy :—

BACON AND DESCARTE TO REID AND KANT.

The following books are recommended :—

Ueberweg.	... History of Philosophy, Vol. II.
Schwegler.	... History of Philosophy.
Fraser—*Berkeley.*	... Blackwood's Philosophical Classics Series.
Knight—*Hume.*	...

Natural Theology.

Samuel Harris.	... Philosophical Basis of Theism.

Pure Logic.

P. K. Ray.	... Text-book of Deductive Logic including the Appendix, 3rd Ed.
Ueberweg.	... System of Logic and History of Logical Doctrines.

MATHEMATICS.

Pass Course.

Boutflower.	... Statics and Dynamics (omitting Chap. X and Articles 414—420).
Besant.	... Elementary Hydrostatics, Chaps. I—VII.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Salmon.	... Conic Sections (6th edition), Chaps. I—III, V - VIII, to the end of Article 116, X—XIII.
Williamson.	... Differential Calculus (Fifth edition), Chaps. I—V, IX, XII—XVIII.
Todhunter.	... Integral Calculus, Chaps. I—VII.

Or the corresponding Articles in Williamson's Integral Calculus.

HISTORY.

PASS COURSE.

History of England.

Green.	... Short History of the English People.

History of India.

Wheeler. ... Short History of India (British Period only).

Elphinstone. ... History of India (Hindu and Mahomedan Periods).

Histories of Greece and Rome.

Smith. ... Student's History of Greece.

Liddell. ... Student's History of Rome.

Political Economy.

Fawcett. ... Manual of Political Economy.

Honour Course.

(*In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Capes. ... The Early Empire.

Capes. ... The Age of the Antonines.

Bagehot. ... The English Constitution.

Mill. ... Political Economy.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Physics.

The Full Course.

Deschanel. ... Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy.

S. P. Thompson. ... Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism.

The Elements of Physics.

Miller. ... The Chemical Physics (Part I of the Elements of Chemistry), omitting Chap. IV, sec. 2; Chap. V, sec. 2; Chap. VI, secs. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Chemistry.

The Full Course.

Frankland and Japp's Inorganic Chemistry, edition 1884, omitting all the sections printed in small type, and all the parts relating to the following elements:—Zirconium, Thorium, Niobium, Tantalum, Beryllium, Palladium, Iridium, Rhodium, Osmium, Ruthenium, Norwegium, Cerium, Didymium, Lanthanum, Yttrium, Erbium, Terbium, Scandium, Samarium, and Decipium.

Remsen. Organic Chemistry.

The Elements of Chemistry.

Watts. ... Inorganic Chemistry (1883).

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons. ... Principles of Science, second edition, (omitting Books I and II).

P ysiology.

Huxley and Martin.	...	Elementary Biology.
Huxley.	...	Elementary Lessons in Physiology.
Thomé.	...	Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet (the Physiological sections).

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	Principles of Science, second edition (omitting Books I and II).

Botany.

Thomé.	...	Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet.
Henfrey.	...	Elementary Course of Botany, edited by Masters.
Oliver.	...	First Book of Indian Botany.
Sachs.	...	Lectures on the Physiology of Plants (translated by Ward, 1887).

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	Principles of Science, 2nd edition, (omitting Books I and II).

Zoology.

Huxley.	...	Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrata.
Huxley.	...	Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrata.
M. Foster.	...	Text-book of Physiology.
Nicholson.	...	Manual of Zoology, 7th Ed.
Wallace.	...	Geographical Distribution of Animals.
Jerdon.	...	Mammals and Birds of India.
Theobald.	...	Descriptive Catalogue of the Reptiles of British India.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	Principles of Science, 2nd edition, (omitting Books I and II).

Geology.

Lyell.	...	Principles of Geology.
Geikie.	...	Text-book of Geology.
Nicholson.	...	Palæontology.
Blanford.	...	Sketch of the Geology of India (being the Introduction to the Manual of the Geology of India).

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	Principles of Science, 2nd edition, (omitting Books I and II).

Mineralogy.

Dana.	...	Text-book of Mineralogy.

Scheerer and Blanford. ... Introduction to the Use of the Mouth Blowpipe.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons. ... Principles of Science, 2nd edition, (omitting Books I and II).

Physical Geography.

Huxley. ... Physiography.
Somerville. ... Physical Geography.
Blanford. ... Meteorology of India.
S. Haughton. ... Six Lectures on Physical Geography.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons. ... Principles of cience, 2nd edition, (omitting Books I and II).

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1890.

English.

Spenser. ... Faery Queene, Book I.
Shakespeare. ... Richard II, Richard III, King John, King Henry VIII, Taming of the Shrew.
Marlowe. ... Faustus.
Dryden. ... Absalom and Achitophel, Annus Mirabilis, Astræa Redux. (Christie's Selections, Clarendon Press Series).
Sheridan. ... The Rivals.
Goldsmith. ... The Good-natured Man.
De Quincey. ... Autobiographic Sketches, the following: Early Memorials of Grasmere, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, William Wordsworth, Robert Southey.
Skeat. ... Plutarch of Shakespeare.
Holmes. ... Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.
Shorthouse. ... John Inglesant.

Permanent subjects.

Morris. ... Historical Outlines of English Accidence.
Smith. ... Student's Manual of the English Language.
Taine. ... History of English Literature, translated by Van Laun.
Dowden. ... Shakespeare. a critical study of his Mind and Art.
Sweet. ... Anglo-Saxon Primer.
Sayce. ... Introduction to the Science of Language.

Greek.

Homer. ... Illiad, Books I--XII.
Pindar. ... The whole.

Æschylus.	...	Prometheus; Agamemnon; Eumenides.
Sophocles.	...	Œdipus Tyrannus; Ajax; Antigone.
Euripides.	...	Hecuba; Medea; Ion.
Aristophanes.	...	Knights; Clouds; Frogs; Birds.
Herodotus.	...	Books II and III to the end of Chap. LXVI.
Thucydides.	...	Books VI, VII, VIII.
Demosthenes.	...	Orations against Leptines and Meidias, and de Falsa Legatione.
Plato.	...	Republic; Theætetus.
Aristotle.	...	Politics.

Permanent subjects.

Sayce.	...	Introduction to the Science of Language.
Mahaffy.	...	History of Classical Greek Literature.

Latin.

Virgil.	...	Bucolics (with the exception of II) Georgics; Æneid, Books I—VI.
Horace.	...	Odes; Epodes; Satires 1 (with the exception of 2 and 8); Epistles I; De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal.	..	Satires (except II, VI and IX).
Persius.	...	Satires.
Lucretius.	...	Books I, V and VI.
Catullus.	...	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus.	...	Aulularia, Captivi.
Terence.	...	Andria, Heauton Timoroumenos.
Livy.	...	Books XXI—XXV.
Sallust.	...	Bellum Catilinarium, Bellum Jugurthinum.
Cicero.	...	Second Philippic; De Naturâ Deorum.
Tacitus.	...	Histories.

Permanent subjects.

Sayce.	...	Introduction to the Science of Language.
Cuttwell.	...	History of Roman Literature.

Hebrew.

Isaiah.
Jeremiah.
Ezekiel.
The Minor Prophets.
Psalms.
Proverbs.
Job.
Ecclesiastes.
Song of Solomon.
Daniel.
Ezra.
Nehemiah.

Permanent subjects.

Robertson Smith.	... Old Testament in the Jewish Church.
Davidson.	... Introduction to the Old Testament.
Ewald.	... History and Antiquities of Israel.
Sayce.	... Introduction to the Science of Language.

Pali.

Anuruddha.	... Abhidhammattpasangaha.
Theragáthá.	... The Ekanipata, Dukanipata, and Tikanipata.
Anguthará Nekaya.	... The Bálavagga, Rathakaravagga, Pugalavagga, and Devadatavagga of the Tekanipata.
Mahávanisa.	... The first five chapters (parichchhedas) Turnour's or Sumangala's Edition.
Jatakas.	... Fausboll's Edition, Vol. II, Dalhavagga, Santhavagga, Kalyánadhammavagga.
Kaccayana.	... Pali Grammar (Senart's Edition).
Mahaparinibbanasutta.	... (Childers' Edition).
Dhammapada.	... The first Bhánavaram (Pathamakabhanavaram) with Fausboll's Extracts, from Buddha Ghose's Commentary for this portion of the Text.
Burnouf.	... Introduction á l'histoire du Buddhisme Indien.
Spence Hardy.	... Manual of Buddhism.
Weber.	... History of Indian Literature.
Begandet.	... Legends of Gaudama.

Arabic.

Prose.

Moquaddamai-i-Ibn Khaldún.	... Fifty pages.
Maqamát-i-Hariri.	... First half.

Poetry.

Hamásah.	... }
Diwán-i-Mutanabbi.	... } The whole.
Sabai Muallaqah.	... }

Persian.

Prose.

Munshi Muhammad Mahdi.	... Durrai Nadirah.
Shams-uddin Faqir.	... Hadáiq-ul-Bálaghát.
Saifi.	... Uruz.
Abu'l Fazl.	... Akbárnámah, Vol. I.
Jámi.	... Ruq'át.
Jámi.	... Qawáfi.

Poetry.

Kháqáni.	... Qasáid.
Khusrau.	... Qiránu-s-sa'dain.

Ferdausi.	...	Selections from the Sháhnámah, by Col. Jarrett, Calcutta, 1880.
Hakim Sanái.	...	Hadiqah.
Anwari.	...	Diwán.
Habib Qááni.	...	Qasáid, first half.

Candidates are also required to possess a knowledge of Arabic to the extent laid down in the course for the First Examination in Arts.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1890.

Sanskrit.

Kálidása.	..	Sákuntala.
Bhavabhuti.	..	Mahávíracharita, Málatí Mádhava.
Visakhadatta.	..	Mudrá-Rákshasa.
Bánabhatta.	..	Kádambari, Purvabhága.
Sri-Harsha.	..	Naishada-Charita, I—V.
Bharavi.	..	Kirátarjuniya, Cantos I—IV.
Vyása and Sánkara.	..	Vedánta Sútras, and Bhashya 1st 3 Sútras of the 1st Adhyáya, and 1st and 2nd Pádas of the 2nd Adhyáya.
Visvanátha Panchánana.	..	Bhásháparichchheda with Siddhántá Muktávali-(omitting from the latter the section on Anumána beginning with the words *Anumitim vyutpádayati* to *upamitim vyutpadayati* and *Vyatirehavyápáti* and *Upádhi*).
Mammata Bhatta.	..	Kávya-Prakasa.
Vachaspati Misra.	..	Tattva-Kaumudi.
Upanishad.	..	Isá, Kena, Katha, with Sankara Bháshya.
Rigveda Sanhitá.	..	1st and 2nd Adhyáyas.
Pánini.	..	Vaidika Prakriyá as contained in Siddhánta Kaumudi.

Permanent subjects.

Weber.	..	History of Indian Literature.
Muir.	..	Sanskrit Texts, Vols. III, IV and V.

Students may take up Cunningham's Corpus Inscriptionum instead of one of the following groups :—

Group I.

Bhashá Parichchheda and Siddhánta Muktávalí (limited as above).

Group II.

Tattva Kaumudi and Vedánta Sutra (limited as above).

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1889-90.

Mental and Moral Science.

(In addition to the books prescribed for the Pass and Honour Courses, B. A.)

Descartes.	..	Veitch's 'Descartes,' 6th Edition.
Locke.	..	Essay concerning Human Understanding.

Berkeley.	..	Fraser's Selections from Berkeley, 3rd Edition.
Hume.	..	Enquiry concerning Human Understanding.
Kant.	..	Adamson's Lectures on the Philosophy of Kant.
Hamilton.	..	Lectures on Metaphysics. Dissertations in his edition of Reid's Works Vetch's *Hamilton* (Blackwood's Philosophical Classics).
Mansel.	..	Metaphysics.
Mill.	..	Logic, Examination of Hamilton's Philosophy.
Venn.	..	Logic of Chance, 2nd Edition.
Jevons.	..	Principles of Science.
Spencer.	..	First Principles.
Green.	..	Philosophical Works, Vol. I.
M'Cosh.	..	Intuitions of the Mind and Examination of J. S. Mill's Philosophy.
Sidgwick.	..	Methods of Ethics, 3rd Edition.
Martineau.	..	Types of Ethical Theory, 2nd Edition.
Ueberweg.	..	History of Philosophy (omitting the 1st and 2nd periods of the Philosophy of the Christian Era and Appendices).

Natural Theology.

Caird.	..	Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.
Flint.	..	Theism.
Max Müller.	..	Hibbert Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion as illustrated by the Religions of India.

Or

Evidences of Christianity.

Butler.	..	Analogy.
Paley.	..	Evidences of Christianity.
Fisher.	..	Grounds of Theistic and Christian Belief.

Mathematics.

Todhunter.	..	Algebra.
Todhunter.	..	Trigonometry.
Todhunter.	..	Theory of Equations, Chaps. I, III—XXII and XXVIII to the end.
Salmon.	..	Conic Sections.
Frost.	..	Solid Geometry, Vol. I.
Williamson	..	Differential Calculus.
Williamson.	..	Integral Calculus.
Boole.	..	Differential Equations, First Edition Chaps. I—XII. (*Or the corresponding portions of Forsyth's Differential Equations.*)

Todhunter.	..	Statics, (*Or the corresponding articles in Minchin's Statics.*)
Tait and Steel.	..	Dynamics of a Particle. (*Or the corresponding portions of Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics*).
Besant.	..	Hydromechanics.
Parkinson.	..	Optics.
Todhunter.	..	Spherical Trigonometry.
Godfrey.	..	Treatise on Astronomy.
Newton.	..	Principia (edited by Main).
Routh.	..	Rigid Dynamics, chapter I (omitting ellipsoids of inertia, equimomental bodies, and principal axes), chaps. II—IV. (*Or the corresponding portions of Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics*).

History.

(*a*) No text-books.

(*b*) Hallam.	..	Middle Ages, chapter VIII, part 3 and notes.
Hallam.	..	Constitutional History of England.
Erskine May.	..	Constitutional History of England.

(*c*) As a period:
The history of Europe during the 16th century.

Hume.	..	History of England.
Froude.	..	History of England.
Robertson.	..	Charles V.
Prescott.	..	Philip II.
Motley.	..	Rise of the Dutch Republic.
Motley.	..	United Netherlands.
(*d*) Guizot.	..	History of Civilisation.
Mill.	..	Representative Government.
Austin.	..	Jurisprudence, Lectures. V and VI.
Wheaton.	..	International Law, parts I and II.
(*e*) Adam Smith.	..	Wealth of Nations.
Mill.	..	Political Economy.
Leone Levi.	..	History of British Commerce.
MacLeod.	..	Elements of Economics, Vol. I.

Natural and Physical Science.

(*In addition to the books prescribed for the Pass and Honour Courses, B. A.*)

A.—Chemistry.

Roscoe and Schorlemmer.	..	Treatise on Chemistry, Vol. I and Vol. II. parts I and II.
Watts.	..	Fowne's Organic Chemistry, edited by Watts.
Frankland.	..	Lecture Notes for Chemical Students, Vol. II, Organic Chemistry.
Valentin.	..	Qualitative Chemical Analysis.
Thorpe.	..	Quantitative Chemical Analysis.

B.—Heat, Electricity and Magnetism as principal subjects with Light and Sound as subsidiary subjects.

Principal subjects.

Cumming.	..	Introduction to the Theory of Electricity, 2nd edition, omitting arts. 124—136.
Maxwell.	..	Elementary Treatise on Electricity.
Faraday.	..	Experimental Researches on Electricity, Vol. I.
Fleeming Jenkin.	..	Electricity and Magnetism.
Baynes.	..	Lessons on Thermodynamics, omitting arts. 49, 50, 58, 59, 61, 68, 96 and remaining articles.
Maxwell.	..	Theory of Heat, 5th edition, omitting pages 195—208.
Fourier.	..	Theory of Heat, chaps. I and II.
Balfour Stewart.	..	A Treatise on Heat.

Subsidiary subjects.

Daniell.	..	Text-book of the Principles of Physics, 1st edition, chap. V, pp. 74—133; chaps. XIV and XV, or corresponding chapters of 2nd edition.

C.—Light and Sound as principal subjects, with Heat, Electricity and Magnetism as subsidiary subjects.

Principal subjects.

Everett.	..	Vibratory Motion and Sound.
Donkin.	..	Acoustics, omitting appendix to chap. IV, appendix to chap. VI, and arts. 125, 131—135, 138—155, 162—214.
Airy.	..	On the Undulatory Theory of Optics.
Aldis.	..	A chapter on Fresnel's Theory of Double Refraction.
Glazebrook.	..	Physical Optics.
Stone.	..	Elementary Lessons on Sound, 1st edition, omitting pp. 144—160.
Parkinson.	..	A Treatise on Optics.

Subsidiary subjects.

Daniell.	..	Text-book of the principles of Physics, chapters VII, XIII and XVI, 1st edition, or corresponding chaps. of 2nd edition.

D.—Botany.

Asa Gray.	..	Structural Botany.
Sachs.	..	Text-book of Botany (translated by Bennet and Dyer).

Balfour.	..	Palæontological Botany.
Nicholson.	..	Manual of Palæontology, Vol. II, chapters on Palæobotany.
Roxburgh.	..	Flora Indica, Clarke's edition (for reference in identifying Indian plants).
Sachs.	..	Physiology of Plants translated by Ward (1887).

E.—Physiology and Zoology.

(*In addition to the Text-books for the B. A. Examination.*)

Gegenbauer.	..	Comparative Anatomy.
Foster.	..	Text-book of Physiology.
Gamgee.	..	Physiological Chemistry of the Animal Body.
Balfour.	..	Comparative Embryology.
Herbert Spencer.	..	Principles of Biology.
Darwin.	..	Origin of Species.

F.—Geology and Mineralogy.

Lyell.	..	Principles and Elements of Geology.
Geikie.	..	Text-book of Geology.
Nicholson.	..	Palæontology.
Ramsay.	..	Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain (5th or subsequent edition).
Blanford.	..	Sketch of the Geology of Indin (being the introduction to the Manual of the Geology of India).
Dana.	..	Text-book of Mineralogy.
Rutley.	..	The Study of Rocks.
Plattner.	..	Manual of Analysis with the Blow-pipe.

2. That the Syndicate do recommend to the Senate that the word "Cartesian" be substituted for the word "Rectangular" on page 42 of the Calendar for 1887.

3. That Martineau's Types of Ethical Theory and Sidgwick's Methods of Ethics be substituted for Mansel's Prolegomena Logica and Archer Butler's Lectures on Ancient Philosophy in the list of Text-books for the M. A. examination of 1888.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
W. COMER PETHERAM,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 8.

THE 5TH NOVEMBER.

(*In circulation.*)

176. The minutes of the meeting of the Syndicate held on the 16th September were confirmed.

177. The Registrar reported that he had arranged with Mr. W. T. Webb and Mr. A. W. Atkinson to conduct the examination in Latin for the ensuing M. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar's action be approved.

178. Mr. F. J. Rowe was appointed an Examiner in English for the ensuing M. A. examination in the place of Mr. Charles H. Tawney resigned.

179. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Croft, K. C. I. E.
Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C. I. E.
Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee.
H. J. S. Cotton, Esq., C. S.
were appointed Moderators in Arts for 1888.

180. The following gentlemen were appointed examiners for the F. E., L. E., and B. E. examinations of 1888 in the subjects mentioned opposite their names :—

C. Little, Esq., M. A.	...	Mathematics.
A. Pedler, Esq., F. C. S.	...	Physics.
F. J. E. Spring, Esq., L. C. E., C.E....	}	Engineering and Drawing.
W. B. Bestic, Esq., A. M., I. C.E. ...	}	

181. The Registrar reported that Babu Girijabhushan Mukerjee one of the examiners in Logic for the F. A. examination of 1888 had died.

RESOLVED—

(1) That Mr. P. Mukerjee, B. Sc., be appointed an examiner in the place of Babu Girijabhushan Mukerjee.

(2) That Babu Shibchunder Gui, M. A., be appointed an examiner in History and Geography for the Entrance examination in the place of Mr. P. Mukerjee.

182. Read a letter from Mr. James Willson, Inspector of Schools, Assam, suggesting to remove the centre of Entrance examination from Sibsagar to Debrugarh.

RESOLVED—

That Mr. Willson's suggestion be adopted.

183. Read a letter from the Principal, Krishnagar College, requesting that Krishnagar may be added to the list of centres for holding the B. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Krishnagar College, be informed that the Syndicate do not consider it desirable to make Krishnagar a centre for holding the B. A. examination.

184. Read an endorsement from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department, forwarding a letter from the Offg. Collector, Birbhum, requesting that two copies of the Tagore Law Lectures may be supplied to the Collector's office.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate regret that they cannot comply with the request.

185. Read a letter from Pandit Kishan Lal enquiring if he can award a gold medal through the University to Pandit Braj Jivan Lal, B. A., at the next convocation for conferring degrees.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate cannot accept his offer.

186. Read a letter from David Wittshire, B. A. of the Madras University enquiring if he can be allowed to go in for the B. L. examination of this University.

RESOLVED—

That David Wittshire, B. A. of the Madras University be allowed to go in for the B. L. examination of this University.

187. Read a letter from Mr. F. A. Wijeyesekera, who wishes to go in for the B. A. without having passed the Entrance and F. A. examinations, on the ground of his having passed the Junior and Senior Local examinations of the Cambridge University.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate cannot allow Mr. Wijeyesekera to go in for the B. A. examination of this University.

188. Read a letter from the Principal, Trinity College, Kandy, requesting that Colombo or Kandy may be made a centre for holding the B. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Trinity College, Kandy, be informed that Kandy will be made a centre for holding the B. A. examination.

189. Read a letter from the Rector, St. Xavier's College, protesting against the introduction of Gardiner's History of England as a text-book in History for the Entrance examination of 1890.

ORDERED—

That the letter be referred to the Board of Studies in History for consideration and report.

190. The Registrar reported that he had paid Rs. 70 as an additional remuneration to the Examiner in Pathology at the last M. B. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar's action be approved.

191. Read a letter from the Executive Engineer forwarding a plan of the additional godowns.

ORDERED—

That the plan be referred to the President of the Faculty of Engineering for consideration and report.

192. Read a letter from the Principal, Muir Central College, Allahabad, enquiring whether a candidate who, having passed the F. A. examination, attended lectures for a full academical year in 1864 and for more than one month in 1865 in the Free Church Institution, can complete his two academical years' attendance by attending lectures for six months at the Muir Central College.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Muir Central College, be informed that the Syndicate cannot alter paragraph 2 of the Regulations for the B. A. examination.

193. The Registrar reported that he had, in consultation with the President of the Faculty of Medicine, appointed the following eight Natural Orders for the next L. M. S. and M. B. examinations :—

Cruciferæ.	Aurantiaceæ.
Umbelliferæ.	Compositæ.
Solanaceæ.	Polygonaceæ.
Orchidaceæ.	Gramineæ.

194. The Registrar reported that it was necessary to fix a day for the annual convocation for conferring degrees.

RESOLVED—

That the convocation for conferring degrees be held on Saturday, the 14th January 1888, at 3 o'clock.

195. Read the following letter from Babu Gunga Persaud Mookerjee, B. A., M. B.

"To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

BHOWANIPUR,

5th November, 1887.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that I am desirous of making over to the University, three Government Securities to the value of Rs. 2,500, in memory of my son Hemanta Kumar on the following conditions :—

(1) That an annual gold medal, to be called the Hemanta Kumar gold medal, be instituted, bearing the words "Hemanta Kumar medal awarded to....." on one side and the University Arms on the other.

(2) That the medal be presented publicly every year at the annual convocation for conferring degrees, to that one of the successful candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts who obtains the highest number of marks in the subjects appointed for Honours in Mental and Moral Science.

(3) That the names of the medallists be printed in the Gazette and in the University Calendar.

I am aware that the Pearychand Mitra medal is awarded to the successful student who obtains the highest number of marks in Philosophy in the Honour Course of the B. A. examination. But as that medal is a silver one, and as Philosophy was the subject which my son most loved and studied I am induced to lay down the conditions mentioned above.

On your informing me of the decision of the Syndicate, I will make over to you the three Government Securities as well as Rs. 100 to defray the cost of a die for the above medal.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Sd.) GUNGAPERSAUD MOOKERJEE."

RESOLVED—

That the offer be accepted with thanks on the conditions stated in the letter.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

Agreed:—

MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR.
MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA.
GOOROODASS BANERJEE.
A. PEDLER.
H. J. S. COTTON.
CHUNDERMADHUB GHOSE.
MAHESCHANDRA CHAUDHURI.
E. A. BIRCH.
JUGOBANDO BOSE.
C. W. J. HARRISON.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 9.

THE 14TH NOVEMBER.

(In circulation.)

196. Read the Proceedings of the Board of Studies in History at their meeting on the 12th November 1887.

RESOLVED—

That Miss Edith Thompson's "History of England" be fixed as an alternative text-book with Gardiner's "Outline of English History" for the Entrance examination of 1890.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

Agreed:—
MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR.
MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA.
GOOROODASS BANERJEE.
A. PEDLER.
H. J. S. COTTON.
CHUNDERMADHUB GHOSE.
MAHESCHANDRA CHAUDHURI.
E. A. BIRCH.
JUGOBANDO BOSE.
C. W. J. HARRISON.

MINUTES
OF
THE FACULTY OF ARTS
FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 2.

THE 19TH NOVEMBER.

Present:

THE HON'BLE SIR ALFRED CROFT, K. C. I. E., *President in the Chair.*

BABU GAURDAS BASAK.
„ KRISHNAKAMAL BHATTACHARYYA.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAY MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.
BABU KALICHARAN BANNERJEE.
P. K. RAY, ESQ., D. SC.
BABU KRISHNABIHARI SEN.
REV. K. S. MACDONALD.
BABU GAURISANKAR DE.
BABU SURYYAKUMAR ADHIKARI.
H. M. PERCIVAL, ESQ.
BABU ISANCHANDRA BASU.
„ NILMANI MUKERJEE.
NAWAB MEER MUHAMMAD ALI.
BABU JOGENDRACHANDRA GHOSH.
THE MOST REV. PAUL GŒTHALS, D.D. S. J.
REV. A. NEUT, S. J.

BABU CHANDRANATH BASU.

197. The Faculty met at the instance of the Syndicate to consider a memorial from the Secretaries to the Under-Graduates' Association praying that Bengali may be made a second language for the F. A. examination.

The President proposed:—

"That the memorial from the Secretaries to the Under-Graduates' Association be taken into consideration."

Babu Jogendrachandra Ghose seconded the motion which was carried.

Babu Jogendrachandra Ghose moved:—

"That the prayer of the memorialists be granted."

Babu Gaurisankar De seconded the motion.

The motion was put to the vote and lost.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
A. CROFT,
President.

MINUTES OF THE SENATE

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 3.

THE 3RD DECEMBER.

Present:

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*

RAI RAJENDRALALA MITRA BAHADUR, D. L., C. I. E.
H. BELL, ESQ.
THE HON'BLE DR. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, C. I. E.
RAI KANAILAL DE BAHADUR, F. C. S., C. I. E.
THE HON'BLE SIR ALFRED CROFT, K. C. I. E.
BABU GAURDAS BASAK.
DR. K. MCLEOD.
BABU KRISHNAKAMAL BHATTACHARYYA.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAY MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.
A. M. BOSE, ESQ.
DR. P. K. RAY.
DR. GOOROODAS BANERJEE.
F. J. ROWE, ESQ.
BABU SURYYAKUMAR SARBADHIKARI.
DR. R. HARVEY.
A. M. NASH, ESQ.
BABU KRISHNABIHARI SEN.
REV. K. S. MACDONALD.
W. T. WEBB, ESQ.
DR. E. A. BIRCH.
BABU GAURISANKAR DE.
THE HON'BLE RAJA PIYARIMOHAN MUKERJEE, C. S. I.
BABU SURYYAKUMAR ADHIKARI.
" DEBENDRANATH RAY, L. M. S.
" RAJKUMAR SARBADHIKARI.
H. M. PERCIVAL, ESQ.
BABU ISANCHANDRA BASU.
THE REV. J. HECTOR.
BABU NILMANI MUKERJEE.
" SARADACHARAN MITRA.
" GOLAPCHANDRA SARKAR.
" JOGENDRACHANDRA GHOSH.
" TARAPRASANNA RAY.
COL. C. W. J. HARRISON, R. E.
THE VERY REV. A. NEUT, S. J.
THE REV. W. JOHNSON.
NAGENDRANATH GHOSE, ESQ.
A. F. ABDUR RAHMAN, ESQ.
MAULAVI ZAHIRUDDIN AHMAD, L. M. S.

198. The Hon'ble Sir A. Croft moved—

That the certificate of the First B. A. examination of the London University held by Mr. Budden, be, for the purposes of the B. A. examination of this University, taken as equivalent to the F. A. certificate of the Calcutta University, and that Mr. Budden be allowed to go in for the B. A. examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in an affiliated Institution for not less than two academical years.

Mr. H. M. Percival seconded the motion which was carried.

199. Dr. Birch moved—

(1) That the words "General and Comparative Physiology and Practical Toxicology" be omitted from the list of subjects for the Second M. B. examination.

(2) That the words "Comparative Anatomy, Comparative Physiology and Zoology" be substituted for the words "Comparative Anatomy and Zoology" in the list of subjects for the First M B. examination.

(3) That after the words "Practical Chemistry" the words "and Toxicology" be inserted in the list of subjects for the First M. B. examination.

Babu Suryyakumar Sarbadhikari seconded the motion.

Dr. McLeod proposed the following amendment—

That clause (3) be omitted.

The Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar seconded the amendment which was carried.

The amended motion was then put to the vote and carried.

200. Dr. Birch moved—

That the examination in Chemistry and Botany for the First Licentiate Medical examination and in Chemistry, Botany and Comparative Anatomy, Comparative Physiology and Zoology for the First M. B. examination take place at the close of the second session, and that students who may then fail to pass in these subjects, but obtain 15 per cent. of marks in the aggregate, be permitted to present themselves again in these subjects at the close of the third session, when the examination in Anatomy, Physiology and Materia Medica takes place.

Dr. McLeod seconded the motion which was carried.

201. Dr. Birch moved—

That the certificates of attendance at the instruction given at the School of Medicine for women be accepted in the same way that they are accepted by the Medical Examining Boards of the University of London and of the Royal University of Ireland.

Dr. Harvey seconded the motion which was carried.

202. Dr. Gooroo Dass Bannerjee moved—

That the word "Cartesian" be substituted for the word "Rectangular" in page 42 of the Calendar for 1887.

Babu Gaurisankar De seconded the motion which was carried.

203. The Hon'ble Sir A. Croft moved—

That the two female candidates, (Kumudini Kastgir and Nirmalabala Som), who passed the recent B. A. examination be allowed to take their degrees at the ensuing Convocation.

Dr. Sircar seconded the motion which was carried.

204. The Hon'ble Sir A. Croft moved—

That the Report of the Entrance Examination Committee and the Opinions on it from the Heads of Affiliated Institutions and Inspectors of Schools, be received.

Dr. Gooroo Dass Bannerjee seconded the motion which was carried.

Report of the Entrance Examination Committee.

"We, the undersigned Members of a Special Committee appointed by the Senate on the 31st of July 1886 to enquire into and report on the system under which candidates for the Entrance Examination are admitted into the University, have the honour to submit the following report:—

We have held seven meetings, and have given our best attention to the papers and letters laid before us for consideration.

2. At our first meeting, held on the 14th August 1886, it was unanimously decided to recommend that the University should continue to hold an Entrance Examination. It was then agreed, after some discussion, that our sittings should be suspended until the question of the alternative practical Entrance Examination, which had been suggested by Mr. Tawney when officiating as Director of Public Instruction, should have been decided by the Senate. This question came up for decision before the Senate on the 18th December 1886, when the following Resolution was passed:—

"That an alternative Entrance Examination be not introduced at present, and that the question of including the Elements of Physics, Chemistry and Drawing in the Entrance Examination be referred to the Special Committee now sitting with regard to that Examination."

The necessity of awaiting the decision of the Senate on this matter is the cause of delay in the submission of this report.

3. The Committee on resuming its sitting agreed to retain (1) English; (2) a second language; (3) Mathematics, and (4) History and Geography, as compulsory subjects. The meeting of the 5th February was principally devoted to a consideration of the examination in English.

Subjects of Examination.

It was agreed that under the head of English Literature there ought to be both prose and poetry; that the pieces selected should in point of quantity be such as can be conveniently mastered by the students within the time allowed; and that in point of quality they should be such as can be well and easily appreciated by an Indian youth of fifteen or sixteen years of age. We think that English Grammar and Composition should be studied by Entrance students more with a view to be able to write plain English correctly than with a view to learn the philology of the English tongue. And as great doubt and uncertainty prevail as to the scope and extent of this branch of the subject, we consider that a suitable text-book or text-books should be fixed or recommended for study.

It was also agreed that there should be two examination papers only in English, as at present; the first to contain questions on the text-books and questions on Grammar arising therefrom; the second to contain passages in the student's vernacular for translation into English, together with questions on English composition. In the case of students whose vernacular is English, we think that a special paper should be set, in which simple essays or letters or other original composition should replace the passages for translation into English. These proposals involve a modification of the present system, under which the second paper consists entirely of questions on grammar and composition.

The Committee desire to place on record an opinion that a suitable text-book should be prescribed for Sanskrit Grammar.

4. The Committee recommend the omission of Mensuration as a special subject. It was proposed at our meeting of the 7th March that the fourth book of Euclid should be omitted from the Geometry course, and that Present Worth, Discount, and Stocks should be added to the arithmetical course, but both these proposals were rejected.

5. The Resolution of the Senate of the 18th December

was fully considered by us at two of our meetings, on the 7th March and also on the 28th April. It was proposed that Elementary Physics should be included as a special subject for examination and take the place of Physical Geography. A minority of the Committee would have preferred to retain Physical Geography as at present and to exclude Physics. It was objected that practical difficulties would be found in imparting proper instruction in Physics. It was then put forward, as an alternative proposal, that Elementary Chemistry should be substituted for Physics. It was pointed out that Chemistry was the legitimate introduction to the F. A. Science course as at present constituted. Chemical apparatus, moreover, is less expensive than the apparatus necessary for experimental Physics. It was recommended that whether Physics or Chemistry be adopted, the questions should be so set as to test whether candidates had received experimental instruction or not. To this it was replied that the expense of the apparatus and of a competent teaching staff would in either case press hardly upon the weaker schools. Ultimately it was agreed by a majority to recommend that Elementary Chemistry should be included as a subject of examination, that the extent of the course should be such, or nearly such, as that contained in Professor Roscoe's Primer on Chemistry, and that the questions set should test the experimental knowledge of the student. It was then proposed and carried that Chemistry should not be made a compulsory subject of examination. It was agreed to recommend that no minimum percentage of marks be required, but that the marks obtained be taken into account in determining the position of the candidate in the Pass List. It was also agreed, with reference to the recommendation made in the 7th paragraph of our Report, that the number of marks which might be obtained in the paper on Chemistry should not be allowed to count in making up the minimum aggregate necessary to enable a candidate to pass.

Upon the subject of Drawing, which was also referred to us by the Resolution of the Senate, it was agreed to recommend that an optional examination should be instituted, and that if a candidate passes, the fact should be noted in his certificate, but that success or failure in that subject should not affect his success or failure in passing the Entrance Examination or his position in the Pass List.

6. The subject of Physical Geography was also the sub-

ject of considerable discussion and difference of opinion among the Committee. We agreed that it should be omitted as a separate subject, but we are of opinion that the text-book for Geography which may be prescribed should also contain the elements of Physical Geography. We are also impressed with the necessity of studying Geography with the aid of maps. We agreed to recommend therefore that the selection of a new and simple text-book in Geography, containing the elements of Physical Geography and compiled on such a plan as to necessitate the use of maps, should be referred to the Board of Studies in Geography. It was also agreed to recommend that the question of substituting Miss Creighton's History of England for the book at present in use should be referred to the Board of Studies in History.

Degree of proficiency to be acquired.

7. Under the rules at present in force regarding the Entrance Examination, the minimum number of marks required for passing is one-third, or 33 per cent., in English, second language, and Mathematics, and one-fourth, or 25 per cent., in History and Geography. Proposals were made before the Committee to reduce this minimum number, and considerable discussion took place as to the principle by which the degree of proficiency for passing the examination should be fixed. It was ultimately agreed to recommend—

(1) that in order to pass, a candidate be required to obtain 30 per cent. of marks in English and 25 per cent. in the remaining subjects;

(2) that, subject to the above proviso, a minimum of 33 per cent. in the aggregate of compulsory subjects be considered necessary to enable a candidate to pass.

8. The object of this change is to remove a grievance often made the subject of just complaint, that a clever boy, who has passed well in all the subjects except one, and whose aggregate marks therefore exceed those of many boys who have passed, will yet be denied entrance into the University, because in one particular subject he has failed to obtain passing marks. The Committee do not recommend that a standard of passing marks for each subject should be altogether abolished; the effect of such abolition would be that subjects would be no longer compulsory, and the Committee are of opinion that every student who enters the University ought to know something of all those subjects

which are uniformly recognised as parts of an elementary liberal education. We have, however, considered it right to recommend some reduction in the passing marks for each subject. At the same time we have guarded against any depreciation of standard in the examination as a whole, by providing that the aggregate number of marks to be obtained by a successful candidate shall not be less than 33 per cent. of the total number of marks obtainable for all the papers in compulsory subjects. Thus the total number of marks obtainable in these subjects being 600, a candidate must obtain 198 marks in the aggregate to be allowed to pass. Under the existing rule, a student who obtains the passing minimum in every subject would be passed with an aggregate total of only 190 marks, and so the proposal of the Committee imposes in one sense a higher standard than that which now prevails; but on the other hand, it must be remembered that the number of students who just pass in this way, in the minimum of all subjects, is very small indeed. These are not students whom the Committee desire to encourage. The object of the proposed modification in the rules is to enable a good English scholar, for instance, or a good mathematician to pass with certainty, notwithstanding that he may labour under comparative deficiency in other subjects. We wish to keep up the general standard, or even it may be to raise it, but at the same time to render it easier for deserving candidates to pass than it is at present.

9. A suggestion that an aggregate of 30 per cent. of the full marks sheuld be accepted as a passing standard was rejected on the ground that it would lower the standard. Another suggestion that the minimum of passing marks in English should be reduced to 25 per cent. was also rejected The Committee consider it specially important to preserve a high passing standard in English.

10. It was agreed to recommend the following classification of passed candidates,—*viz.*, that candidates attaining 50 per cent. in the aggregate of all subjects including Chemistry be placed in the first division, and candidates obtaining 40 per cent. in the second division.

Distribution of marks.

11. The question of the distribution of papers and marks among the various subjects was discussed at our meetings of the 21st March, 4th April, and 4th May.

A proposal to revert to the old system of marking, under

which an equal number of marks was apportioned to each subject, was made and rejected. Various other proposals were made to modify the distribution of marks; it was proposed to reduce the number for English, to raise the number for Mathematics, to raise the number for the second language, to raise the number for History and Geography, to reduce the number for History and Geography; but ultimately it was resolved to adhere to the existing distribution. The abolition of Physical Geography as a special subject has not appeared to us a sufficient justification for reducing the marks for History and Geography.

The recommendations of the Committee under this head may be summarised as follows:—

Subject.	No. of papers.	Total Marks.	Marks for each paper.	Time allowed for each paper.	Subject for each paper.
English.	2	200	120 for first	3 hours	Text-books and questions on grammar arising therefrom.
			80 for second	3 hours	Translations from vernacular into English with questions on English Composition. In the case of students whose vernacular is English, a special paper to be set, in which simple essays or letters or other original composition shall take the place of passages for translation into English.
Second Language.	2	120	80 for first	3 hours	Text-books and questions on grammar arising therefrom.
			40 for second	3 hours	Translation from English into vernacular and composition in vernacular.
Mathematics.	2	160	80 for first	3 hours	Arithmetic and Algebra.
			80 for second	3 hours	Geometry.
History and Geography.	2	120	60 for first	3 hours	History.
			60 for second	3 hours	Geography.

12. For the Chemistry paper we would award 50 marks. Three hours should be allowed for one paper. It will be observed that, under the classification proposed in paragraph 10 of this report, while Chemistry will not affect the passing qualification of a candidate, a competent knowledge of the subject is likely to materially affect his position in the class list.

For the Drawing paper we think three hours should be allowed, but it appears unnecessary to suggest any number of marks for this subject.

13. We consider it unnecessary to report on sundry other subjects which came under discussion at our meetings. The Committee came to no formal resolution upon them, and it was deemed sufficient to leave them to be dealt with as occasion might arise by the Syndicate.

14. The recommendation that our proposals regarding the degree of proficiency to be acquired should come into force at once has already been laid before the Senate. For the rest we recommend that our proposals should be sanctioned with effect from the examination to be held in 1889.

H. J. S. COTTON, *Chairman.*
ABDUL LUTEEF,
MOHENDRALAL SARKAR,
A. W. CROFT,
O. C. DUTT,
AMEER ALI,
E. LAFONT, S. J.,
ALEXANDER PEDLER,
GOOROODASS BANERJEE,
KRISHNABIHARI SEN,
} *Members of the Committee.*

SENATE HOUSE;
The 1st June 1887.

I sign this Report with one reservation. The proposal to add Chemistry as an optional branch would, if carried, place Mofussil schools at a disadvantage, for though it may be merely optional, a competent knowledge of the subject is, as the report says, likely to materially affect a candidate's position in the class lists. This being the case, we very nearly close the First Division against those who, reading in poor village schools, are unable to prosecute their studies in Science. The argument that Mofussil students will have the advantage of studying four subjects and, therefore, have

the likelihood of gaining at least as many marks as those that take up those branches *plus* another, namely, Chemistry, may be answered by the fact that it is not altogether a disadvantage to a candidate to have taken up one more subject in addition to the prescribed compulsory course. We cannot say which enjoys the greater advantage—he who takes up four branches for examination, or he who takes up five. Most probably, I think, the latter, so far, at least, as the scoring of marks is concerned.

Now, in a competitive examination where fair play is allowed to all and favour to none, we should not allow even the semblance of unequal dealing in the distribution of subjects. All candidates, whether rich or poor, of the town or Mofussil, should have the same privileges and be allowed to run through the same test. On this ground I would oppose the introduction of Chemistry as a solitary optional subject. My proposal is to make another branch, say, Physical Geography, optional with Chemistry, so that those schools that cannot afford to pay for the requisite apparatus, may still retain the old branch as a part of the curriculum. This would have the effect of giving all candidates the same chance, at the same time that it would enable the managers of Mofussil schools to think at leisure of the best means of improving their teaching by the introduction of a science course.

As our Committee will not sit again, I hope my proposal will be considered by the Syndicate, and I am willing to bring it before the Senate, if necessary.

KRISHNABIHARI SEN.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd May 1887.

DISSENT.

I dissent from paragraph 5, which recommends Chemistry as a substitute for Physical Geography, and insists upon its teaching with experiments.

I object to the recommendation :—

First.—Because it is open to the same objections which have led to the rejection of Physical Geography.

Secondly.—Because it betrays a want of adequate conception of the sequences of science.

Thirdly.—Because Chemistry forms no necessary part of a universal training for Entrance students.

Fourthly.—Because the recommendation will involve a loss of opportunity which should be properly utilised.

Fifthly.—Because Chemistry cannot be satisfactorily taught in the generality of Indian schools.

2. When the teaching of Physical Geography was proposed by Sir George Campbell, about 16 years ago, I was the first to oppose the project. I held that Physical Geography was not an elementary science, but the application of most of the elementary sciences to the elucidation of certain physical phenomena, and no one who was not well grounded in those sciences could at all satisfactorily follow lessons on that subject. The proposition, described, was one of about the same value as that of placing the cart before the horse, and totally unsuited for this country, where our boys did not, at home or in the lower forms of the school, acquire any knowledge of even the most fundamental facts regarding matter and motion. My opposition, however, proved vain, and the proposition was adopted. Since then I have never missed an opportunity of urging my objections, and it is a source of satisfaction to me to observe that a majority of my colleagues have now resolved upon doing away with the anomaly. The substitute proposed, however, is open to the same objections which have led to the rejection of Physical Geography. Chemistry presupposes a knowledge of the first principles of matter and motion. Without that knowledge, not even the simplest operation of Chemistry can be intelligently grasped ; and as there is no provision made in our schools to teach those principles, nor any arrangement at the homes of the students to acquire them privately, I hold the proposal to be a faulty one.

3. The second objection is a sequel to the first. It is unquestionable that the rudimentary principles of matter and motion form the ground-work of the whole circle of the Physical Sciences, and in every systematic course of teaching, they should be taught first and foremost. It would be a waste of labour to attempt to impress this fact on the minds of intelligent people. It is, I believe, self-manifest. In England little boys are made familiar with several universal principles of Physics by other methods than school-teaching, but even there Chemistry before rudimentary

principles is held to be unsuitable. No less a personage than Professor Balfour Stewart, writing for the School Board of London, lays down, in the Preface to his 'Experimental Physics,' that 'the study of the Introductory Primer will, in most cases, naturally precede that of either of the above-named subjects (Experimeutal Physics and Chemistry); and then it will probably be found best to take Chemistry as the second and Physics as the third stage.' It is, I believe, universally admitted that, age for age, Indian youths are less fitted by domestic training for the study of Chemistry than English youths, and the recommendation is that we should force the former to take up a book which would be difficult to the latter, and which was prepared expressly with the object of being preceded by another. There is nothing in the condition of Bengali youths which justifies this departure.

4. My third objection is that Chemistry forms no absolutely necessary part of a universal training for boys who prepare to enter a college. It is the furthest from my wish in any way to decry the importance of Chemistry. I hold it in high estimation, and urge that all who can afford to learn it should by all means do so; but I demur to the theory that a boy is not qualified to enter a college who has not imbibed a cursory knowledge of the non-metals, as given in Mr. Roscoe's little primer. Such knowledge cannot be of the smallest use in many departments of learning. My colleagues themselves are of this opinion, for they recommend that the subject should be optional with those schools which can provide for its teaching. Had they thought that a knowledge of Roscoe's Primer was *absolutely* necessary for one and all, they would not have made such a recommendation. No plea of difficulty should justify the abandonment of that which is peremptorily and absolutely necessary.

5. It has been said that "Chemistry was the legitimate introduction to the F. A. science course, as at present constituted." This is not correct. The text book in the F. A. course now is Ganot's 'Natural Philosophy,' and there is nothing in those chapters of it which are read in the colleges which require a previous knowledge of Roscoe's Introductory Primer. As a popular treatise, it is to a great extent self-contained, and needs very little from the outside. The only part of it which bears directly on Chemistry is the

chapter on gases, and that contains everything that one can learn on that subject in Roscoe's book.

6. The difficulties which I advert to above are serious. It would be a trite axiom to say that Chemistry cannot be properly taught without experiments. It would be infinitely better not to teach it at all than to teach it simply by rote like the mantras of the snake-charmers. The only question at issue therefore is, how far can we have teaching with experiments without injury to the advancement of general education? For experiments we require competent teachers and suitable apparatus; and we have neither. Even B. A. candidates in the B. course in the Presidency College are not afforded the means for making experiments with their own hands in the College laboratory,—the privilege, if I am not misinformed, being limited to the Honour and M. A. candidates. In other colleges where laboratories exist the same system obtains; but most of the colleges have no provision whatever for experimental teaching of Chemistry. Under the circumstances, it is hopeless to expect that a sufficient number of competent teachers can be obtained for our Entrance schools. The total number of teachers required will be about four hundred and fifty. The Calcutta Science Association teaches science practically; but, to judge from the weekly advertisements issued by it in the *Hindoo Patriot* newspaper, the practical class is limited to Chemistry, and the number of pupils there is exceedingly limited—about a dozen weekly. It would be vain to calculate upon a large supply of teachers from that source. Were the case otherwise, and a supply of teachers could be had, their pay would be an insurmountable bar to their being largely utilised. The cost of the instruments, all to be imported from Europe, would likewise be a serious difficulty in the way of the poorer schools. The cost is estimated at about rupees three hundred, besides a standing monthly charge for chemicals. Many of the schools cannot afford to obtain even wall maps for the teaching of general geography, and to them the idea of monthly supplies of chemicals would be absurd.

7. When this phase of the subject was discussed in committee with reference to Experimental Physics, Sir Alfred Croft admitted that about ten per cent. of the weaker schools might be unable to provide the necessary apparatus. As chemical instruments and apparatus, though less costly at the first start, are liable to more frequent breakage, and the

cost of chemicals is heavy, the percentage must be higher. From my own inquiries I am satisfied that about twenty per cent. of the poorer Entrance schools would be forced to give up the idea of teaching up to the Entrance standard. If so, we have to decide whether it would be better for the Indian community at large that some few boys should learn to handle retorts and crucibles, at the sacrifice of twenty per cent. of our Entrance schools, or these should remain and the country should wait till a future day for the teaching of experimental Chemistry. Up to this time education has advanced very widely without the use of philosophical toys, and I am firmly convinced that we would do well to follow the course which has proved so successful, and defer the experimental teaching to a fitting opportunity hereafter.

8. These objections will doubtless be confronted by the remark that the difficulties I advert to have been fully taken into consideration by my colleagues, and it is to meet them that they have proposed the Chemistry course to be optional with such schools as can afford it. Of course there can be no objection to an optional subject, and if boys chose to qualify themselves in so useful a science as Chemistry, the University would do well to take note of it. I would go further and readily agree to its holding examinations in other elementary sciences, not even excepting Music. The question, however, has to be looked at from a different standpoint. One general subject (Physical Geography) having been abandoned, the question arises whether we should recommend another in its place, compulsory on all candidates, or let off those schools which plead poverty, and require those which urge no such plea to teach something extra. I dislike the second branch of the alternative. Had the option been given to the boys it would have been something; but to schools it is absurd. It is observable that the profession which a boy is in after life to follow is not determined until after the Entrance examination, and to force before that time all the boys of a particular school to learn a subject for which some of them may have no occasion afterwards, or for which they have no natural aptitude, is a hardship. It involves a great waste of time and labour. I would insist upon a general course for one and all, and leave those who are able to learn more than what we insist upon, to learn what they like, in addition to the fixed course. Now, the omission of Physical Geography as a general subject gives us a legitimate opportunity to introduce in its place something of universal

interest, and which everyone should know, whatever may be his future course of life or study. Such a subject presents itself to us in the form of a primer on matter and motion. It is almost as essential a basis of learning as Grammar or Geography. No man should do without it, and it is sure to prove useful in every branch of learning. It is impossible that there should be any difference of opinion as to its value and importance. Some have objected to it on the ground of the difficulty in providing instruments for its proper teaching; but I look upon the objection as frivolous. Experimental teaching is not needed for the purpose. Broad general facts have, in the first instance, to be taught categorically. For all practical purposes, I think the Introductory Primer by Professor Huxley will be quite enough for our purposes, at least to begin with. It should be taught in the same way in which we teach beginners the rules of Grammar, or the axioms of Mathematics, or the principles of Physical Geography, *i. e.*, mainly by rote. I name the text, partly because it conveys a clear idea of what I want to be taught, and partly because it is the leading text-book in all the Board schools in England; but I would not object to any other book of the same character and extent. I would make it compulsory on all Entrance candidates, and leave them after that to learn as much Chemistry, or Botany, or Drawing, or Music, or whatever else they choose, provided they do not, as regards marks, in any way handicap those boys who do not take up any extra subject. I hold that such a text-book would be a far better introduction to Ganot's 'Natural Philosophy' in the F. A. course than Roscoe's Primer can possible be.

9. The next recommendation I object to is the scheme of marking laid down in paragraph 11. The Committee was appointed 'to *enquire into and report* on the system under which candidates for the Entrance examination are admitted into the University.' Its primary duty was, therefore, 'to enquire into' and to point out the defects of the present system, and then to suggest reforms, if it thought proper, though the resolution of the Senate is silent on the subject. The necessity for the inquiry was felt on account of the unprecedented failures. This they have not done. They do not ascertain the nature of the disease, but haphazard suggest remedies, the value of which cannot be rightly judged without reference to the past history of the Entrance examination. It may be all very good to suggest improve-

ments, but our primary duty is to ascertain existing evils, and to point out how to remove them.

10. To confine my attention to the failures, I find that the average number of failures from 1876 to 1883-84 ranged from 45 to 52 per cent. During the last three years of the period the ratios were :—

Session.	Total of Candidates.	Total of failures.	Ratio of failures.
1881-82	2,937	1,493	50 per cent.
1882-83	3,111	1,602	51 ,,
1883-84	3,591	1,752	48 ,,
Average	3.213	1,615	50 ,,

During the whole of this period an equal number of marks (100) was apportioned to each subject. In 1883, a scheme was adopted which allotted varying numbers of marks to different subjects, thus :—

English	... 200
Mathematics	... 160
Second Language	... 120
History and Geography . .	... 120

This scheme came into operation at the examination of 1885-86, and the number of failures at once rose, in round numbers, to 67 per cent. In the following year, it rose to 70 per cent. In order to ascertain which of the subjects caused the greatest number of failures, I have prepared the following tables :—

	1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Number of failures.	Ratio.	Number of failures.	Ratio.	Number of failures.	Ratio.	Number of failures.	Ratio.	Number of failures.	Ratio.
English	1,124	75	1,012	63	1.113	63	1,715	62	2,385	79
Mathematics ...	870	58	1,057	65	980	55	1,996	72	1,941	65
Second Language	672	45	914	57	848	58	1,128	40	1,486	49
History and Geography	604	40	591	36	508	28	1,844	66	868	29

Failures in one subject only.

	1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Number of failures.	Ratio.	Number of failures.	Ratio.	Number of failures.	Ratio.	Number of failures.	Ratio.	Number of failures.	Ratio.
English	205	13	112	6	240	13	166	6	501	16
Mathematics ...	106	7	183	11	224	12	301	10	313	10
Second Language	56	3	149	9	199	11	99	3	96	3
History and Geography	25	1	22	1	29	1	100	3	9	3

These tables show most clearly that English and Mathematics proved the most disastrous. Those subjects have always been the most difficult. A former Director of Public Instruction described them as the 'most fatal subjects,' and another called them 'the most lethal,' and assigning them a larger number of marks than before, brought on the evil of which the public so bitterly complain. The Principal of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, called the attention of the Committee to this subject; but my colleagues have not taken it into their mature consideration, or assigned it that weight which its importance demanded. The rise from 100 to 200 and from 100 to 160 was an enormous leap, and my colleagues have failed to afford the relief that is needed. Both the present and the proposed numbers are much higher than what is required for the higher examination of First Arts, which is 150, and at that examination English of a higher standard is required than at the Entrance.

11. I do not at all advocate any lowering of the standard in English; but I object to the raising of it in 1883, and the maintaining of the higher marks in the present report. I am deeply sensible of the value of English as an element of education under the present circumstances of the country. It was on that account that I objected to the scheme of Mr. Tawney, which, I thought, unduly lowered the value of the English language and literature in his alternative Entrance curriculum. But I cannot forget that the Government of India has denounced our present standard of English for the

Entrance as too high for domiciled European and Eurasian youths, and devised a lower standard for them, which it requires should be reckoned as equal to the University Entrance standard, which is mainly intended for Indians. If then the University standard is too high for European and Eurasian youths, whose mother tongue is English, it must *ipso facto* be excessively so to Indian boys, whose vernacular is totally and radically different. This is not fair; it is positively unjust; it should not be so. Were the standard fixed for the European and Eurasian boys made applicable to Indian youths, it would handicap them heavily, but I would not object to it. The political condition of this country renders it necessary that Indian boys should run on even terms with the foreign competitors; but I cannot but resent a penal addition of weight against them.

12. It might be said that excess of knowledge is *ipso facto* advantageous and not injurious, and therefore our higher standard need not be objected to. This, however, is a fallacious, delusive argument; it does not meet the real question at issue. We are not concerned in this connexion to discuss the substantive value of knowledge in any two given cases, but to enquire what is the amount of preliminary training *absolutely* necessary to qualify our youths to benefit by collegiate education. What this absolutely necessary quantity should be is indicated in the University records by the words "English in its simpler forms." This definition, though somewhat vague, is, I think, sufficient for a general rule, and I desire not to disturb it. My colleagues explain this definition by saying (Resolution (2) of February 5): 'English Grammar and composition should be studied by Entrance students more with a view *to be able to write plain English correctly*, than with a view to learn the philosophy of the English tongue.' They add: 'and as great doubt and uncertainty prevails as to the scope and extent of this branch of the subject, a suitable text-book or text-books should be fixed or recommended for study.' Their scheme, however, is not consistent with their profession. They admit (paragraph 8) that their proposal 'imposes in one sense a higher standard than that which now prevails,' and they justify it by saying 'the number of students who just pass in this way, in the minimum of all subjects, must be very small indeed. These are not students whom the Committee desire to encourage.' I cannot concur in this opinion. I ask no favour or encouragement. All I

insist upon is that which is just and fair, and the plan proposed is not so. I hold that to insist upon a higher qualification at the Entrance is to make the path of knowledge more thorny than what it need be. It involves the necessity of plucking much more extensively than what is required in the interest of popular education. The plucking of three thousand candidates annually and passing some fourteen hundred out of a total of four thousand four hundred is a positive scandal. Admitting that the less thoroughly trained would not make the brightest pupils in a college, I hold that they would still learn a great deal in a college and become better fitted to make worthy members of society by reading in a college than what they can be by being cast adrift at the Entrance with all chance of further study closed to them. The candidate plucked at the Entrance is literally lost to the community; but those who are plucked at the B. A. are nearly, if not quite, as good as a third-grade B. A. Indeed, the plan appears, though of course really not so intended, to serve as a check to a wide diffusion of useful knowlege.

13. I do not at all wish to hamper our professors by placing under them untrained youths. All I urge is that any boy who is able to follow the lessons or lectures of a collegiate teacher is by that fact proved to be duly qualified, and it has not yet been shown that up to 1883 our undergraduates who passed the Entrance under the 100-marks system were ill-fitted to follow their professors, and, subsequently, failed heavily in the collegiate examinations. Hence I conclude that the scheme of marking adopted in 1883 was an injurious one, and no attempt has now been made to undo it. I feel it my duty, therefore, to place my protest against it. To follow our motto, we have to do everything 'to promote the advancement of learning,' and not to adopt technical subtleties to check that object.

RAJENDRALALA MITRA.

June 7, 1887.

I concur

SURYYA KUMAR ADHIKARI.

Opinions from the Heads of Affiliated Institutions and Inspectors of Schools on the Report of the Entrance Examination Committee, which was appointed by the Senate at their meeting on the 31st July 1886.

From W. YOUNG, Esq., Principal, Government College, Jubbulpore, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 44A, dated Jubbulpore, the 23rd July 1887.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Report of the Entrance Examination Committee, and to say that I have no objection to offer to the recommendations proposed by the Committee.

I think, however, that a few more optional subjects ought to be added, the papers to carry the same value as the Chemistry paper. I would suggest Physical Geography, Map-drawing from memory, and Elementary Physics.

From C. A. MARTIN, Esq., LL.D., Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 15661I-11, dated on tour, the 23rd July 1887.

I have the honour to send herewith a memorandum in which I give my opinion on the Report of the Entrance Examination Committee appointed by the Senate at their meeting held on the 31st July 1886.

Memorandum by C. A. MARTIN, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, on a Report of the Entrance Examination Committee,—dated on tour, the 23rd July 1887.

Paragraphs 2 and 3.—I agree.

Paragraph 4.—I would omit Mensuration as a special subject; but I think the importance of a knowledge of Present worth, Discount and Stocks, is so great that it should form part of the F.A., if not of the Entrance, course.

Paragraph 5.—I am very much opposed to the introduction of Chemistry as a separate subject. In the first place, I consider that a certain knowledge of English, a second language, Mathematics, and History and Geography, is all that should be required for entrance into the Calcutta University. In the second place, I regard it as unfair to the pupils of poorer and less advantageously circumstanced schools to have an optional subject introduced into the course of studies which will give the pupils of other schools a pull over them, even though it be only so far as to raise their place in the Pass list. I speak from experience, and I declare positively, that the adoption of such a measure as that proposed by the Committee will have a most discouraging and disheartening effect upon the majority of mofussil schools; and, further, it is very doubtful

if the elementary knowledge obtained by a comparatively small number of the passed candidates will prove much of a gain to them when afterwards they will be compelled by circumstances to form part of a class of which 80 per cent. or so, if not more, shall have to learn the subject from the very beginning. If Chemistry is to be made an optional subject at all, let it be done in the way proposed by the Committee for encouraging the art of drawing.

Paragraph 6.—An elementary knowledge of Physical Geography should still form part of the Geographical course.

Paragraph 7.—I am of opinion that greater facilities for passing should be provided than those which at present obtain; but I do not agree with the Committee in their recommendations. Instead of 33 per cent. of the marks in English, Mathematics, and second language, which is now required, I would say 30 per cent. in each. I was at first inclined to agree to 25 per cent. in Mathematics, but after careful consideration I arrive at the conclusion that the pass mark in this subject should be fixed at 30 per cent. Students who gain fewer marks are sure to prove a heavy drag upon their fellows, and the effect would be a general loss to the body of students preparing in the colleges for the F.A. examination. To reduce the pass mark in Mathematics to 25 per cent. would, I am convinced, be a mistake. Similarly, with the second language 30 per cent. of the marks should be required. The University Entrance examination is intended to admit students to higher seats of learning; it is not intended for students who will lay down their studies immediately on passing; it should therefore be a test of the student's fitness to continue his studies in the direction pointed out by the University, and this would not be done, I maintain, with the pass mark in the second language or in Mathematics fixed at 25 per cent.

I would, however, allow *under the abovementioned limitations* the minimum pass mark to remain at its present figure, *viz.*, 190.

Paragraphs 9 and 10.—I would divide the passed candidates into three divisions as at present: those obtaining 300 marks and upwards should be placed in the First Division, those obtaining 240 and less than 300 in the Second Division, and those obtaining 190 marks and less than 240 in the Third Division.

Paragraph 11.—I agree with the Committee in their recommendation to abide by the present distribution of marks. I am unable to understand Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra's arguments that the difficulty of passing is increased by the allotment of 200 marks to English, &c. Surely it is the same thing to gain 33 per cent. of the marks in a subject without regard to the number of marks which are allotted to it. The marks allotted to the several subjects simply indicate the relative importance which is attached to each.

From J. W. D. JOHNSTONE, Esq., Principal, Residency College, Indore, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 99, dated Indore, the 25th July 1887.

In reply to your Circular No. 233, dated 16th instant, forwarding a copy of the Report of the Entrance Examination Committee, I have the honour to offer the following remarks.

2. I agree with paragraph 3 that "English Grammar and Composition should be studied by Entrance students more with a view to be able to write plain English correctly than with a view to learn the philology of the English tongue." For pure Grammar, I consider Morris' Primer quite sufficient, as it contains a great deal, well arranged, and in a small compass. On the other hand, the suggestion that "the 2nd English paper should contain passages in the student's vernacular for translation into English," does not commend itself to me. This could be done in the translation paper, if necessary. The plan proposed by the Committee would necessitate a large number of examiners on account of the numerous Native vernaculars recognised by the Calcutta University.

3. With regard to paragraph 4 of the Report, I think Book II of Euclid might be omitted, or learned algebraically.

4. With regard to paragraph 5, the Introductory Primer of Science by Professor Huxley would, in my opinion, be a more suitable text-book than one dealing with any specific science, for, as only an elementary knowledge can be expected at the Entrance stage, it is hardly worth while teaching such a small smattering of any science when there is a probability of the subject not being pursued further; whereas the general introduction would prepare the student's mind for any science he might have a taste for, at a later stage of his studies, and in any case it contains information which should be familiar to every ordinarily educated man. Moreover, there is the very strong objection on the score of expense, both in the case of Physics and of Chemistry, as their introduction would be a great handicap to the poorer schools. In a former letter, No. 80, dated 7th August 1886, I included Chemistry and Physics, as well as Hygiene, among the subjects I proposed for a reformed curriculum. The latter I should still attempt to retain, but the other two would be, I think, better omitted for the reasons above given.

I should be inclined to give considerable prominence to Drawing, even to the extent of making it compulsory. This is an excellent exercise and requires little home preparation.

The Geography course undoubtedly requires modification, but I am not prepared to recommend any very suitable text-book, as I do not know of any.

I am not acquainted with Miss Creighton's History of England but quite agree as to the advisability of abolishing Miss Edith Thompson's. The latter is much too crowded with minute facts Indeed, my opinion is that the early part of English History should be omitted, and only the modern portion retained, with some text book like Bright's History of England.

5. I agree with the proposals regarding pass marks contained in paragraphs 7, 8 and 10 of the Report, and also with the allotment of marks proposed in paragraph 11, except that the two English papers should be marked equally.

From H. O. BUDDEN, Esq, Head Master, Government High School, Bareilly to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 154, dated the 26th July 1887.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Report of the Committee of Education on the changes proposed to be introduced in connection with the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University.

I have read through this report carefully and with interest, and am of opinion that all the changes proposed by the Committee are improvements, with one exception, *viz.*, the substitution of Chemistry for Physical Geography. Judging from my own experience both as a teacher and as a student, I am decidedly of opinion that Physical Geography is a subject much better suited than at least such elementary Chemistry as is included in the Chemistry Primer, to interest students and to awaken their powers of observation. Of course in both cases very much depends upon the teacher, but the phenomena treated of in Physical Geography are so much more varied, and at the same time so much more familiar than those of Chemistry, that it seems to me a subject much better suited than the latter to train the minds of the youths of this country. So that, in my opinion, the subject is intrinsically superior to Chemistry for the purposes of education in India.

But, apart from this fact, the objections made by some of the members of the Committee to substituting Chemistry seem to me very valid and grave, and I would therefore vote for allowing *Physical Geography to be an optional subject, together with Chemistry.* This to meet the needs and wishes of all.

The changes proposed for the distribution of the marks among the different subjects seem to me a decided improvement, but I would strongly oppose making the standard for passing at all lower than proposed by the Committee.

It seems very necessary that some book for teaching *Sanskrit Grammar* should be appointed.

From JOHN C. NESFIELD, Esq., M.A., Inspector of Schools, Oudh, and Fellow of Calcutta University, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 1550, dated Lucknow, the 27th July 1887.

As requested in your No. 233, dated Senate House, Calcutta, 16th July 1887, I have the honour herewith to forward the expression of my views on the Report of the Entrance Examination Committee, and of the dissent recorded by Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra and others.

2. I concur with the Committee that it is very essential to maintain a high standard of English, this being the only safe foundation for the University course to which the Entrance Examination gives access, besides being a very important element in popular education under present circumstances. I do not therefore consider that the allotment of 200 marks to this one subject is excessive. But if we are to take such a high maximum as 200, I am of opinion that the number of papers should be 4, and not merely 2, as has been the case heretofore, and as the Committee recommend it should continue to be in future. The first paper to be on the text-book, and the text-book to contain selections both in prose and poetry. The second to consist of translation into English from the student's own vernacular; one-half of the paper to consist of short sentences, and the other of a long paragraph or paragraphs. The third paper to consist of general questions on grammar, idiom, &c., as has been in force hitherto. The fourth paper to consist in exercises in precis-writing, and in original composition of an elementary nature. The marks which I would give for each paper would be as follows:—

First day	Text-book	50
	Translation	50
Second day	General questions	50
	Précis-writing and Composition	50
	TOTAL	200

I understand that the circumstance which gave rise to the appointment of the Committee whose report is now under review, was the disastrous failures of 1885-86 and 1886-87. The Committee has recommended the four subjects noted above as parts of the entire English course, but proposes to compress them into only two papers. This will not give the student sufficient scope for showing the full extent of his acquirements, and it seems to me that he will have a better chance of doing himself justice and consequently of passing, if the four subjects are distributed among four different papers, one paper being allowed to each. In order to give the candidates every chance of obtaining 30 per cent. in English, I would have the percentage calculated upon the aggregate of both

days' marks, that is, upon 200, and not upon the aggregate of each day separately.

3. I am entirely opposed to the admission of optional subjects, that is, of subjects which may draw marks, but which the student may take up or not, as he likes. There should be one rule for all. On this point I concur with the views expressed by Krishen Behari Sen and Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra.

4. I also concur with the gentleman last named that an elementary treatise, explaining the most fundamental laws of the physical universe, *viz.*, the laws of matter and motion, is to be very much preferred to a course of Chemistry; for Chemistry cannot be considered a fundamental science. It represents a highly specialised department of research, and would be out of place in an examination which is intended to be a test of general knowledge.

5. As some other scientific subject is needed to make up the pair with the preceding one, I am in favour of retaining the plan of giving a separate paper to Physical Geography. I do not find this subject to be past the comprehension of Entrance candidates in the zila schools of Upper India; and if the subject is to be taught at all, it will be better to give it a separate paper than to mix it up with Political Geography, as the Committee now proposes. I do not believe that justice can be done to either branch of Geography, if both are to be mixed up together in a single paper.

The subjects which Physical Geography deals with are almost as general and universal as the laws of matter and motion; and every student, before he leaves school, whether he intends entering a college or not, should know something about the earth he lives on and its position in the universe. I am alive to the objection on which Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra dwells with so much emphasis, that Physical Geography is neither a distinct nor an elementary science, but draws its materials from a wide range of sciences, all of which precede it in the order of sequence. This is true. But it is equally true that an intelligent student can group the main facts of Physical Geography, if they are put before him in an intelligible light, without going through all the antecedent facts and evidences on which they depend: and this is as much as can be attempted in a course of study which is intended to contain the essentials of a general intellectual outfit,—an outfit which should qualify a youth either for entering upon an University course or for commencing at once the practical work of life, if his training can go no further.

6. As regards the study of English History I am in favour of the re-introduction of Collier's British Empire. Why this book was discarded I have never understood. Certainly the book which suc-

ceeded it (Lethbridge's History of England) was far inferior both in composition and in matter. The book which succeeded this last and is still in use, is very difficult and uninteresting to Indian students, its only merit being that it was published under the blessing of Professor Freeman, whose peculiar views it reproduces in a peculiarly dry form. Collier's British Empire was universally popular in Upper India. It gives short but interesting chapters on the history of inventions, on changes in the constitution, and on social customs and manners. Above all, it gives a more complete conspectus of the British Empire as a whole. For these reasons I consider it to be well adapted to Indian students; and the Indian students with whom I have come into contact prefer it to any that has yet been prescribed.

7. I am in favour of a more uniform system of marking than that which has been in force since 1883, and on this point I concur with Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra. The scheme which I recommend would be as follows:—

		Marks for each paper.
English	Text-book, Prose and Poetry	50
	Translation from Vernacular to English	50
	General paper	50
	Précis-writing and Composition	50
	TOTAL	200
Second Language	Text-book and Grammar	50
	Translation from English to Vernacular	50
	TOTAL	100
Mathematics	Arithmetic and Algebra	50
	Geometry	50
	TOTAL	100
History and Geography	Collier's British Empire	50
	Political Geography	50
	TOTAL	100
Science	Laws of Matter and Motion	50
	Outlines of Physical Geography	50
	TOTAL	100
	GRAND TOTAL	600

I quite agree with the Committee that 30 per cent. should be the minimum for English and 25 per cent. for the remaining subjects; and that 33 per cent. in the aggregate should be the minimum necessary to passing. The Committee's recommendations on this point appear to me to be excellent, and to meet all the requirements of the case.

From the Revd. C. PELVET, Principal, St. Francis de-Sale's School, Nagpur, Central Provinces, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 41, dated Nagpur, the 29th July 1887.

I have the honour to forward you my remarks upon the Report of the Entrance Examination as requested in your Circular No. 233, dated 16th July 1887.

The proposals made by the Committee with regard to compulsory subjects of examination, to English Examination papers, and to the system of distributing and granting marks, meet with my full approval. With regard to the special subjects, Physical Geography, Physics, Chemistry, and Drawing, it seems to me that the selection of one of these might be left to Head Masters and Principals of Schools. These know best what they can teach best and what will prove most beneficial to their pupils.

From Babu SURJA KUMAR AYDHIKARI, Principal, Metropolitan Institution, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 603, dated Calcutta, the July 1887.

I have the honour to acknowledge your Circular No. 233, dated the 16th July last, and beg in reply to state that, as a member of the Special Committee, I concurred in the Minute of dissent recorded by Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra, and that as Principal of the Metropolitan Institution, I do not hold different views from those therein expressed. I accept that Minute as a full expression of my opinion.

From JOHN MATHER, Esq., Principal, Rajkumar College, Nowgong, Bundelkhand, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University, Senate House, Calcutta, —No. 215, dated 1st August 1887.

In reply to your Circular No. 233, dated Calcutta, 16th July 1887, I beg to state that, in my opinion, there ought to be certain compulsory subjects, such as (I) English, (II) a second language, (III) Mathematics, and (IV) History and Geography, and a number of optional subjects, such as Physics, Chemistry, Drawing, Sanitary, Science, &c., &c. Of the optional subjects, I would suggest that at

least two be taken up by each candidate. The maximum marks in each optional subject should be the same, so that the total might not be affected. In the certificates granted to the successful candidates it should be stated what optional subjects they had taken up and passed in.

On the subject of marking, I would keep to what the Committee have proposed, though I think it is rather a matter of regret that the standard in English has been reduced from 33 to 30 per cent.

From G. BELLETT, Esq., M.A., Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Circle, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 749, dated the 1st August 1887.

With reference to your Circular No. 233 of 16th ultimo, with regard to the report of the Entrance Examination Committee, I have the honour to submit the following very brief remarks for the consideration of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate.

The proposal to introduce Chemistry as an optional subject at the Entrance Examination I am strongly opposed to. The Committee insist that the papers should be of such a nature as to test the fact of the instruction having been experimental. I see from the note by Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra that during the discussion on the subject Sir Alfred Croft "admitted that about ten per cent. of the weaker schools might be unable to provide the necessary apparatus." I do not think it at all likely that any single, aided or unaided, school in this division would be able to provide the necessary apparatus. It is by no means certain that the Government schools could do so. I have therefore no hesitation in declaring that the proposal is one involving great unfairness to weak and struggling schools in the case of which no additional burden ought to be introduced to handicap them. It should be remembered too that his place in the class list decides the chance a candidate has of a scholarship, and that if money was forthcoming to provide apparatus for Government schools, the result would probably be that no candidate from an aided school would appear in the scholarship list: the marks to be gained for Chemistry would very likely be just sufficient to turn the scale against him.

The exceeding difficulty of obtaining teachers is also almost insuperable, as has been pointed out in Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra's "Dissent."

Even if there were no unfairness involved in the proposal, and if properly qualified teachers could be readily obtained, I should still be opposed to the introduction of the subject as one which it is quite unnecessary to burden the candidates for the Entrance Examination with. If any subject is to be introduced I should

be inclined to favour the proposal to introduce Huxley's book as suggested by Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra. But I would leave the examination as it is, with the exception of the removal from the course of Physical Geography.

With this recommendation of the Committee I cordially agree, as well as with the proposal so to modify the examination in Geography and to name such text-book as would insure a teaching of maps.

Memo. from T. G. SYKES, Esq., Principal, La Martinière College, Lucknow, to the Registrar of the University of Calcutta, No. 1002, dated the 2nd August 1887.

Replying to his Circular No. 233 of the 16th ultimo, has the honour to inform him that the Lucknow Martinière does not at present prepare students for the Entrance or other examinations of the Calcutta University.

From COLIN A. R. BROWNING, Esq., M.A., C.I.E, Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces, Nagpur, to the Registrar, Calcutta University, No. 8208, dated Nagpur, the 2nd August 1887.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Circular No. 233, dated 16th July, forwarding the report of the Entrance Examination Committee and asking for my opinion.

2. The suggestions made by the Committee on the subject of examination in English seem to me appropriate. It is at least essentially necessary that a student before his admission to college should be able to read and write English correctly, and have such a mastery of the language as will enable him to understand and follow intelligently the instruction of the college professors.

3. I do not think Mensuration and the elements of Surveying with the chain should be omitted from the Entrance course. In these provinces the elementary knowledge of Mensuration and of Surveying possessed by a matriculated student is found very useful, and Mensuration affords quite as good a mental exercise as questions in rule of three, or interest, or fractions; in fact a much better exercise, as questions in Mensuration involve a knowledge both of Arithmetic and Geometry. I do not say that a knowledge of Mensuration is "absolutely necessary to qualify our youths to benefit by collegiate education." But I think that as a branch of Mathematics, it affords good mental training, and I should not think a youth fit to enter the University who could not find the area of a triangle or of a circle or of any plane figure.

4. As regards the question of the introduction of Chemistry, I agree with Dr. Rae Rajendra Lal Mitra Bahadur, C.I.E. I do not

think that Chemistry is "the legitimate introduction to the F.A. Science course as at present established." Instead of Chemistry, the "Introductory Science Primer by Professor Huxley" might be required from all Entrance students. It seems a perfect introduction to the F. A. Science course. It is most suggestive, and supposing a student not to enter any college, but to begin the active business of life after Matriculation, if he has mastered the Introductory Primer of Physics, he will have acquired some knowledge of what is meant by cause and effect of nature, of science, and of the value of experiment. The articles on mineral bodies and the chapter on living bodies are most instructive, suggestive, and useful, and particularly valuable in an agricultural country, as I should say the natural course of any intelligent youth interested in land would be after reading those chapters to pursue, at his leisure, the study of Agriculture and Botany. I do not know of a more perfect book for use as an introduction to the study of Physical Science than that recommended by Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra in place of the Chemistry Primer.

5. The suggestions of the remaining paragraphs of the report under consideration seem to me unobjectionable.

From Babu BUDDHI BULUBH, Inspector of Schools, Kumaon Division, Almorah, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 126, dated Almorah, the 4th August 1887.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular No. 233, dated the 16th ultimo, and in reply to state that the establishment of a separate University at Allahabad for these provinces perhaps renders my opinion on the subject in question quite useless.

From ALEXANDER PEDLER, Esq., Officiating Principal, Presidency College, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 313, dated Presidency College, the 4th August 1887.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular No. 233, dated the 16th July 1887. In reply I have the honour to inform you that I am of opinion that the proposal made by Mr. Tawney to have an alternative practical Entrance examination was a most valuable one, and that his proposal is decidedly preferable to the plan proposed by the Committee which you send to me for an opinion on it.

With regard to the Report of the Special Committee to enquire into, and report on, the system under which candidates for the Entrance examination are admitted into the University, I have the honour to state that I have already given my opinion on it as a member of the Special Committee.

From RADHANATH RAI, Joint Inspector of Schools, Orissa, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 1032, dated Cuttack, the 5th August 1887.

With reference to your Circular No. 233, dated the 16th July 1887, forwarding for opinion a copy of the report of the Entrance Examination Committee, I have the honour to state that I fully concur in the views set forth in the minute of dissent recorded in that connection by Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra.

From S. CHARLES HILL, Esq., Principal, Krishnagar College, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 11, dated Krishnagar, the 5th August 1887.

In reply to your Circular No. 233, dated 16th July last, calling for an expression of opinion on the Report of the Entrance Examination Committee, I have the honour to express my opinion as follows:—

1. In paragraph 3 the proposal that English and Eurasian candidates shall, instead of translation from the vernacular, have a paper on composition, is, I think, very unfair. There can be no possible doubt that translation of given matter is much easier than original composition, and anything like fair relative marking will be impossible. I would suggest instead that English and Eurasian candidates should be made to write from Dictation certain passages of simple verse and should, besides, have to turn these into prose.

2. In paragraphs 4 and 5 it is proposed to omit Mensuration and include Chemistry as an optional subject. The proposal seems to me self-contradictory, so far as the attainment of the object aimed at, is concerned. Of all the subjects which, in a country like this, are likely to be of practical use, Mensuration is the very first that can be named. The Mathematics required for it is slight, and its practical utility has the advantage of showing boys that there is some use in Mathematics, which very few of them believe.

Again, though Chemistry is a most useful subject, it cannot be taught in mofussil schools, and the teaching of Chemistry to young boys, either in England or India, without practical illustration is, as far as my experience has gone as a teacher in both countries, and as a Science graduate of the London University, the greatest farce possible. The proposal seems to me to substitute a very improbable advantage for one that is of certain and of well ascertained value.

If it is determined that Chemistry should be introduced, I think it should be as an outside subject with special prizes, and should not be allowed to affect the position of a candidate in the examination. It might possibly be allowed to save him from failure, but nothing more.

On the subject of Drawing, I think this is a matter which should be left for the present to Inspectors of Schools. It is a branch of Sense-education which is much wanted in this country, where there is a good deal of design power lying latent and uncultivated. It might be introduced as a subject in Middle English and Middle Vernacular examinations, and after a few years as an optional outside subject like Chemistry, in the Entrance.

3. In paragraph 6, I think the Committee is wise in omitting Physical Geography. The greater part of India is unfavourable for the illustration of this subject, and in fact for the study of Geography generally. What the boys really want is to be taught something like Topography in connection with local History.

I don't think that books like Miss Creighton's History are worth buying.

4. In paragraphs 7 to 9, regarding the question of standard, it seems to me that people in Calcutta altogether exaggerate the value of English teaching, and that they are to a great extent unaware of its pernicious effect in less advanced quarters. The difficulty of passing in English at the Entrance forces Mofussil boys, with their imperfect means of learning, to begin English from so early an age, that they have not time to open out their minds by the acquirement of even rudimentary knowledge. Everything has to be learnt in English, and so everything is learnt without understanding and by heart. It is for this reason, I believe, that passed Entrance candidates so often find themselves helpless, if they happen to be thrown on their own resources, and forced to seek their own livelihood. The originality of their minds has been stunted by the excessive exercise of memory, and they are really behind those boys whose education has been limited to the vernacular. It is well known that the best boys in Entrance schools are those who have not touched English till about 14 or 15. The Entrance examination being the boundary line between an ordinary, practical or business education and a higher collegiate education, should be so arranged as not to sacrifice one for the sake of the other. It is evident that *ceteris paribus* boys will learn most intelligently in their own language, and I think that we shall not have a rational Entrance examination until it is determined to hold it in the vernacular, with English as a second language. As there seems no probability of such an apparently retrograde suggestion being adopted, I would recommend that the standard in English be lower than in any other subject, so that teachers may no longer be incited, as at present, to sacrifice the acquirement of knowledge to the acquirement of a parrot-like capacity of speaking and writing English. A boy who has once acquired a fair amount of knowledge in his own tongue, will easily pick up English for

business and official purposes in ordinary life; and if he pursues his studies, will be better qualified than at present to get a masterly knowledge of it, for the very simple reason that the quality of his intellect will be superior.

From JOHN VAN SOMEREN POPE, Esq., M.A., Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 1694, dated Bankipore, the 8th August 1887.

In reply to your Circular No. 233 of 16th July 1887, I have the honour to forward herewith my opinion on the Report of the Entrance Examination Committee:

I.—The number of subjects for the Entrance examination should be the fewest possible, and the candidates should show that they have been well grounded in them.

II.—Any leniency or reduction of standard I am opposed to, as tending to flood the country and the colleges with boys unfit to take to the ordinary business of life, or to profit by further study in a college.

III.—Such leniency or reduction of standard weakens the hands of Head Masters and of Inspectors of Schools who are doing their utmost to make the work of every class of school and of every class in each school thorough, to make promotions from one class to another the result of merit and of steady application to studies; and to ensure every class of each school being thoroughly attended to, rather than merely the Entrance and second classes, to the prejudice and neglect of the rest of the school.

IV.—It will injure middle class education by fixing a standard very little above it, and thus cause boys to prefer the easy Entrance standard.

V.—I hold that the Entrance examination is what its name signifies—an entrance into collegiate life and studies. For this a boy has to be fitted, not by having taken up, in his pre-collegiate life, a little of each of the branches he will take up in his collegiate life, but by having laid a good foundation by having learnt to be thorough in all his work, by having trained his intellect to habits of careful study as far removed as possible from mere hasty cramming. To ensure this the Committee have, I think, rightly retained English, a second language, Mathematics, History, and Geography, as compulsory subjects, and I fully agree with their views as expessed in paragraph 3. But I feel bound to differ from them in the lowering of the standard of success in these and to adding any further subjects whatever.

VI.—I consider the four compulsory subjects, if well done, ample training and material to fit a boy to begin work in college

or to enable him to do himself credit in any employment he may take up. A knowledge of English and an ability to write it, is essential in both. A similar knowledge of a second language speaks for itself. A knowledge of Arithmetic is very useful in life, and the addition of Algebra and Euclid enables a boy to get on all the better, if he takes to Mathematics in his college career. History and Geography are useful alike in college and in the world. All these four subjects should be known well, and it was not too much to ask of any boy to show as much knowledge in these as would enable him to obtain 33 per cent of the marks in English, second language and Mathematics, and 25 per cent. in History and Geography. That standard is low enough and works well. It was true that here and there a boy with exceptional knowledge in one or two branches failed because he failed to pass in the others; but these are just the boys who should be made to study more systematically, and who are encouraged by teachers to neglect the subjects in which they are, or often pretend to be, weak. For the sake of these few boys, who would be all the better for being made to go back and work away systematically, the standard is lowered, a vast number of ill-prepared boys are to be let through, teachers are to be encouraged in hurrying up boys, to the prejudice of sound teaching, to the Entrance class with double promotions. Each year, our colleges will be filled with a very large number of badly grounded students, who will bring sorrow to themselves and to their Professors; and a large number of boys, who will not join any college, will be let loose upon the world, worse fitted than ever to take up work in any employment. It is argued that the standard for success hitherto maintained, presses hardly on a large number of schools. I maintain that it is a doubtful advantage to education to have a lot of schools calling themselves High class English schools that are not fit to be such. It is the business of such schools to come up to the standard of the University, and not of the University, to descend to their standard.

VII.—With reference to paragraph 4, I concur in the omission of Mensuration as a special subject.

VIII.—I am opposed to the inclusion of Physics, Physical Geography, Elementary Chemistry, or Drawing in the course. I do not think a knowledge of the first three at all necessary for an *Entrance* examination. They are subjects the teaching of which is best left to colleges. A smattering (and this is all that will be acquired by an Entrance candidate) given to a boy by teachers ill fitted to handle the subjects, can do no good. Moreover, the teaching of them, either as compulsory or optional subjects, places mofussil schools at an unnecessary disadvantage. Drawing, I do not consider a subject that a University should take up. In English schools drawing is an extra, and proficiency in it depends upon the taste of the pupil.

IX.—I agree with the proposal made in paragraph 6.

X.—The remaining proposals I have dealt with.

XI.—In conclusion I beg to thank the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate for having referred the question to me, "as an Inspector of Schools." Hitherto this body of officers, whose duties give them exceptional opportunities of knowing the details and working of schools over large areas of country, have not been consulted on questions connected with the policy of the University. I cannot but think that any change whereby these officers are brought into closer connection with the University will be for the good of education, and I feel sure that they will gladly do all in their power to assist the University by placing their services and experiences at its disposal.

From E. T. CONSTABLE, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Meerut Division, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 167, dated Meerut, the 8th August 1887.

I have the honour to acknowledge your Circular No. 233 of the 16th ultimo, and, as requested, to offer for the Committee's consideration a few remarks and suggestions on certain points of their Report regarding the system therein mentioned.

2. Under the present rules the total number of marks assigned for the four compulsory subjects is 600, and a student has to obtain an aggregate percentage of 31·6 in order to pass, whilst under the rules now proposed he would have to obtain 33 per cent., the total number of marks, as well as the number of marks apportioned to each subject, remaining the same as before. The former percentage might be retained without "any depreciation of standard in the examination as a whole," and I therefore venture to recommend its retention. Were this concession made, indeed, no "higher standard than that which now prevails" would be imposed in any sense, yet would "the general standard" be kept up. According to the present system, a student, to be successful, must obtain a minimum aggregate of 190 marks, and I would let him continue to do so.

3. In paragraph 7 of the Report a percentage of 30 is recommended for a pass in English. This does not appear to me to be too high. Can 30 per cent. marks, it may be asked, be considered too high for passing in an ordinary paper (*i.e.*, not an honour paper) on any subject? I am inclined to answer in the negative. As a second language, therefore, cannot present so great difficulties to an Indian youth as English, I do not quite agree with the Committee in fixing the pass percentage for the former at 25. The relative importance of the two might perhaps be left an open question even in thought, so far as the Entrance examination is concerned, and a minimum pass percentage of 30 might be proposed for each.

4. With reference to paragraph 11 of the Report I would suggest the following distribution of marks:—

English	180
Second language	140
Mathematics	180
History and Geography	100
TOTAL	600

In paragraph 8 the Committee state that "the object of the proposed modification in the rules is to enable a good English scholar, for instance, or a good Mathematician, to pass with certainty, notwithstanding that he may labour under comparative deficiency in other subjects." Now an Indian youth, who is a good English scholar, will probably have an aptitude for languages in general, and hence will probably do well in the second language also. Assuming this position—and the reasonableness of its assumption can be tested by the records of past years—the only subject, it may be, the good English scholar will have to fear is Mathematics. On the other hand, the good mathematician, with but moderate capacity for languages, has to fear both English and Orientals, and would appear, consequently, to be at a comparative disadvantage. For this reason partly, and partly because Mathematics too is a difficult subject, I have made the above suggestion.

5. A suitable text-book for the study of English composition is a great desideratum.

6. Mensuration might be omitted as a special subject, but I would strongly recommend the addition of square measure and cubic measure to the course in Arithmetic.

7. Practical difficulties would most likely occur in many schools through the introduction either of Chemistry or Physics, for these subjects must of course be taught experimentally. The introduction of such a book as Huxley's Introductory Primer would be next to useless I think. It would be learnt by rote,—a method of learning sufficiently displayed perhaps in other subjects already. But if Huxley's Primer "should be taught in the same way in which (according to some) we teach beginners.....the principles of Physical Geography," why not keep to Physical Geography?

8. I never heard that the Government of India denounced the "present standard of English for the Entrance as too *high* for domiciled European and Eurasian youths, and devised a lower standard for them, which it requires should be reckoned as equal to the University Entrance standard." It is prefectly true, though, that the Government of India did denounce it as being too

low, and the standard for European schools was accordingly raised considerably.

9. There may be many assignable causes for the numerous failures at the Entrance examination or there may be few; but there is certainly one which everybody, I imagine, will admit—numbers of insufficiently prepared candidates year by year enter themselves for it. It might be interesting to draw up tables showing the numbers that failed *twice* during the years 1882—1886 and to compare these tables with those embodied in the paper headed "Dissent."

From BABU KUNJALAL NAG, Principal, Jagannath College, Dacca, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 124, dated Dacca, the 8th August 1887.

In reference to your Circular No. 233, dated the 16th July last, I have the honour to convey the following expression of my opinion on the report of the Entrance Examination Committee appointed on the 31st July 1886.

I concur with the Committee in the proposal that English should include (1) English Literature, verse and prose, (2) Grammar and composition, for which a suitable text-book is to be fixed, and (3) Original Composition, and that one paper is to be devoted to English text and another, of less value, to Grammar and Composition; but I think the same paper should be set to all candidates, without introducing a not very necessary element of difficulty by requiring the second paper to contain passages in the vernacular languages of India (so many in number) for translation into English. "Essays, letters, or other original composition" would be a fair test for all candidates, be their mother tongue what it may, English or an Indian vernacular.

A suitable text-book of Sanskrit Grammar is welcome for all examinations where Sanskrit forms a subject; but an elementary grammar suited to the capacities of Entrance candidates is hardly available, and great care ought to be taken to entrust to proper persons the work of supplying the desideratum.

Mensuration may be omitted, but, in my opinion, the Fourth book of Euclid ought to be retained, and the value of the second paper in Mathematics ought to be less than that of the first (say in the proportion of 40 to 60). The mathematical course ought to include the whole of Arithmetic, and I fail to see any meaning in the retention of Interest to the exclusion of Present Worth, Discount, and Stocks. I am strongly of opinion that these ought to be added to the arithmetical course.

With reference to paragraph 5 of the Committee's report, I fully concur (in common with others consulted by me) with Babu

Krishna Bihari Sen and Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra in the opinion that Chemistry or Physics ought on no account to be added to the Entrance course. The want of teachers and the want of appliances will place most schools in a distinctly disadvantageous position. The suggestion of the Committee comes just in the wrong hour, when the only institutions in the country competent to undertake instruction in experimental science are going to close their doors, entrusting the education of Indian youth to private enterprise. The F.A. and B.A. courses include Physics: but how many colleges under private management teach that science just as it ought to be taught? How many first grade colleges in the metropolis possess a good laboratory and a thoroughly competent teacher for physical science? I fail to understand why the Committee, so anxious to lower the standard of the Entrance examination as regards the most important subjects (the Languages and Mathematics), should be so strongly in favour of inconveniencing candidates and schools by adding a branch of study which may very safely and conveniently be reserved for the higher examinations. The Committee, it appears, were in favour of introducing Physics, but, in view of practical difficulties, would content themselves with Chemistry; but I fail to realise the necessity of a sprinkling of science at any cost. I would rather have for Entrance candidates a high standard in four subjects (most of these being almost indispensable) than a low standard in six. The arguments brought forward by Dr. Mitra seem to me all but unanswerable, and I feel bound to lend my weak support to the position that (for some years at least) no experimental science should form a subject for the entrance examination. Roscoe's Primer of Chemistry is not an altogether indispensable introduction to the F.A. course in Physics, although a knowledge of chemical equations and a slight acquaintance with chemical experiments would be some advantage to students reading the Electricity portion of Ganot's Popural Natural Philosophy. That slight advantage, to my mind, is as nothing compared with the disadvantage proposed to be caused to Entrance candidates and Entrance schools. The utmost compromise I can propose with the Committee is that a Primer of Chemistry or Physics be made alternative with, without supplanting, Physical Geography.

With respect to Drawing, I do not consider its introduction as an additional subject of examination either necessary or advisable.

With regard to the degree of proficiency required by the Committee, I have no objection to the reduction of passing marks from 33 to 30 per cent. in English, the subject in which students generally (and no wonder that they do) fail in the largest numbers, and to a minimum of 33 per cent. in the aggregate as proposed by them with a view to guard against any depreciation of standard.

But I think they propose a considerable depreciation of standard by bringing down the proportion of passing marks in Mathematics and second language to such a low figure as 25 per cent. The mathematical course includes Arithmetic, the elements of Algebra, and the first four books of Euclid; and when a students fails to obtain 30 marks out of 100 in these subjects, I have no doubt it is too early for him to think of taking up Trigonometry, Conics, and Higher Algebra with its Variation, Permutations and Combinations, Binomial Theorem, and Logarithmic Series, for he does so to the great disadvantage and strained forbearance of his daily annoyed teacher. Similar remarks apply to Second Language, particularly as there are no separate passing marks for the two papers in that subject. A young man failing to score 30 per cent. in Sanskrit at the Entrance examination, and yet following up his cheap success by studying for the F.A. examination, is a real incumbrance to his unfortunate teacher. As in the case of Mathematics, so in that of Sanskrit, this deduction of passing marks will surely lead to a higher percentage of failures than ever in the F.A. examination, an evil which will perhaps be remedied by lowering the standard of that examination, or raising the passing marks in Mathematics in the Entrance examination and by committing the fatal error of adopting Bengali as an alternative subject for Sanskrit at the F.A. I therefore think that the passing marks in Mathematics and Second Language should be fixed at 30 per cent., even if that should require the passing marks in History and Geography to be reduced to 20, and those in the aggregate to 30 per cent. Should the recommendation of the Committee be acted upon, I would at least propose that separate passing marks should be required for the first paper in Second Language.

The classification of passed candidates may continue to be the same as hitherto; but I think it would be as well if, for the encouragement of candidates passing high, an Honours division were added with a minimum of 60 (or even 66) per cent. in the aggregate. There would in that case be an ordinary first division, lying between the limits of 50 and 60 (or 66) per cent., and an Honours first division, in which the names of candidates might be arranged in order of merit, if possible and convenient.

Under the head of Marking, the recommendations of the Committee seem to me to call for substantial modifications. I am for bringing down the value of English from 200 to 150, and that of Mathematics (especially with Mensuration omitted) from 160 to 120. The Committee propose the first paper in English to carry 120 marks; but it ought to be borne in mind that the value of a paper is not always raised without detriment to the interests of students. Examiners generally have their own way of allotting marks, and, forgetting, in spite of themselves, the time allowed to

candidates, they raise the maximum by adding to the bulk of their paper. Besides, to assign 200 to English and 160 to Mathematics, with but 120 allowed to Second Language, would be to invest with unapproachable superiority and importance what are just the most fatal subjects. History and Geography, on the other hand, if not the most unimportant of the subjects of study prescribed for the Entrance examination, are at all events the least sure test of intelligence and merit. A slight difference of value may, I think, be deservedly maintained between them and the more important branches. My plan would be something like the following:—

Subjects.	Value of each paper.	Marks assigned.	Remarks.
English .	1st paper—Text-books and grammatical questions thereon . . . 90 2nd paper—Grammar and Composition (the same for all) . . . 60	150	
Mathematics	1st paper—Arithmetic and Algebra . . . 70 2nd paper—Geometry . 50	120	
Second Language.	1st paper—Text . . 80 2nd paper—Translation and Essay . . . 40	120	
(A) History and Geography, or	1st paper—History . 60 2nd paper—General Geography 50	... 110	Without Physical Geography and Science.
(B) History, Geography, and Science.	1st paper—History . 30 2nd paper—General Geography . . 30 and (*a*) Physical Geography . 30 or Elementary (*b*) Physics or Elementary Chemistry . 30 } 60	...	With Physical Geography or Science.
	Total	500	

In conclusion, I take the liberty to say that the system under which the Entrance examination used, till lately, to be held was to be preferred to that now proposed; and I hope the Syndicate will not be willing to precipitate sweeping changes without being fully assured of their beneficial character.

From J. HENRY GILBERT, Esq., Principal, Rangoon College, Rangoon, to the Registrar, Calcutta University, Calcutta,—No. 166-87, dated Rangoon, the 8th August 1887.

In reply to your Circular No. 233 of the 16th ultimo and its accompanying report, I have the honour to state that Mr. Tawney's scheme being vetoed, I consider there should be no change in the curriculum of the Entrance examination or, if any, certainly not in the direction of omitting Physical Geography and Mensuration; for I am at a loss to perceive how Geography can be properly taught without its physical aspect being considered, and Mensuration is of so practical a bearing as regards the future of so many of the Entrance candidates that I am of opinion its omission would be a decided loss.

2. I also consider that it would be a mistake and an injustice to many candidates and schools to substitute Chemistry for Physical Geography, or to allow marks in Chemistry to count towards a pass; for Chemistry cannot be properly taught without an adequate supply of apparatus and chemicals; and, as all high schools might not be able to provide them, the candidates from the poorer schools would be placed at a great disadvantage as compared with those who—owing to mere fortuitous circumstances—might be able to attend at richer institutions.

3. Again, while an average master might be well able to teach Physical Geography, where are the teachers to be found, as yet, who could as readily teach Chemistry? The pupils in the richer institutions would, on that point alone also, have an advantage over those of a poorer class.

4. I shall be sorry to see any lowering of the marks to be allotted, for I consider the percentages now required are quite low enough.

5. I fully concur with the views of the Special Committee as regards the direction in which English Grammar and Composition should be studied; while as regards the other subjects I conceive that it ought to be the aim of the various Examiners to put such questions in each as would have a real practical bearing upon the studies of the candidates, and such as would fairly test their thinking powers rather than their memories or abilities to answer catch questions or mere technicalities in English, &c.

6. On the whole, I should prefer to have the present subjects and standards adhered to, and—(with the above reservation regarding the style of questions to be put)—for the Calcutta University Syndicate to insist upon the standards now in force being worked up to by the candidates rather than in any way lowered to them.

From J. WILSON, Esq., M.A., Inspector of Schools, Assam, to the Registrar Calcutta University, Calcutta,—No. 2393, dated Shillong, the 9th August 1887.

With reference to your Circular No. 233, dated the 16th July 1887, enclosing a report of the Entrance Examination Committee and asking for any remarks I wish to make on the subject, I have the honour to submit the following.

2. I concur with the views of Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra and Babu Suryya Kumar Adhikari that Chemistry should not be an optional subject on the grounds he has set forth. As a Chemical lecturer for many years in Patna and other colleges, I found the greatest difficulty in preventing students from simply learning formulæ by heart without the least understanding anything about the subject, and, as an examiner on that subject, found that the simplest practical question was, with the exception of, say, 10 or 12 per cent. of the candidates for First Arts examination, wholly misunderstood, which clearly showed that students trusted to pass by making up certain book questions and formulæ by heart; the case is much stronger for Entrance schools; the ordinary Entrance schools could not afford a laboratory or sufficient apparatus, and I believe the introduction of Chemistry would seriously handicap poor schools, and tend in a greater extent than at present to foster the practice of cram. If an optional subject is needed at all, I think, a primer on "Matter and motion," such as Professor Huxley's, would be much better than Chemistry, and still better would be an elementary course in surveying (chain), which would be of practical use to many of the pupils; but I only suggest these if it be decided to have an optional subject. I am entirely against an optional subject, and cannot imagine a single argument that can be brought forward in favour of having one at the Entrance examination.

3. In paragraph 3, it is proposed that the 2nd paper in English should contain passages in the student's vernacular for translation into English. I dissent from this on the following grounds:—

(1) The proper place for this is on the 2nd paper on second language.

(2) The examination in English should be entirely devoted to testing a candidate's knowledge in English, and for this

purpose more attention should be paid to essay writing. Many passed B.A. are lamentably deficient in this. The papers are now too much devoted to testing candidates' knowledge of rules in Grammar to the exclusion of testing their power of putting such rules into practice.

(3) The dificulty of arriving at the same standard for the passage to be translated seems to me almost insurmountable; take Assam with its many vernaculars, it would be almost impossible to arrive at a uniform standard, and still it would be eminently unfair to name any one of our vernaculars as that which all the candidates should take up; the same difficulty would arise in including this in the 2nd language paper. I therefore propose that this should be left out, confining the test in translations to translate from English to the student's vernacular.

4. Under Mathematics, Mensuration seems to be excluded; this is a practical subject, useful in every-day life, which, I think, should be retained.

5. I request that you will lay these notes before the Syndicate for their favourable consideration.

From H. G. PADHYE, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 2568, dated Nagpur, the 10th August 1887.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular No. 233, dated the 16th ultimo, forwarding a copy of the report of the Entrance Examination Committee, and to state my opinion in connection with it.

2. I entirely concur with the Committee in their recommendation for omission of "Mensuration" and "Physical Geography" from the list of subjects of the Entrance examination, and in their recommendation in respect of the selection of a new and simple text-book in Geography. I may, however, note that a knowledge of the rules of finding out the areas of plane surfaces is necessary and useful to those who are prevented by circumstances from prosecuting their studies beyond the Entrance examination standard. The study of a chapter on "square and cubic measure" in Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, or a similar treatise on Arithmetic will enable such candidates to acquire a knowledge of Mensuration practically sufficient.

3. The proposal to add Elementary Chemistry to the subjects of the Entrance examination as a solitary optional subject, I would strongly oppose on the following grounds:—

Firstly.—The initial cost of a set of chemical apparatus, which would cost between 150 and 200 rupees; add to that the ever-recurring charge of purchasing chemicals for experiments, and the contingent expenditure necessitated by breakage, &c. I doubt if the poorer institutions that now send up candidates for the Entrance examination can afford to furnish themselves with a set of scientific apparatus and incur the incidental and contingent charges above described.

Secondly.—The paucity of teachers competent to teach the subject with experiments.

4. I quite agree with Babus Rajendra Lal Mitra and Krishna Bihari Sen in their remarks regarding the impropriety of introducing Elementary Chemistry as an only optional subject. All educational institutions, whether rich or poor, should be dealt with equally by the University in the distribution of subjects. No favour ought to be shown to particular institutions; no measure should be adopted which would manifestly place some schools at a disadvantage. Although it may be argued that the addition of Elementary Chemistry as an optional subject will not affect the candidates' success or failure at the examination, it may be urged that it will greatly affect his position in the pass list. The Entrance examination having been adopted in most of the provinces of Northern India as a test for gauging the educational attainments and fitness of candidates for the public service, the positions of candidates in the pass list are certain to affect the chances of success or failure in getting Government employ, if not their prospects of promotion or advance in the service after once being employed. I would therefore propose the rejection of Elementary Chemistry as a solitary optional subject.

5. Should the proposal to add Elementary Chemistry as an optional subject meet with the approval of the majority, I would suggest that the following subjects might be added as optional subjects:—

(*a*) Introductory Primer (Science), by Professor Huxley.
(*b*) Elements of Physical Geography.
(*c*) Mensuration and Surveying.
(*d*) Accounts and Book-keeping.
(*e*) Elementary Physics, by Professor Balfour Stewart.

All the institutions would then be placed on a level. There is no need of a set of Physical apparatus for teaching the Introductory Primer to boys. All schools hitherto used to teach the elements of Physical Geography as one of the compulsory subjects of the examination. I suggest "Mensuration and Surveying" as an optional subject from a local point of view, because the Settlement and Agricultural Departments of these provinces stand in need of educated men who know surveying, and there is great likelihood of matriculated students, who have a knowledge of surveying, being preferred to others who are ignorant of English, for posts such as Patwari Inspectors, Revenue Inspectors, in these provinces. Instruction in Accounts and Book-keeping would meet in a way a recommendation of the Education Commission regarding the bifurcation of studies in secondary schools. The last subject (Elementary Physics), though open to the same objections as have been raised to the introduction of Elementary Chemistry, is preferable to the latter, being a treatise conveying general knowledge to the pupil. The study of the Introductory Primer ought, however, to precede the study of Elementary Chemistry, as well as that of Elementary Physics.

Forwarded through the Inspector General of Education, Central Provinces.

H. G. PADHYE,

Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle.

The 11th August 1887.

Memo. by H. B. WEST, Esq., Offg. Inspector General of Education, Central Provinces,—dated Nagpur, the 13th August 1887.

Forwarded to the Registrar, Calcutta University.

From RAI RADHICA PROSONNO MUKHERJI, BAHADUR, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 1340, dated Calcutta, the 10th August 1887.

In reference to your Circular No. 233, dated the 16th ultimo, calling for an expression of opinion on the report of the Entrance Examination Committee, I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, the following remarks.

2. The question of introducing an alternative Entrance examination having for the present been decided in the negative, all that I am at liberty to discuss in this place is the suitability or otherwise of the alterations proposed by the Committee in the existing Entrance course. The recommendations of the Committee may be summarised as follows:—

(1) That a suitable text-book or text-books on English Grammar should be fixed or recommended for study.

(2) That the second paper on English language should contain passages in the student's Vernacular for translation into English, together with questions on English composition.

(3) That a suitable text-book should be prescribed for Sanskrit Grammar.

(4) That Mensuration as a special subject be omitted, and that Present Worth, Discount and Stocks, be not added to the course.

(5) That Elementary Chemistry as in Roscoe's Primer should be included as a subject of examination, but that the number of marks obtained be taken into account in determining the position of the candidate in the pass list, and not in making up the minimum aggregate necessary to enable a candidate to pass.

(6) That an optional examination should be instituted in Drawing, so that if a candidate passes, the fact should be noted in his certificate, but that success or failure in that subject should not affect his success or failure in passing the Entrance examination or his position in the pass list.

(7) That Physical Geography should be omitted as a separate subject, but that the text-book for Geography should contain the elements of Physical Geography and require the use of maps.

(8) That the pass marks should be 30 per cent. of the total in English and 25 per cent. in all other subjects, a minimum of 33 per cent. in the aggregate of compulsory subjects being required to enable a candidate to pass.

(9) That marks should be awarded to the compulsory subjects of the examination as in the schedule annexed to paragraph 12 of the report.

(10) That the optional paper in Chemistry should carry 50 marks, and that Drawing paper should carry as many marks as may hereafter be thought necessary.

3. I propose to consider the recommendations of the Committee in the order in which they are put in the foregoing paragraph—

(1) A simple text-book on English Grammar is, no doubt, likely to be of use, but examiners feel tempted sometimes to go beyond the text, and the Syndicate or the Moderators can practically do little to check their extravagance. The Middle English Scholarship course for the Presidency Circle lays down the following course in English Grammar—"the papers in language shall include questions on Etymology and Syntax," and the examination paper is carefully looked into before it is printed.

(2) I would not transfer the translation paper (from Vernacular into English) from the head of second language to that of English. The proposal, if carried out, would practically shut out Europeans from appointment as examiners. The Vernacular languages recognised by the University are Bengali, Uriya, Hindi, Urdu, Burmese, Armenian, Maharati, Purbutiya and Assamese, and the Syndicate has power to add to the list.

(3) I do not see the necessity of prescribing a text-book on Sanskrit Grammar. The schools do not complain of the existing arrangement, and the results of the examination in Sanskrit are not so bad as to justify the proposal. We should guard against patronising worthless books in the name of reform.

(4) I totally disapprove the proposal to eliminate Mensuration as a special subject and to exclude Present Worth, Discount and Stocks. Mensuration took the place of surveying and drawing introduced into schools by Sir George Campbell, and in an agricultural country, like Bengal, its value cannot be overestimated. Middle schoolboys do Mensuration, as well as present Worth, Discount and Stocks; and I fail to see why older and more advanced students should be considered less able to master them. The arithmetical processes required in working sums under these heads are by no means more complicated than those involved in compound proportion, and their utility is acknowledged by all who have to carry on transactions in the more important towns of Bengal.

(5) I am not an advocate of Roscoe's Primer of Chemistry. Its Bengali translation was used in middle schools and failed to awaken interest in the mind of its readers.

Experimental teaching of Chemistry not only involves some increased expenditure on apparatus and chemicals, but also in the teaching staff. Government schools could easily provide for the necessary outlay; but most private schools (aided or unaided) could not take up the subject. Huxley's Introductory Primer is probably a less objectionable book, but I totally dislike the idea of teaching science without experiments. A little Physics is taught in the Bengal middle schools; but except in a very few well-organised institutions, the teaching is chiefly by rote, and for educational purposes nearly worthless. Either of the books above named would help a student but a little way in understanding Ganot's book in the first year class. As a matter of fact, students do not find this book so difficult as to justify us in giving them a couple of years desultory preparation to approach its contents. The Committee propose to use Roscoe's Chemistry as an introduction to Ganot's Physics; but the orderly evolution of science is just the reverse, Physics always preceding Chemistry. I would beg the Syndicate to bear again in mind that an alternative Entrance course is one thing and an optional or voluntary examination in elementary scientific books is quite another thing; and that it is by no means desirable to distract the attention of a large number of our students from such necessary subjects as English and Mathematics for the sake of a little nominal science.

(6) I look upon Drawing as a much more useful subject and I would give it a place next to the compulsory subject. It should take the rank assigned by the Committee to Chemistry.

(7) I really see little difference between the proposals of the Committee in reference to Physical and General Geography and the existing arrangements under those heads. I would simply suggest that no text-books be prescribed, schools being required to teach the outlines of General and Physical Geography with special reference to India and England and the Overland route. A bad text-book often interferes with the method of teaching, and I regret very few of the books selected happen to have superior merit.

(8) I have no great objection to the scheme of pass marks adopted, although I am against the system of pass marks altogether. Sometimes it happens that a boy

with a fine mathematical head fails to score marks in English and is lost to the University. By all means, require a high percentage on the aggregate marks in the case of those who do not gain the minimum passing mark in any subject, but do not exclude those who excel in any particular branch.

(9) I quite agree with Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra in thinking that the raising of the marks in English and Mathematics caused a large proportion of the failures in the recent examinations. All competing schools should have at least two years' notice of the change of programme.

(10) I would reserve the proposal and have Drawing carry 50 marks and Chemistry or other scientific subject also 50 marks.

4. In conclusion, I would beg most strongly to urge upon the attention of the Syndicate the necessity of introducing an alternative Entrance examination on the lines indicated in Mr. Tawney's letter, to meet the altered conditions of the country. My experience of thirty years, chiefly in the inspectional branch of the Education Service, enables me to add that, in the absence of a practical training in the technical arts, there has been a progressive decline in the prosperity of the middle clase people in this country; and that year by year hundreds of our young men are unable to secure remunerative employments. To take one of the higher University degrees involves long preparation and considerable expenditure, and the prospect after all is by no means cheering, while a knowledge of the industrial arts is a surer and better means of earning bread in many cases.

5. This report has been prepared in consultation with the heads of some of the high English schools of various classes in the Presidency Circle, and also inspecting officers of ability and experience.

From R. Carter, Esq., Rector of St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, to the Registrar, University of Calcutta,—dated Jalapahar, 10th August 1887.

In reply to your Circular No. 233, regarding the Report of the Entrance Examination Committee, I beg to state that, for myself, I cannot accept the conclusions arrived at as at all likely to be acknowledged as a final solution of the Entrance examination difficulty. It is not creditable that there should be these frequent changes in the curriculum—changes not only in the subjects of examination, but even in the standards required. The standard of

difficulty in the papers is constantly varying; hardly any year is comparable with another. I believe myself that this want of a fixed standard has had as much as anything else to do with the dissatisfaction at the Entrance examination. The dissatisfaction arises mainly from the number plucked, and this is due to the varying of the standard from year to year. The questions have seldom, if ever, been moderated, by men that really by practical experience, either as examiners or teachers, knew the standard that Entrance classes in this country really aim at or reach generally: and there has always been a vagueness and uncertainty about what the standard really is.

I object to the subject Chemistry for the Entrance examination. It seems to me neither a proper subject for a Matriculation examination, nor suitable to the circumstances of Indian students.

I agree in the main with Rai Rajendra Lala Mitra, but not with paragraph 11 of his strictures, for standard 7 of the European code in English is (whatever was intended) higher than the Entrance examination of the University and is higher in Arithmetic also.

If the education given in Indian schools is to be on European models, why cannot the Entrance examination be assimilated more nearly to a similar University in Europe, *e.g.*, London, Edinburgh (or the Scotch Universities generally)?

A really good Geography (Chisholm, for instance) would be a good substitute for the two books—Clarke and Blanford.

I see no benefit from the new method of marking: the object aimed at would be equally well attained by a *consistent definite* course carefully and minutely laid down and strictly adhered to. Let the standard be high or be difficult, but, above all things, let it be consistent from year to year. The Entrance examination should either be a test of general education or introductory to the higher examination. The introduction of petty specialities, like Chemistry and Drawing in a petty small manner, seems to me unworthy of a University really deserving the name.

From Babu Haridas Sastri, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Jeypore State, and Principal, Maharaja's College, Jeypore, to the Registrar, Calcutta University, Calcutta,—No. 85, dated Jeypore, the 11th August 1887.

With reference to your Circular No. 233, dated the 16th ultimo, I have the honour to state that I agree in the main with

the principles laid down in the Report of the Entrance Examination Committee. The points in which I differ from their views are as follow:

(1) I take exception to the clause which requires the second paper in English to contain passages in the students' vernacular for translation into English. This, though an excellent way of testing the students' knowledge of the idioms of the English language, is likely to prove an additional hardship, and not calculated to facilitate the admission of students into the University. It will also create not a little difficulty and confusion in conducting an examination, in which even the recognised vernacular languages outnumber the examiner.

(2) In my opinion no text-books ought to be prescribed for English and Sanskrit Grammar and Composition. This will only encourage cramming and rote-learning instead of promoting an accurate study of these languages.

(3) The introduction of Chemistry into the Entrance curriculum, as recommended by the Committee, is objectionable—(1) because the study of Chemistry presupposes some knowledge of Physics; (2) because the majority of Indian schools are too poor to afford to pay for the requisite apparatus. I should like to see Huxley's Introductory Primer and Geikie's or Blanford's Physical Geography made alternative subjects in the Entrance examination. As for Dr. Mitra's objection that Physical Geography is not elementary science, but the application of the most of elementary sciences to the elucidation of certain terrestrial phenomena, I beg to say that, though Physical Geography, one of the concrete sciences, to be scientifically studied, requires the knowledge of Physics and Chemistry, which are abstract sciences, Dr. Mitra does not take sufficient account of the fact that in education we must proceed from the concrete to the abstract, and that we must often rest content with indefinite and empirical, as distinguished from definite and scientific knowledge. The order in which the sciences have originated and evolved, and ought to be studied, differs in many respects from that which a rational classification of the sciences requires. Nor should I omit to point out here that the elementary treatises mentioned above explain all the physical laws required for the elucidation of the phenomena described, and do not presuppose any knowledge of Physics and Chemistry on the part of the student.

(4) In the last place, I beg to state that there is a good deal of truth in Dr. Mitra's objection to the system of marking adopted in 1883, and that it should be reconsidered by the Senate with a view to undo the evil said to be due to it.

From W. B. LIVINGSTONE, Esq., Officiating Principal, Rajshahye College, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 178, dated Beauleah, the 12th August 1887.

In reply to your Circular No. 233, dated the 16th July 1887, I have the honour to give the following opinions :—

I.—None but those who are professors in Indian colleges know the unspeakable misery caused by optional subjects. Indian colleges are poor and cannot afford a large staff of professors. Principals of colleges are killed with work by a vain effort to satisfy the wants of the students of optional classes. Principals of colleges ought *ex officio* to be members of the Calcutta Senate, with a power to vote in writing on every question relating to the curriculum of every single examination. Optional courses, in addition to this evil, tend powerfully to another, *viz.* the subversion of discipline. A Principal of a first-grade college told me, some time ago, that this is what happened in his college owing to an optional subject. Half of the class chose one subject, and the other half the other. He could give a good large class-room and a competent professor to one section, but only a very small room and an unpopular professor to the other. This latter broke into open mutiny in consequence, paraded the verandah in a most insulting manner, and refused to go to their class-room when ordered by the Principal. The consequences were, of course, very serious. But they were all due to an optional subject. Optional subjects ought to be diminished, or entirely abolished. India is a poor country and cannot afford the heavy expense incidental to optional subjects, such as a double set of class-rooms, and a double set of professors. Honour classes cause exactly the same misery as optional classes.

II.—The cost of apparatus for Physics and Chemistry is perfectly enormous (regard being had to the resources of the country). It ought to be diminished as much as possible. If it is not diminished, there is much fear of a disruption in the University. That disruption is likely to come about in this way. It will begin with the Missionary colleges. Those Christians in England who subscribe money for Mission colleges, are already crying out about the perfectly unprecedented cost of these colleges. They say that they give their money to enable the Gospel

to be preached to the heathen, not for the purchase of costly scientific apparatus. They may insist on the Mission colleges withdrawing altogether from the University. In which case it would be necessary for the Mission colleges to have a University of their own.

III.—I strongly urge that Drawing form a necessary branch of examination in the Entrance; but, as it is vain to expect that teachers of Drawing can be supplied to all Entrance schools, and as the poverty of the country cannot afford any addition to the cost of the Entrance examination, some method must be thought of which will not require examiners in drawing, and which will not require teachers.

The following plan might, I think, be pursued with advantage. A small text-book on drawing, say, of 40 pages, might be prepared. The student might be ordered to write that out at home. Another book (folio size) of cheap paper with diagrams printed in blue ink might be prepared. These diagrams and drawings might be traced by the pupil with pencil. These two books should then be inspected by the Head Master of the candidate's school, and, if satisfactory, forwarded to the Registrar. No boy should be allowed to go up to the Entrance until he had written them out.

The forwarding of them to the Registrar would not be for the purpose of examination, but to prevent their use a second time, and to benefit the University by their sale, for old paper sells to paper manufacturers now for £15 a ton. I recommend that the following subjects be taught in this way :—

(1) Manners.
(2) Morals.
(3) The simpler rules of medicine and hygiene.
(4) Elementary Chemistry.
(5) Elementary Physics.

As the Entrance course is already too difficult, no addition should be made to it. To make room for the above five subjects, something ought to be taken away. I propose to do away with Sanskrit, except of the most elementary kind. It is simply ridiculous, in my opinion, to make Sanskrit as difficult in the Entrance as it is at present. I would do away with the examinations in Geography and Mensuration altogether, causing them to be written as the above five are, and a book of maps to be drawn. I would greatly reduce the amount of Arithmetic which, in my opinion, is far too difficult for the Entrance.

From THEODORE BECK, Esq., Principal, Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University, Calcutta, dated 12th August 1887.

In answer to your request that I should state my views on the Report issued by the Special Committee appointed to enquire into the Entrance examination, I have the honour to state that my opinions are as follows :

1. The Entrance examination is, I think, very good as it stands, and needs no change. The course of instruction it necessitates fulfils the double purpose of giving boys a fair knowledge of English and supplying a satisfactory mental training.

2. The introduction of Chemistry would, in my opinion, be a great nuisance. We have neither the men nor the apparatus for teaching it. Moreover, I have no belief whatever in homœopathic doses of science. There seems to be a notion afloat that it would encourage technical education. I cannot see that it would have the slightest effect in that direction. I have myself studied science a little in London and Cambridge, and I know from experience that an amount of scientific knowledge considerably greater than that demanded for the B.A. scientific course is absolutely useless for befitting a man for any trade or industry. I look in the Physics course in the F.A. as a mistake, and think it should be an optional subject for students who take up the B.A. course. It is taught from a most unscientific text-book, which covers a vast amount of ground, and instead of explaining things according to true scientific principles—a thing impossible to be done in so short a space—gives sham proofs which produce in the mind exactly the opposite effect of a true scientific training, teaching it to confuse instead of distinguishing between good and bad reasoning.

3. I disapprove of the proposal about drawing. If it be suggested as an elegant accomplishment, such as singing or playing the piano, it can no doubt be supported on æsthetic grounds, but it lies outside the scope of a University matriculation examination. If it be supposed that it will induce the boys to develop technical ability, I would appeal to experience and ask of how much service the lessons of the drawing master given in England to the young of both sexes have been to the industrial development of the country. It is, moreover, impossible for us to find masters to teach it. And if, as suggested, the marks attained in it have no effect on the result, no boy will want to learn it.

4. With regard to the fact on which stress is laid by Dr. Rajendar Lal Mitra that a large percentage of students failed in a certain year, my opinion is that there is no harm whatever in that. It simply means that the standard has been raised and that boys enter college at a slightly older age. The excellence

of the Calcutta University depends chiefly on the high standard of knowledge which it maintains.

From Babu SOHANLAL, Inspector, Department Public Instruction, Jhansi Division, N.-W. P. and Oudh, to the Registrar, Calcutta University, Calcutta,—No. 124, dated Jhansi, the 12th August 1887.

With reference to your Circular No. 233, dated the 16th ultimo, forwarding, for an expression of my opinion, a copy of the Report of the Entrance Examination Committee, I have the honour to remark as follows.

2. The discussions embodied in the Report resolve themselves mainly into two moot-points connected with the Entrance Examination, *viz.*, (1) the advisability of excluding Physical Geography as one of the subjects of the examination, and the substitution of a Primer on Chemistry, instead of as an extra and optional subject only; and (2) the desirability of a change in the existing mark-system, by reducing the minimum number of marks required for passing from 33 per cent. in English, Mathematics, and Second Language, and 25 per cent. in History and Geography, to 30 per cent. in English, and 25 per cent. in the remaining three subjects. With this proviso, however, that the aggregate number of marks to be obtained by a successful candidate shall not be less than 33 per cent. of the total number obtainable for all the four groups of the compulsory subjects.

3. The *pros* and *cons* of the first question have been fully discussed in the able and exhaustive review by Babu Rajendra Lal Mitra, and I fully concur in the views therein expressed. Circumstanced as the great body of the schools sending up boys at the Matriculation Examination are, and considering both the *material* and *personnel*, and the concomitant expense, so necessary for a proper and systematic teaching of Physics or Chemistry, which to be of any use must be practical and experimental, I would deprecate the inclusion of the one as of the other, even as a supernumerary and optional subject, in the examination curriculum; and would substitute instead the kind of primer on matter and motion recommended by that learned gentleman, which will answer all practical purposes.

4. As to the second question regarding the change in the mark system, I quite concur in the proposal of the Committee as laid down in paragraphs 7 to 11 of the Report, and the sum and substance of which is briefly summarised in paragraph 1 above.

From Mahamahopdhyay MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C.I.E., Principal, Sanskrit College, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 65, dated Calcutta, the 12th August 1887.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Circular No. 233, dated the 16th ultimo, with its enclosure, requesting me to state my opinion on the report of the Entrance Examination Committee appointed last year to enquire into, and report on, the system under which candidates for the Entrance Examination are admitted into the University. In reply, I beg to submit the following statement of my views.

I beg to observe at the outset that, though the Committee was appointed expressly to enquire into, and report on, the existing system of admitting students into the University, there is not a word in the report under consideration about the working or defects of the system. The Committee content themselves with merely suggesting certain remedies, leaving the defects to be inferred from the recommendations proposed by them for adoption.

The most important alterations recommended by the Committee are—(1) that the second paper in English should contain passages in the students' Vernacular for translation into English, together with questions in grammar and composition, as at present; (2) that a suitable text-book should be prescribed for Sanskrit grammar; and (3) that experimental Chemistry should be added as an optional subject. I regret to state that I cannot support any of these proposed alterations.

In recommending that the second paper in English should contain passages in the candidate's Vernacular for translation into English, the Committee do not seem to have sufficiently weighed the difficulties that would attend the practical carrying out of the proposal. There are no less than twenty different vernacular school within the sphere of the University's operations; apart from the inconvenience of having to distribute no less than twenty sets of different papers among the candidates; the difficulty of finding duly qualified examiners will be very great, and though this might, to some extent, be obviated by distributing the work among the examiners according to their knowledge of the vernaculars and by exercising some care in their appointment, the difficulty of finding a moderator acquainted with all the different vernaculars, to revise the papers and see that the passages are of the same difficulty, is almost insuperable. In a competitive examination like the Entrance, it is of the utmost importance that the questions should be of the same difficulty, and none but a man equally well versed in all the different vernaculars is qualified to judge whether the passages in the different vernculars selected by the examiners are of the same difficulty.

The next proposal that suitable text-book should be prescribed for Sanskrit grammar is also open to objection. It had

been the practice some years back to prescribe an elementary work on Sanskrit grammar (Pundit Iswar Chander Vidyasagar's *Upakramanika*, as translated into English by Babu Raj Krishna Banerji) for the Entrance Examination in Sanskrit, but the practice was, on mature consideration, abandoned and the selection of a suitable text-book in Sanskrit grammar was left in the hands of the school authorities, the University only insisting upon a general acquaintance with the elementary principles of Sanskrit grammar. The Committee do not in their report point out any inconveniences which may have resulted from the giving up of the original practice, nor am I aware of the existence of any complaints on this ground. The selection of a text-book by the University will, I am afraid, result in narrowing in many case the range of study in the field of Sanskrit grammar. Many schools in the North-Western Provinces, for example, now use Paninee's great work as a text-book for teaching Sanskrit grammar, but if a text-book be appointed by the Senate these schools will give up the study of Paninee and will use in lieu of it the text-book of the University, which must, from the necessity of adapting it to the different capacities of Entrance students, be of a very elementary character. The selection of a text-book by the University will thus have the effect of discouraging the study of Paninee, which is certainly a matter to be much regretted.

But the proposal to which I have the strongest objection is that in which it is recommended that experimental Chemistry should be added to the subjects of examination. Conceding to the advocates of scientific education in this country all that they claim for it, no one who has any practical acquaintance with the working and financial condition of aided and private schools in the mofussil can doubt that the majority of them can ill afford to introduce the teaching of such a subject as experimental Chemistry; they manage with the greatest difficulty to make the two ends meet and the additional cost which the introduction of Chemistry must necessarily entail, will throw their finances into hopeless disorder. The Committee have, no doubt, provided for this difficulty by making Chemistry an optional subject and insisting upon no minimum percentage of marks in it, but their recommendation that the marks obtained by a candidate in this subject should be taken into account in determining his position in the pass list, raises the difficulty in a new shape. The weaker schools which will be forced to give up the idea of teaching Chemistry in consequence of their inability to provide the necessary apparatus will be placed at a permanent disadvantage. Nor is the number of such schools inconsiderable. I am afraid no less than forty per cent. of the schools that now send up candidates for the Entrance Examination will be forced by the necessity of their position to seek a lower level. This, to say the least, is hardly fair. Again, in the present state of

scientific education in this country, it will not be possible, for many years to come, to obtain anything like an adequate supply of duly qualified men for the purpose of teaching Chemistry with experiments. Even well-to-do schools will have to suffer from this cause. These and other points connected with the subject have been so fully discussed by Dr. Mitra in the very able minute recorded by him, that I need add very little to what he has said. I would therefore earnestly beseech the Senate to give their best consideration to the subject in all its bearings before they decide on adopting the recommendations of the committee.

I regret to find that the proposal to revert to the old system of marking, in which an equal number of marks was assigned to each subject, was rejected by the Committee. The disastrous results of the Entrance Examination of 1885-86, in which the number of failures rose so high as 67 per cent., first drew my attention to the subject, and after a careful study of the marks obtained by the candidates, I was satisfied that the exceptionally unfavourable results of the year were, in part at least, traceable to the circumstance of the marks in English and Mathematics having been raised in that year to 200 and 160 respectively. I called the attention of the Senate to the matter, but the Committee, as Dr. Mitra justly observes, "have not taken it into their mature consideration or assigned it that weight which its importance demanded."

From S. AGER, Esq., Principal, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 157, dated Cuttack, the 12th August 1887.

In reference to your Circular No. 233, dated the 16th ultimo, I have the honour to state that I am of opinion that the unprecedented failures in the Entrance Examination of 1885-86 have to be traced principally to the system of marking last introduced into the said examination, and I concur in the suggestion of Dr. Mitra that the University should revert to the old 100-mark system which worked so well up to 1883.

I do not see any practical utility in the introduction of Chemistry as an optional subject. I would not object to the teaching of a rudimentary treatise on Matter and Motion, as has also been remarked by Dr. Mitra—a teaching which was not likely to require the help of apparatus, and which will no doubt render less difficult the study of Ganot's Popular Natural Philosophy, the text-book for Physics for the F.A. Examination.

I approve of the addition of Drawing to the curriculum of the Entrance Examination as an optional subject, under the terms recommended by the Committee.

From Babu Syama Charan Das, Head Master, Midnapore College, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 50, dated Midnapore, the 12th August 1887.

In reference to your Circular No. 233, dated the 16th July 1887, I have the honour to state that the proposal to introduce elementary Chemistry as an optional subject into the University Entrance course appears to me objectionable mainly on the grounds given by Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra in his dissent. I beg to add that the advantage that might be gained by those who would take up the optional branch in the determination of their position in the pass list would not have mattered much had not scholarships been awarded according to that list. The loss of one place might mean the loss of a scholarship, and this loss, in the case of many, would shut them out from a University career. The injury involved in even a single such case cannot be justified by the reason given by the Entrance Examination Committee for including elementary Chemistry in the University Entrance course.

2. The proposal of Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra to introduce a Primer on Matter and Motion as a compulsory subject in the Entrance course seems to me to be objectionable on a ground which does not appear to have occurred either to him or to the Committee. They have kept in view only those successful candidates in the Entrance Examination who intend to enter the University, without casting a thought on those who are obliged to enter the world after passing the Entrance Examination. The number of these is, in general, no less than two-thirds of the total number that pass. If the University authorities be only so far favourably inclined towards them as to introduce a course which would equally benefit them and their more fortunate brethren who would enter the University, then I believe it would be better to retain Mensuration instead of introducing a Primer on Matter and Motion. The recommendations of the Entrance Examination Committee, contained in paragraph 3 of their Report, are highly practical and well calculated to promote the end I am advocating. If the University authorities be not inclined to view the matter in this light, I will prefer the inclusion of a Primer on Matter and Motion in the Entrance course to that of a treatise on elementary Chemistry.

From the Officiating Inspector of Schools, Agra Division, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 308, dated Agra, the 13th August 1887.

With reference to the enclosure of your Circular No. 233, dated 16th ultimo I have the honour to state that, while fully concurring in the recommendations made by the Entrance Examination Committee in paragraphs 7 and 10, and in the table given in paragraph 11 of their Report, I would exclude Chemistry from the curriculum, and

would not, at least for the present, back the proposal to add it as an optional subject.

2. I do not object to the inclusion of Drawing as proposed in the concluding sentence of paragraph 5.

From Pandit LAKSHMI SANKAR MISRA, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Benares Division, to the Registrar of Calcutta University,—No. 113, dated Benares, the 13th August 1887.

With reference to your Circular No. 233 of the 16th July 1887, I have the honour to submit my opinion on the Report of the Entrance Examination Committee.

I think it is very necessary to fix text-books for English Grammar and Composition. This would be a great relief to teachers, as well as a comfort to students. When this has once been done, more importance should be attached to Syntax than has hitherto been done. The best way to improve the English composition of the students would be to let them understand that half a dozen egregious blunders in Syntax in any one paper (plural nominatives with singular verbs, &c.) will infallibly mean failure. I do not see any reason for making a change in the second English paper. Passages in the students' vernacular for translation should be given in one of the 2nd language papers. Questions on English composition should be contained in the 2nd English paper. It does not seem to be desirable to have a separate set of papers in English for students whose vernacular is English.

The proposal to add Physics or Chemistry as an optional subject would certainly put many of the Mofussil schools under disadvantage. There would always be some difficulty about apparatus. In these provinces, no school possesses sufficient materials to teach even the rudiments of Physics or Chemistry, and the study of these subjects without practical illustrations is perfectly useless. I cannot imagine how our Zila schools can provide for competent teachers in these subjects. In my opinion it is better to avoid altogether optional subjects in the Entrance Examination. The arrangements for teaching optional subjects cannot be very satisfactory in our schools; and if the student is left to his own resources, as he probably would be to a great extent, he will only fritter away his time and get a weaker grasp of the compulsory subjects. Physical Geography should be kept on, for it is perhaps the only scientific subject that can be satisfactorily taught in theory without apparatus, &c., and the students certainly derive some benefit by the study of this subject. The study of Geography with maps is certainly very necessary.

I think it is needless to compel a student, who has failed in one subject only, to be examined a second time in those subjects in which he has already passed once. This point seems to have been overlooked by the Committee, but it is an important one.

From A. M. NASH, Esq., Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 1050, dated Calcutta, the 13th August 1887.

In reply to your Circular No. 233, dated the 16th July, I have the honour to submit the following remarks upon the report of the Entrance Examination Committee.

I regret that the Committee have not stated their reasons for recommending that the University should continue to hold an Entrance examination. This examination was originally introduced by the University with the object of testing the fitness of candidates for admission into colleges affiliated to the University, but the examination has also been adopted as the final test of the highest classes of what are called "high schools," and, therefore, affects a large number of students who never enter the University. Looked upon from the latter point of view, I believe the Entrance examination is a fairly satisfactory test for native schools, though it is not well adapted to the course of study in schools for Europeans and Eurasians, the standard in English being much too low. As a Matriculation examination, I think it is very unsatisfactory; the lectures in the colleges are delivered in English, but many of the students when they enter the first year class do not know enough English to understand the lectures. It is impossible to ascertain by printed questions whether a student is sufficiently acquainted with English to profit by college lectures, and it is equally impossible to examine orally the thousands of candidates that present themselves every year at the Entrance examination. It would, however, be possible for each college to hold its own Matriculation examination, as is now done in the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. I do not intend to make any formal proposal to this effect, but I think the question should be considered by the Syndicate.

2. The next point in the report that calls for remark is the recommendation, that the second paper in English should contain passages for translation from the students' own vernacular. A paper of this kind would undoubtedly test a student's ability to write plain English correctly, and might with advantage form part of a college Matriculation examination, but the Committee appear to have overlooked the practical difficulty and unfairness of introducing such a test into the Entrance examination, which is

not merely a pass examination, since the successful candidates are arranged in classes, and scholarships are awarded to those who obtain the largest number of marks. The Syndicate has recognised nine vernaculars, so that, including English, there would be ten different sets of questions, and, therefore, ten different degrees of difficulty. The English examiners would not be able to examine the translations into English from languages with which they were not acquainted, and even if the vernacular examiners possessed a sufficient knowledge of English, it would be unfair to allow them to examine, since each examiner would have a different standard, and no "Head Examiner" or "Senior Examiner" would possess sufficient knowledge of the different vernaculars to enforce uniformity of standard.

3. I agree with Babu Krishnabihari Sen that the introduction of Chemistry as an optional subject under the rules proposed by the Committee would be unfair to small schools, especially those in the Mofussil. Under these rules the marks obtained in Chemistry would affect the order of merit, and, therefore, the award of scholarships. Large schools have already a great advantage over small ones in the competition for scholarships, since they have better paid, and, therefore, generally better qualified teachers. The addition of Chemistry to the list of subjects would give them a still greater advantage, since they could afford to provide efficient instruction, while the small schools could not teach the subject at all. If Chemistry is introduced at all, it should be either entirely optional, and treated in the manner in which the Committee propose to treat Drawing, or it should be alternative with another subject or subjects, one of which should be compulsory.

4. I approve of the system of marking recommended by the Committee. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra in his note attached to the report, objects to the assignment of a larger number of marks to English than to other subjects, and attributes to this increase in the marks the large number of failures at the examination of 1885-86. Dr. Mitra has overlooked the fact that the number of marks assigned to each subject has absolutely no effect upon the number of passes, as long as the minimum number of marks in the aggregate required for passing is the sum of the minima for the different subjects. Even with the increased aggregate minimum the effect is very trifling, for, taking the extreme case of a boy who obtained exactly the minimum, 30 per cent., in English, it would be necessary for him to obtain 34½ per cent. on the aggregate of the other subjects under the Committee's scheme, or 34 per cent. if the same marks were given to all subjects, the difference between the two being only one-half per cent. on the aggregate marks for six papers.

In his remarks upon this subject, Dr. Mitra has made the following statement:—

"But I cannot forget that the Government of India has denounced our present standard of English for the Entrance as too high for domiciled European and Eurasian youths, and devised a lower standard for them, which it requires should be reckoned as equal to the University Entrance Standard, which is mainly intended for Indians."

This statement is directly contrary to fact; the Government of India has repeatedly declared that the Entrance standard in English is *too low* for the students in European schools, and has sanctioned an alternative examination with a much higher standard in English. The Government of India at first refused to recognise the Entrance examination at all in the Code of Regulations for European Schools, but this decision was subsequently reconsidered, and the following extract from a resolution, dated the 18th May 1883, shows the real views of the Government of India:—

"After a careful reconsideration of the subject, the Governor-General in Council, while holding to the opinion that the University standard examination is ill-adapted to regulate or to test the kind of education which the Government of India wish to see imparted to the class of lads on whose behalf the Government is contemplating additional expenditure of public funds, thinks that considerable weight attaches to the arguments now adduced. His Excellency in Council has accordingly determined to include in the schedule of standards for high schools, as an alternative final standard A, the University Matriculation Examination supplemented so as to equalise it with the standard prescribed in the former resolution, which will now become standard B."

* * * * * *

Compulsory subjects for Government final standard examination.

1. *English.*—The University matriculation standard, with the addition of a Manual of English literature and one of the historical plays of Shakspeare."

In 1885 the Entrance Examination ceased to be recognised in the Code, and in the final standard now adopted in place of it, the prescribed course in English consists of "a play of Shakspeare and a work of a standard prose writer. A manual of English literature." In addition to this there are questions in English grammar and analysis, and the number of marks required for passing is much higher than at the Entrance examination, being 40 per cent. instead of 33, or 30 as now proposed. In the other subjects the prescribed course is more difficult than the Entrance course, and the same minimum, 40 per cent., is required.

These facts are sufficient to show the inaccuracy of Dr. Mitra's statement.

From Babu BRAHMA MOHAN MULLICK, Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 1592, dated Hooghly, the 14th August 1887.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular No. 233, dated the 16th July last, forwarding for opinion copy of report of the Entrance Examination Committee, and in reply beg to state as follows.

I have no objection to the recommendation of the Committee to omit Mensuration as a special subject, as no real advantage would be gained by its retention as such. But it is not clear what train of reasoning could have led them to reject, as they seem to have done, the proposal to add Present Worth, Discount and Stocks to the Arithmetical course, unless it be that the inclusion of these subjects was supposed to have the effect of raising the standard in Arithmetic. To my mind, students who are going to enter a college, or who perhaps might never join any college after passing the Entrance examination, ought to have a knowledge of these practically useful portions of Arithmetic, specially when to learn them does not entail the necessity of going through much additional labour or even of learning any new Arithmetical or Algebraical principles.

There can be no objection to the omission of Physical Geography as separate subject, if, as the Committee recommend, the text-book in Geography be so selected as to secure the teaching of the elements of Physical Geography besides General or Political Geography.

But I am not at all in favour of the inclusion of Chemistry as a subject of examination in the manner in which the Committee recommend its introduction in paragraphs 5, 10 and 12 of their report. Chemistry is undeniably a very useful subject, but it does not appear that it forms a legitimate introduction to the present First Arts Science Course. My reasons are precisely those advanced under this head by Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra in his dissent. Indeed, the majority of our Mofussil high English schools are not yet prepared for the reception of this subject, nor could the addition of it, even as an optional branch, contribute materially to such increased mental discipline, the true object of all education, as the present curriculum might be supposed to have failed to achieve. The present course for Entrance students is sufficient for the ordinary purposes of life, and even for the purpose of entering a college. The experience of past years, since the foundation of the Calcutta University to the present day, does not, it seems, belie this supposition, whatever estimate might be formed of the value of the intellectual training which our passed Entrance students usually receive. Considering the capacity of these students, the course as it now stands, as a whole, is high enough, and it does not appear

to be expedient to render it higher still. This, I fear, would simply have an embarrassing effect on both students and the majority of our school-managers, who would hardly be able to make any thing like satisfactory arrangements for the teaching of this subject. Moreover, the difficulty of securing competent teachers of Chemistry on small salaries, such alone as the managers of aided schools could afford to pay, would of itself constitute a somewhat serious objection to its introduction.

A measure, to be successful, as well as free from all objections, ought, in its practical working, to be more or less equally fair to all parties. It is doubtful whether this end would be gained by the inclusion of Chemistry as a subject of examination in the manner proposed. If, however, this subject is at all to be included optionally let it be made optional with some other subject, as, for instance, *Matter and Motion* as in Professor Huxley's Introductory Primer, or Elements of Sanitation, as in Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer, or Elements of Physiology, as in Huxley's little book on this subject, or even Physical Geography as the last alternative.

In regard to the other points discussed and recommended in the Committee's Report, I have nothing to say except that recommendations (1) and (2) in paragraph 7, instead of being separated, as they have been, and treated in form as two distinct conditions, ought to be united and formed into a single recommendation. As they now stand, one separate from the other, they involve a contradiction in thought, as a little reflection would at once show. If a candidate obtaining 30 per cent. of marks in English passes in that subject, and obtaining 25 per cent. in each of the remaining subjects passes in those subjects, such a candidate *perforce* must be held to have passed in all the subjects of examination. To impose a second condition of passing seems to be suicidal of the first; at any rate it involves a logical contradiction, unless conditions Nos. (1) and (2) be viewed together and regarded as one general condition essential to secure a pass.

From Babu BRAJENDRA NATH SEAL, Principal, Berhampore College, to the Registrar, Calcutta University

In reply to your Circular No. 235, forwarding a copy of the Report of the Entrance Examination Committee, and asking a statement of opinion thereon, I have the honour to submit the following remarks—

1.—The modifications proposed in the second English paper appear to me to involve a step in the wrong direction. The passages in the different vernacular, to be translated into English may not be of a uniform standard of difficulty, and much injustice and

many loud and reasonable complaints are sure to arise therefrom. Again, the special paper to be set in the case of candidates whose vernacular is English, seems to me to be nothing less than a *reductio ad absurdum* of the proposed system, which will require separate papers for one and the same examination. The proposed changes in the second English paper are based on a sense of the value of translation in a scheme of English education, but I beg to submit that the test of translation which is eminently unsuited to an examining body like the Calcutta University, numbering among the candidates, members of divers races and nationalities, may be well replaced by the simpler forms of composition, such as essays, letters, &c. I may add that the passages for translation into English will give rise to difficulties in examination, for, to ensure accuracy in the marking, the translations will have to be referred to the Examiners in Second Language,—unless, of course, the Examiners in English were to be appointed on the ground of their knowledge of vernaculars, such as Armenian, Burmese, Uriya, Marathi, Assamese, &c. The latter alternative need not be gravely discussed, and the former will add to the unavoidable clumsiness and confusion already visible in the present arrangements.

2.—The present system of distribution of marks among the various subjects should be maintained as recommended by the Committee.

Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra, in his dissent, urges the objection that the raising of marks in English has contributed to the large and sudden increase in the percentage of failures. It appears to me, however, that the raising of the total number of marks obtainable in English could in no way lead to this result unless, at the same time, the standard were formally raised either by requiring a higher minimum and by implication a higher degree of proficiency for passing, or by making the examinations in English more difficult, in order that they might bear a proportion to the higher value assigned to that subject. Neither of these steps appears to have been taken. The same standard obtains at present as before the raising of marks in English; the minimum required for passing remains the same, and if there has been any unusual or increased difficulty in the English examinations of late, this has been due to no formal action of the Senate, but in part to the idiosyncracies, especially the philological craze, of some of the Examiners, in part also to the silent and gradual raising of the standard of proficiency in English that has naturally accompanied the continued diffusion of English education in this country. The only direct result of raising the marks in English has been not to influence the success or failure of the candidates, but to determine their position in the class list; in other words, to assign a relatively high importance to a candidate's proficiency in English, so that a certain degree of proficiency in English will fetch higher marks than its equivalent

in any of the other subjects, such as Mathematics, Sanskrit, or History. It is needless to observe that, in consideration of the political circumstances of the country, this is as it should be.

I may remark that, under the proposed system which will require for passing a minimum of a certain percentage in the aggregate of compulsory subjects, the marking or valuation of the several subjects, and the relative proportion of the aggregate assigned to each, would be a material point as determining to some extent the success or failure of candidates. It is evident that the raising of the marks in English to a third of the aggregate, while at the same time a proportion of the aggregate must be scored for passing, might heavily handicap in the competition a low degree of proficiency in English below the average percentage in the aggregate, but just sufficient to reach the bare passing standard. Dr. Mitra's fears of a high ratio of failures as resulting from the raising of marks in English might thus be verified under the proposed system, but when it is borne in mind that the required percentage (33 per cent.) in the aggregate of compulsory subjects is higher by only 3 per cent. than the passing standard in English (30 per cent.), while it is higher by so much as 8 per cent. than the passing standard in any other subject (25 per cent.), it will at once be seen that the relatively high proportion of the aggregate assigned to English will not be seriously detrimental to the interests of candidates just up to the bare passing standard in that subject (30 per cent.) This will be clear from the table submitted below:—

	Total marks.	Passing marks.	33 per cent.
English . . .	200	60	66
Mathematics . .	160	40	$52\frac{4}{5}$
Sanskrit . .	120	30	$39\frac{1}{5}$
History and Geography .	120	30	$39\frac{3}{5}$

N.B.—The difference between the marks in each subject noted in the third and second columns shows the number of marks that a student just passing in any subject will have to make up for from the surplus of his marks in the other subjects over their respective passing standards.

The above figures will show that, while only 6 marks in addition to the passing or qualifying marks will give an average of 33 per cent. in English, $12\frac{4}{5}$, $9\frac{3}{5}$, $9\frac{3}{5}$ marks will be required in addition to the passing or qualifying marks in Mathematics, Sanskrit, and History and Geography respectively. From these figures the tendency of the proposed system will be abundantly clear. It is to press most heavily on those candidates whose proficiency in Mathematics, though accounted just sufficient to reach the passing standard, falls far short of the average percentage in the aggregate (33 per cent.) There is a moral certainty, and one may safely

predict, that under the working of the proposed system the largest number of those who will fail only in the aggregate will be among those who are not particularly strong in Mathematics, being just up to the passing standard (40 marks), and hence grievously short of the due proportion of the minimum aggregate ($52\frac{4}{5}$ marks). I beg to call very strongly the attention of the Senate to this point In a highly artificial and complex system of regulating success and failure like the proposed one, it is possible to eliminate the uncertain and variable elements to a certain extent by a close comparison and analysis of the several conditions or data, and thus to bring out to a moral certainty the mutual relations of the factors or functions involved.

3. Nothing can be urged against the proposed omission of Mensuration as a special subject, the circumstances that led to its being included in the Mathematical course for the Entrance Examination having ceased to exist, but I should have preferred the replacement of that subject by another of a like practical nature, say Book-keeping, a practical science generally taught in the public schools of England, but little known (though much needed) among the Indian youth. I can well fancy that the very name of book-keeping will provoke grave senatorial smiles, but, in deprecation of these, I beg that it may be remembered that book-keeping is here suggested only as a substitute for Mensuration, both being alike, or almost alike, relevant to the Entrance Course of studies. I may mention that scientific book-keeping is calculated to invigorate the understanding and promote ready powers of application, and that instruction in the system will be especially useful to the undergraduates who appear at the annual Competitive Clerkship Examinations, which may now be said to have taken root as a regular and permanent institution. The suggestion of book-keeping may be taken either in right earnest or only as a *reductio ad absurdum* of the present inclusion of Mensuration in the Entrance Course. However that may be, one cannot but remark that in the absence of any recommendation to replace Mensuration by any other subject, the omission of Mensuration will mean the virtual lowering of the standard in Mathematics, as the present Geometrical course has not been proposed to be enhanced, and the examinations in Geometry cannot well be more difficult than heretofore, except with a view to exclude from entrance into the University all but geometricians.

4. The recommendation of the Committee that the elements of Physical Geography be contained in the text-book for Geography is highly important, and should secure the assent of every thoughtful mind. It would be simply ridiculous if the candidates were required to know all about the Past and the Remote, about petty towns in Peru or Patagonia, and petty discords, such as those of Saxon

History which have been compared to the ignoble and obscene fights of kites and crows,—all about the subtleties of composition and what have been termed the Niceties of *Taste*, while they were to be left profoundly in the dark about the origin and causes of the ever-present phenomena of winds and tides, of cloud and fog, rain and dew, snow and hail, of the alternation of day and night, and the revolution of the seasons, &c. The desirableness of a right understanding and interpretation of these facts above all others will not be disputed. Hence will appear the wisdom of the recommendation above referred to.

5. I come now to a discussion of the reasonableness of including Chemistry as a subject of examination. There is a formidable array of objections against the proposed addition of Chemistry as a solitary optional branch. I may here observe that Mr. Sen's proposal to make Physical Geography optional with Chemistry amounts to a virtual abandonment of the latter, as few schools, even among those which could afford to pay for the requisite apparatus and teaching staff, would, in the absence of any pressure or compulsion, and with the choice open to them of a less expensive course, submit to a perennial source of heavy expenditure by opening a Chemistry class. The question of all round fairness in a Competitive Examination, raised by Mr. Sen, has, I believe, no relevancy to the present matter. If in the interests, the supreme interests, of education and of the general body of the candidates themselves, the University were to deem it proper to add Chemistry as a subject of examination, the University would have a perfect right to do so and to refuse entrance or admission and all the sequent host of certificates and diplomas to those who have had no instruction in that branch of study. The University in creating certain rights and privileges has every right to lay down conditions of tenure that it may think fit. There is here no question of moral right, of fairness or unfairness, whatever. But, as Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra so forcibly argues, there is here a question of expediency:—Whether it is expedient that the University should shut its doors against what it conceives to be inefficient and imperfect teaching, or whether the University, in consideration of the fact that the insistence upon more efficient and adequate teaching will lead to the abolition of the Entrance and Preparatory Classes in a considerable percentage of higher English schools, and to consequent loss of considerable opportunities of learning, should for the present be satisfied with a less efficient and adequate course of instruction. The University, being in the position of Trustee for the Advancement of Learning, is vitally and morally interested in this question of expediency, a correct determination of which will point out what is for it the plain path of duty. The solution of a question of expediency turns of course upon what end is proposed.

The University, as the body controlling the scheme of higher education in this country, looks not only to the wide diffusion of knowledge, but also to the qualitative character of that knowledge, and its value as a propaedentic to systematic mental culture. When we bear in mind this two-fold character of the training which alone the University should recognise, we shall see the desirableness of including Chemistry as a solitary optional subject. Chemistry should have a place in the Entrance Course of studies, as the chemical experiments will be a substitute, however poor and meagre, for that education of the perceptive faculties,—which, as the only basis of all sound and real culture and education, should begin in infancy and early boyhood, especially because the senses are the most active, plastic, and retentive at that period of life above all others, and, then disused, grow dull and obtuse for life,—and which is a *sine quâ non* of the high mental characteristics of individuality, inductiveness, and inventiveness. The present University scheme of studies having for its sole object to pour down into the receptive or retentive capacities of young plastic minds miscellaneous and multifarious stores of second-hand, formless, colourless abstractions, instead of quickening, strengthening, and expanding the mental powers by inviting them to, and familiarising them with, fresh living facts that with their concrete embodiments of form and colour bring into active play the vital original processes of mind, *viz.*, intuition, perception, observation,—by this the present University scheme has confirmed the dreamy speculative Indian in his low perceptiveness and powers of observation, which are extremely dull and torpid, in fact, only rudimentary,—and in his habitual indifference to, and constitutional incapacity for, those personal investigations which alone lead to inventiveness and constructiveness, to induction and the attainment of truth; in short, to originality and individuality of mind. Consequently, in the interests of education, of a healthy mental training and culture, and of the vast body of Indian candidates themselves, it is high time that the ruinous system of forced and early maturity of mind which, among Indian candidates, artificially subjected to the high pressure of an academic training so entirely non-presentative, non-sensual, symbolical and second-hand in character, and so fundamentally grounded on cram and rote in method, invariably leads to a permanent arrest of mental development, according to a well-known biological law,—should be modified in some material particulars, and towards this end the inclusion of Chemistry, of an experimental teaching calculated to form both perceptive and mechanical aptitudes and habits, will be no doubt a considerable step. The elements of Botany, Zoology, or any other science of nature will not bear comparison with Chemistry in respect of experimental character, though with access to museums and gardens, perceptive habits may to a high degree be acquired. Physiology might be considered superior to

Chemistry in these respects, but, besides its deterring complexity there are objections of even a more serious nature against an early instruction in a course of Physiology with practical demonstrations. On these grounds the addition of Chemistry, as a subject of examination, will be seen conducive to one of the ends of a University training, *viz*, its suitability to serve as an introduction or propaedentic to sound and systematic mental culture. But at the same time Chemistry should not be made compulsory, as under the present circumstances of the country this will frustrate the other end the University proposes to itself—I mean the wide diffusion of learning. So in view of the duty of the University to promote a wide diffusion or propagation of a sound and systematic mental culture which the present academic training goes far to render impossible, I think the best course will be to effect a compromise to include Chemistry as a subject of examination, but at the same time to make it a solitary optional branch, with the result that, while it may not exclude from the present University training a considerable percentage of a class of students hitherto enjoying the privilege, it may at the same time acquire a value and importance by materially affecting the position of candidates in the class list.

With regard to Dr. Mitra's argument from the sequence of the sciences, I may state that, while no doubt Chemistry must come after Physics in any scheme of the classification of the sciences, the theoretic order need not be strictly adhered to in a practical scheme of scholastic and academic education. No less a personage than Professor Balfour Stewart, as will appear from Dr. Mitra's quotations, would precede a course of experimental physics by the elements of Chemistry, and thus reverse the theoretic order or sequence of the sciences. Professor Stewart, it is true, would precede the Chemistry Primer by the Primer on Matter and Motion, and that is no doubt a most desirable arrangement where, as Professor Balfour Stewart contemplates, the Primer on Matter and Motion is to be taught in the lower forms of public schools, and Chemistry and Physics are to be included in the Entrance or Matriculation Course. Bearing in mind that the Senate has now to determine the Entrance course of studies, Chemistry should be made a subject of examination, and the Primer on Matter and Motion might be taught in the lower classes of higher English schools, if it were found to be a necessary introduction to the Chemistry Primer. I believe, however, that there will be no question, but that the universal principles of Matter and Motion, so far at least as Chemistry implies them, will be as easily understood in the Chemistry class without a previous preparatory training, as the universal principles of grammar and language, so far as embodied in the grammar of the English tongue, are in the lower forms of our higher English schools at present.

From Babu RAMNARAYAN DATTA, Principal, Burdwan Raj College, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Burdwan, the 14th August 1887.

With reference to your Circular No. 233, I have the honour to state briefly that I approve of the changes proposed by the Entrance Examination Committee in their report, dated the 1ts June, with the exception of the one recommended in the 5th paragraph. While admitting the usefulness of Chemistry as a branch of study, I beg leave to differ with the Committee about the advisability of its introduction into the Entrance curriculum, for reasons that are so fully and ably set forth by Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra in his dissent.

From S. F. DONNING, Esq., Principal, Government Engineering College, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 456, dated Seebpur, the 15th August 1887.

In reference to your Circular No. 233, dated 16th July 1887, I have the honour to inform you that I have no remarks to offer with regard to the report of the Entrance Examination Committee, a copy of which you have forwarded to me.

I have come to the conclusion that the University Entrance Examination is too low a standard for admission into this college, and I am now engaged, in concert with other members of the Seebpur College Committee, in drawing up a scheme which may meet requirements of a technical institution.

From WILLIAM DUTT, Esq., Offg. Head Master, Chittagong College, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 88, dated Chittagong, the 15th August 1887.

In reference to your No. 233, dated the 16th July last, I have the honour to state as follows:

The modification proposed regarding the degree of proficiency to be acquired has already been adopted by the Syndicate. It is, therefore, unnecessary to express any opinion regarding it.

It is proposed that the 2nd paper in English should contain some passages in the students' vernacular for translation into English, and that there should be a special paper for students whose vernacular is English. Although translation into English is a very good way of testing a student's knowledge of the language, I think the proposal is impracticable. Among vernacular languages that might be taken up, there are Bengali, Urdu, Burmese, Armenian, &c., and teachers will feel it difficult to teach translation in so many languages, to say nothing of the number of examiners that will be required. I think the old system under

which there was one paper on English prose and another on English poetry, together with questions on grammar and composition, is much better. As far as my experience goes, students trained under it were better qualified in English. English composition is not learnt from text-books on the subject or by parroting idioms, &c. It is acquired by unconscious imitation of good models.

I think the proposal to do away with Mensuration and Physical Geography should be adopted. But I do not think that Chemistry should take the place of Physical Geography. There are already too many subjects for the Entrance Examination, and the time devoted to them is so much time taken away from English, which is the great difficulty native boys have to overcome. Besides, neither Physical Geography nor Chemistry can be satisfactorily taught, particularly in weak mofussil schools as has been pointed out by Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra. The same objection, however, applies to Huxley's Primer which he recommends. It is mere waste of time and energy to learn any thing by rote, except of course the grammar of dead languages.

From JOHN HECTOR Esq., Principal, Free Church Institution, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—dated Free Church Institution, the 16th August 1887.

In reply to your Circular No. 233, dated Senate House, 16th July 1887, forwarding a copy of the Report of the Entrance Examination Committee for opinion, I have the honour to submit:—

1.—The recommendations of the Committee, summarised under head 11, page 4, appear unexceptionable, and, in my opinion, the general course there laid down affords a preliminary training quite wide enough in itself to enable the student afterwards to prosecute the higher studies of the University successfully.

2.—The proposal of the Committee to *add* Chemistry to this course as an optional subject is open to grave objection. The report points out that 50 marks are to be awarded to the Chemistry paper, and that while Chemistry will not affect the passing qualification of a candidate, a competent knowledge of the subject is likely to materially affect his position in the class list. It is a sufficient objection against such a proposal that most Mofussil schools are not in a position to teach Chemistry, and so the result would practically be to restrict the possibility of securing high places in the class list, and, consequently, scholarships to a limited number of schools. The poorer Mofussil schools, the very schools that need to be encouraged, would thus be greatly discouraged, and would likely lose their most promising pupils at some stage, a year or more previous to their appearing for the Entrance examination.

3.—To meet the difficulty by having an alternative option is only to make the proposal more objectionable. The easier option will shelve the more difficult; or if the options prove equally difficult, some pupils in a school will incline to one, and some to another, and thus a school will be drawn in to be obliged to teach both. But in any case, the putting of a premium upon subjects outside the one general pass course is, in my opinion, objectionable in principle *at the Entrance stage*. If the general course is what it ought to be, and affords the necessary foundation for the higher University studies, additional subjects will only prove a weakness.

4.—The general pass course laid down in page 4 of the Report seems just what is required. It will secure (if schools get the opportunity of concentrating their attention upon it without being burdened by options) a thorough grounding in English, which is admittedly what our students require to enable them to benefit fully by a University course.

5.—I see no objection to the University encouraging Drawing in the way proposed.

From M. MOWAT, Esq., M.A., Offg. Principal, Hughli College, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 251, dated Chinsurah, the 18th August 1887.

In reference to your Circular No. 233 regarding the Entrance Examination, I have the honour to state that I consider the subjects at present prescribed for the Entrance Examination satisfactory, and I do not think it desirable to make any material change. The omission of the fourth Book of Euclid is of very little importance. A boy who has thoroughly mastered the first three books can with ease get up the fourth in a week. I think it highly desirable to retain Mensuration as a subject of Examination, but I think the knowledge of the field book might not be required. I think it of the utmost importance that students entering college should be thoroughly well grounded in Elementary English, Elementary Mathematics and History and Geography, with a fair knowledge of one Second Language. This will be impossible if other subjects are added, or if the standard in these is lowered. The lowering of the standard is, in my opinion, unfair to good students, and does no real good to any one, while it lowers the character of the University. I deprecate exceedingly the unreliable character which the University seems to be acquiring and its tendency to perpetual change. I understand the standard for Entrance pass was lowered in April last after candidates had written their answers. Conscientious Head Masters had kept back students who, they thought, would not pass by the only standard they could judge by, while low class schools sent up any one and had the satisfaction of passing a large

number of candidates, while many of those kept back by good schools would have passed by the lowered standard. It is, in my opinion, very hard on these masters and on the boys, whom, in loyalty to the University, they kept back that such a step should be taken at such a time. I do not think there is any demand for the change now proposed, and I am opposed to all change, unless it can clearly be shown to be a decided advantage. I do not believe half of the schools who now send up candidates for the Entrance will be able to teach satisfactorily the proposed Entrance course, while three-fourths of them will profess to do so. The result will be that a great part of the first year in college will be spent in getting rid of the errors they have been taught in preparing for the Entrance. I think it is exceedingly unlikely that any student will spend three hours over a paper in drawing, when, whether good or bad, it will not affect his position in the class list.

Too much importance appears to be given to English in the proposed system of marking. It practically renders it impossible for any but those well up in English to obtain scholarships. English requires no stimulus, if we are to judge by the proportion of candidates who take the A course after passing the F.A. If it is desired to encourage the study of Science, Mathematics should have an equal value with English in the Entrance Examination. It is absurd to say that raising the value of the papers in English to 200 was the cause of the great number of failures recently (it is quite as easy to get 33 per cent. out of a paper if its full value is 200, as it is if its full value is 100), but it unduly depreciates Mathematics in the competition for scholarships. I am decidedly of opinion that the present course for Entrance is quite as much as the Entrance candidates can thoroughly master, and also that they should have a fair knowledge of all these subjects before entering college. Hence, I think, there should be no material change. The Head Masters of the two schools connected with this college have, at my request, written their opinions. They did not know my views and they were not influenced by me in stating their own. They are enclosed in original, if you feel disposed to read them.

From Babu KALI DAS MOOKERJEE, Head Master, Hughli Branch School, to Officiating Principal, Hugli College,—No. 26, dated the 10th August 1887.

With reference to Circular No. 233 of the Registrar of the Calcutta University, dated the 16th July 1887, I beg most humbly to observe that the introduction of Chemistry as an optional subject into the curriculum for entrance into the University would be productive of no material gain. By far the largest number of candidates for entrance will not take up this subject, partly because they are unable to master the elements creditably, and partly because there

are not sufficient means afforded to them in the mofussil for the necessary experiments and the paucity of well-trained teachers in that subject. As far as my own experience goes, most boys are more exclusively devoted to the subjects of study at a tender age than they should be. I fear the present generation of the natives are weaker and more short-lived than in the days gone by: this is owing chiefly to the system of overtaxing and burdening their brain, and thus preventing a sound development of the body; nay, it also tells upon their intellect. Moreover, the greater the variety of subjects to which a student is required to attend, the less is likely to be the depth of his acquirements in each; and a little learning is always dangerous. Perhaps it will be contended that as school education will not end with the Entrance standard, the little knowledge of the student will be supplemented and regularly improved in the course of his college studies. I shall not here mention that many boys give up their studies altogether after passing the Entrance. It will, however, be found that a sound progress in the elements of the English language and literature and the principles of Mathematics is a better preparative for the college course, than an imperfect knowledge of the same combined with a shallower acquaintance with Chemistry or any other science. The college course is beyond me, yet I hope to be pardoned if I venture to assert what I know of college students who have passed in Chemistry. It is more a matter of memory with many of them than of rational understanding. Much more it is likely to be so to school boys.

Again, option to a boy of tender age means option to his guardian only. Neither the boy nor his guardian, however, can understand what is likely to be the future bent of the boy's genius. At any rate, therefore, Chemistry or any other cognate subject might with more advantage be deferred to the more advanced age of a boy. I beg, under these circumstances, most respectfully to suggest that as Chemistry or any alternative science course is not likely to be studied by all Entrance candidates, as it will not be carefully and profitably studied by even a few, and as a multiplication of the subjects of study will do harm to the pupil's mind and body, the Entrance course of studies should be confined strictly to the compulsory subjects—I mean to English Second Language, Mathematics and History and Geography. The abolition of Physical Geography is desirable, as most Entrance students cannot and do not understand it but learn it by rote. It will be enough if a few broad facts only be studied with general Geography.

With regard to the marking that has been adopted, allow me to remark that the relative importance of English and Mathematics has been improperly distinguished. Mathematics, as an instrument of education, is at least as important as language. In the pre-uni-

versity days the Hon'ble J. E. D. Bethune, Fourth Ordinary Member of the Supreme Council, and President of the Council of Education, had assigned 200 marks for pure and mixed Mathematics, while 75 only was reckoned as the head mark for English Literature proper in the Senior scholarship standard, and in the Junior 50 for English Grammar, and 50 for Mathematics. The importance of the Second Language has also been greatly depreciated: it was thought, during the early days of the University, to have equal claims with English, but now the maximum is not only lowered, but the pass mark is also made so. It is to be borne in mind that one of the papers in the Second Language contains passages for translation from the English language: this tests therefore the knowledge of English as well as Bengali. I beg leave to add that Geography seems to be the least liked by native students in the higher classes of our schools. The Hindus are proverbially backward in History and Geography. Without mentioning therefore that this branch of knowledge is very useful, and ought never to be depreciated, I would only retain its relative importance, at least as a corrective for the national prejudice and defect. In my humble opinion, therefore, it would be a good thing if the maximum remains the same in all the four branches of study.

In connection with the subject of marking, I beg further to state that the pass marks in all the subjects may with advantage be fixed at one-fourth, and that the lowering of it in English from 33 to 30 has been a move in the right direction. I am afraid I will be voted out of court were I to suggest that there ought to be no pass marks in each subject, but one in the aggregate only, and the aggregate pass may be raised with advantage to 150 out of 400. There were no pass marks in each subject in the Junior and Senior scholarship examinations of our Indian colleges before the establishment of the Calcutta University, but there used to be no lack of sound scholars in those days. Such changes may now be deemed retrograde; it will, on this account, be desirable only to modify our present hard-and-fast, rule as above indicated, so far as to allow free scope for the display of individual peculiarities of intellect, and not to hamper them at an early stage of a student's career, only to give them fair play when too late.

From Babu SHIB CHANDRA SHOME, Head Master, Hughli Collegiate School to the Principal of the Hughli College,—dated Chinsurah, the 5th August 1887.

In submitting my opinion on the Report of the Entrance Examination Committee, I beg, with all deference to that august body, to observe that the Entrance examination, as a general test for the admission of candidates into the higher University course

of studies, ought to preserve its character of simplicity, so as to be practicable for all classes of students, whether in towns or in the country. Keeping this in view, I would consider the complication of optional subjects in the Entrance examination as exceedingly undesirable.

The scope of the study of English language and Grammar by Entrance students has been very properly enunciated, and the introduction of a paper for translation from the pupils' vernacular into English, is just what I have all along wished for; for nothing is better calculated to test the knowledge of one in any language. In this subject, however, pieces might be selected for different styles of modern writing, *viz.*, epistolary, colloquial, narrative, &c.

In Mathematics, the re-inclusion of Discount, Present Value and Stock, is, in my opinion, very desirable; and though Mensuration as a separate subject may be discontinued, yet as a practical application of the Principles of Geometry, the portion of Mensuration hitherto prescribed, omitting only the Surveying Chapter, may continue to hold its place as a subject of study. Geometry taught without any reference to its practical uses loses its interest.

Physical Geography, as it has been hitherto taught from Blanford's Text-book, Chapters I, II, III, and IX and X, is scarcely worth the name, and it is but just and proper that the high sounding name should be discontinued. The matter contained in these few chapters, or portions thereof, may well continue to be taught under the head of Geography. A popular explanation of the common facts and phenomena connected with the earth falling under our every-day observation cannot but be a fitting study for the young students of our schools.

On the question of marks assigned for each branch of study according to its relative importance, I have scarcely anything to say, as under both systems of valuing papers, the best boys always gained the scholarships. A hard and diligent student in Mathematics is, however, as much a deserving student as the one in English, and the advantage that a student who has acquired facility and correctness in writing English has in answering his History and Geography papers, as also in Translating, is, no doubt, very great. No further incentive for bestowing greater attention to English need be offered. The Mathematical student is, under the present system, placed at a great disadvantage. I would, therefore, suggest the equalisation of marks in both these subjects. As to the failures of the two preceding years or any other year, I am disposed to think that they were owing, in some measure, to the stiffness of the questions and other accidental causes, than to the innovation in the system of valuing papers.

The minimum aggregate pass mark has been very judiciously fixed, but I am of opinion that 60, instead of 50, per cent. should be fixed as the minimum for those that are to be placed in the first Division, which ought, no doubt, to be a test of superior merit and higher qualification. Some very ordinary pupils of our school were passed last year in the first Division, and this is only owing to the low standard maintained and the unusually easy nature of the questions set last year.

From Babu HARI PROSONNO MUKERJI, Principal, Tej Narain Jubilee College, Bhagalpore, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 25, dated Bhagulpore, the 19th August 1887.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Circular No. 233, dated the 16th ultimo. The Circular, with the Report of the Entrance Examination Committee enclosed in it, reached me yesterday. The 15th of the current month being mentioned in the circular as the last day for the submission of opinions on the part of individuals, on the matters contained in the report, I think it is now too late for one to set forth one's views on the subject. If any offered at so late a date be admissible, however, I would venture to express myself as follows:—

With regard to the fixing of some book or books as a standard in Engish Grammar and Composition, for boys preparing for the Entrance Examination, I endorse fully the views of the Committee. I may suggest, however, that if books on the subjects be simply recommended for their use, it may, in the absence of a direct specification of the standard, give rise to misconceptions on the part of the Examiners, who in selecting questions may fall a little out of the way, and thus the boys would be subject to the same kind of difficulty and uncertainty under which they at present labour. In adjusting the standard, in the subjects care should be taken that the boys, young as they are, might not be over encumbered, and I may, in this connection, state that a book like the First Grammar of Bain and an elementary treatise on Composition, I consider, as best suited to the capacity of boys.

2. In the standard fixed for Mathematics, I think it is better to retain the Fourth Book of Euclid and to include Present Worth and Discount. I am of opinion, however, that Stocks should not form a portion of the standard, as the subject involves a knowledge of technical matters a little too complicated for Entrance students.

3. Physical Geography being a subject too abstruse for Entrance students, and Mensuration being a technical branch of study and of no help to boys in the prosecution of their studies in the subjects fixed for higher training in the University, and of as little use to most of them after they have left school or college to enter

a life of business, should, I think, be discarded from the standard; and as regards a substitution in their places I should follow rather the views expressed by Dr. Mitra, and in the next place give preference to those advocated by Babu Krishna Behari Sen. With regard to Geography I should have no objection to a text-book being introduced, elucidating elementary matters in connection with Physical Geography, its main purpose being the illustration of Political Geography on a style suited to the requirements of boys and to their easy acquisition of knowledge in the subject. Miss Thompson's History of England has a greater degree of admixture of constitutional matters than what, in my opinion, may interest the boys or be thoroughly entered into by them. I have not myself seen Miss Creighton's book, so I do not know how far it will suit the capacity of Entrance students. A descriptive history like Collier's smaller book for England I should like best.

4. The minimum pass marks fixed for the several subjects, I think, will answer well. The proposal, however, of requiring an aggregate of 33 per cent. as the pass standard, seems to be one that bears with some hardship upon the boys, inasmuch as, under a disposition of the kind, students a little weak in English and possessed still of a competency to pass in the subject, will be placed at considerable disadvantage, since in the scheme laid down about the distribution of marks a great preponderance has been given to English to which 200 marks have been allotted. I should therefore think that the marks in each subject should be either equalised, or that the standard recommended about the students securing the aggregate marks be dispensed with.

5. I do not quite understand if the sweeping failures of Sessions 1884-85 and 1885-86 have any connection with the unequal distribution of marks that has been introduced. The disproportionate failures of those years point, I think, rather to the conclusion that the Examiners wanted the answers to be presented in a better form than the bulk of students can be expected to give to them, and they are also, I think, to be attributed in some measure to stiffness in the questions. I should therefore think that a remedy should be applied to a correction of these occasional observations. The Entrance Examination being the door to admit students to the ground where higher training is administered, and where they can fit themselves for a career, and upon success in which turn all their prospects, it is highly unfair—nay, cruelty itself—to place difficulties before boys in making their way through it, and the path should be made as clear and easy as might be consistent with the requirements of tuition in a college.

6. I never knew that any such lower standard as Dr. Mitra speaks of was devised for the European and Eurasian students. The remarks made by Dr. Mitra on the subject seem quite just

and fair, and, so far as my humble opinion is concerned, I side entirely with him in the views stated by him about an adjustment of standard for Indian youths.

From G. E. A. PARGITER, Esq., Principal, St. John's College, Agra, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

In answer to Circular No. 233, dealing with the Entrance examination, I have the honour to make the following remarks:—

I think that some Science Course is a desirable thing in the Entrance Course, and would benefit the youths of India much, but in the interest of Mofussil schools, many of which are very poor, I would deprecate the adoption of Chemistry as the only science course, as this demands expensive apparatus which will handicap many schools. Some Science primer which can be taught without apparatus should be optional with Chemistry.

From Babu SYAMACHARAN GANGULI, Principal, Uttarpara College, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 3, dated Uttarpara, the 26th August 1887.

In reply to your Circular No. 233, covering a copy of the Entrance Examination Committee's Report, and bearing date the 16th July 1887, but received by me only on the 18th instant, I have the honour to make the following observations on the Report.

The system of examination in English for Entrance candidates has hitherto been one by no means suited for students to whom English is a foreign tongue. Reforms have indeed been made in the past, but they have not gone to the very root of the evil. The radical reform now proposed of making translation from the candidates' vernaculars into English, an integral part of the English examination, was the one reform needed to put this examination, in respect of native lads, on a thoroughly rational basis. The natural process of acquiring a foreign tongue, is to proceed from the known to the unknown, to gradually learn to substitute for vernacular modes of expression their foreign equivalents. Translation from one's vernacular into a foreign tongue is, therefore, the best possible means of testing one's knowledge of that tongue. I heartily welcome, therefore, the reform proposed. I would, however, be for making translation a paper by itself, carrying 80 marks, and transferring the composition to the other paper, which, out of its 120 marks, may have 80 for the English text-book, and 40 for the grammar and composition in equal portions. I have two reasons for proposing this arrangement—First, translation in itself appears to me to be of sufficient importance to carry as many

marks as the literature text-book. Secondly, Englishmen naturally would be the best Examiners for the first English paper, as natives of the country would be for the translation paper. English composition would best be assigned, it seems to me, to the first class of examiners, and this could be very conveniently done if 'questions on composition' formed part of the first English paper.

It is not quite clear to me what is meant by 'questions on composition.' Is it meant that the questions are to be on the theory of composition? Such questions would do little good. Practical composition, rather than the theory of composition, is the thing needed for boys, at the Entrance stage at any rate.

I may as well point out, in this connection, an evil which the demand for original composition at the Entrance Examination has called into existence, the practice, namely, of learning by heart essays and letters written by the boys' tutors or friends, or such as are found in books. Only very superior lads, I believe, have not recourse to this practice, and I know from actual knowledge that inferior boys have sometimes profited very well by the practice. What professes to be original composition is, therefore, often very far from being original in respect of either thought or language. If in original composition questions, the points to be touched on were to be given, the composition would approximate more nearly to *original* than now it does.

As regards the proposal that some kind of original composition should take the place of translation in the case of students whose vernacular is English, I have a word to say. Immediately, no other course is possible; but ultimately it would be best, I think, that translation from some one or other vernacular tongue into English should form a common subject for all classes of students. Anglo-Indian and Eurasian lads, who are to spend their lives in the country, cannot do without some knowledge of an Indian vernacular, and, as a matter of fact, they all, in this part of India, know colloquial Hindustani more or less. Would it not be as well if, in early life, they learnt to speak this language grammatically? It would be well, it seems to me, if the University ruled that after, say, five or six years' notice, students whose vernacular is English should have to translate into English at the Entrance Examination simple conversational passages in Romanised Hindustani, or in any other Indian vernacular. The proviso that the passages are to be conversational, and the character for the Hindustani Roman, would obviate all objections on the ground of difficulty. Passages for translation into English, if of a conversational character for lads whose vernacular is English, ought to be of a similar character for native lads too, and this would be an advantage to the latter likewise, inasmuch as it would tend to remedy in some measure the great drawback of our native schools, *viz.*, weakness in the matter

of conversational English. The test could even be equalised for all candidates in this wise: Passages in English might be translated by certain of the translation examiners, each into the vernacular which falls to his province, and these vernacular translations might be set to the candidates to be translated back into English.

If questions on composition are to be retained as a subject for the second English paper, the aggregate mark for the paper should be distributed between the translation and the composition, and the distribution should leave the former, I think, not less than 60 marks. The aggregate mark for the first paper also should be distributed, and I think it would be good to leave to Grammar no more than 20 marks. Some kind of definite distribution is necessary, in order that subjects included in the same paper may have the same relative importance in the examination papers year after year.

A grammatical text-book in Sanskrit would be a great relief to the students, and is, therefore, a thing to be desired. The examination in this subject stands urgently in need of another reform, but as that is a point which has not been touched in the Committee's Report, I do not say anything about it here.

The omission of Mensuration is most unobjectionable, inasmuch as it is neither a subject required as a preliminary preparation for college studies, nor a subject in which all, or even a considerable proportion of Entrance students, can find their account in after life.

I am unable to understand why there should be so much objection to include Present Worth, Discount and Stocks in the Arithmetic course. Practically they were included till two years back. Their definite exclusion since can have afforded no appreciable relief to Entrance students. As a knowledge of them would, in practical life, be of use to many who would not take up a college course of studies, I am humbly of opinion that they should form part of the Entrance Examination Course. This would be all the less objectionable, now that Mensuration is to be taken off the Mathematical course.

The introduction of Chemistry, at present and in the form contemplated, as a subject for the Entrance Examination, appears to me to be most objectionable. Provision is made, indeed, that it is not to be a compulsory subject, but it is made practically compulsory on all students who aspire to scholarships. Chemistry marks are to count towards determining a candidate's position in the pass list, and scholarships are awarded according to position. If the Committee's recommendation on this point were carried out, the consequence would be that Roscoe's Primer would be learnt by rote in a great many of our schools, for they would be unable to provide for Chemistry being properly taught. It has been proposed, indeed

that the questions are to be such as to test experimental knowledge. But the examination is to be in writing, and cram books, with questions and answers of an experimental character, will inevitably be compiled for the benefit of boys who, on pain of otherwise losing all chance of obtaining scholarships, shall have to get up the Chemistry by rote. I know of several authentic instances of how scientific subjects are got up for an examination when there are no appliances for teaching them properly. There are pupils now under me, two of them 2nd grade junior scholarship holders and lads of very bright parts, and the others also very intelligent lads, though not scholarship holders, who were the victims of a teaching-by-rote system in vernacular schools whence they passed their vernacular scholarship examination with or without scholarships. Not only was Physics taught mechanically without experiments, but Chemistry was taught absolutely without experiments. Supposing again that a mechanical rote system of teaching could be effectually prevented, Chemistry with its 50 marks would certainly bar out from scholarships many superior lads who should have the misfortune to be obliged to get their teaching in schools which are unable to provide for Chemistry teaching. A system that would make the State give to organically inferior lads an advantage over organically superior lads, is one to be earnestly deprecated.

It cannot be that good lads who do not take up Chemistry shall be able to make up for the disadvantage by scoring higher marks in the subjects they do take up. Suppose two very bright lads to be absolutely equal in mental power, and one of them to take up Chemistry, while the other does not take it up. The common subjects they must get up thoroughly, and, therefore, equally well. Surplus power must be supposed to be left, otherwise, Chemistry could not form an additional subject of examination. The surplus power of the one is applied to Chemistry; while the surplus power of the other, having no legitimate outlet, must waste itself upon useless revision or upon pursuits that cannot tell at the examination. The instincts of intending examinees themselves, again, tell them, as I learn on inquiry, that those who take up Chemistry would have a decided advantage over those who do not take it up.

I concur again fully in the second objection urged by Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra against the introduction of Chemistry as a subject for the Entrance examination. A scientific course of instruction should not lose sight of the filiation of the sciences, one to another.

As time advances the elementary principles of many more sciences, besides Chemistry, must come to be part of a secondary course of instruction in every civilised country. But in India, at the present day, the aim must be a comparatively humble one. As

regards the question under discussion, I beg humbly to suggest, as a solution, that Physical Geography be retained as a special subject of examination, that Geikie's Primer be made the text-book in the subject, that Huxley's Introductory Science Primer be made optional with it, and, if Chemistry must be retained, that Roscoe's Chemistry Primer be made optional with the other two primers. In most collegiate schools there would be little difficulty about teaching Huxley's book, while Geikie's book could be taught in any school. That the three primers are all of a uniform size and by acknowledged masters is an additional recommendation in favour of their being made optional with one another.

An arrangement like the above would render unnecessary any change in the distribution of marks. Each optional subject might have 30 marks, as Physical Geography has at present. The compilation of a Geography text-book, such as has been proposed, would likewise be not needed. Mr. Clarke's Geographical Reader may well be displaced, I think, by his class book of Geography, which, illustrated as it is with maps, and unencumbered with lengthy accounts of the *flora* and *fauna* of different parts of the world, such as are found in his Reader, appears to me to be a very suitable book.

Miss Creighton's History of England in place of the present English history text-book would be a desirable change, I think.

The Committee's recommendation in regard to the passing standard having been already adopted by the Senate, no remarks about it are called for here.

From LÁLÁ PIYÁRÉ LÁL, Inspector of Schools, Delhi Circle, to the Registrar, Calcutta University—No. 347, dated Delhi, the 29th August 1887.

In reply to your Circular No. 233, dated the 16th ultimo, I have the honour to state that, after a careful perusal of the Report of the Entrance Examination Committee, I am inclined to agree with all what Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra has stated relative to the substitution of the Science Introductory Primer for Physical Geography, and the assigning to English and Mathematics a larger number of marks than before.

His arguments on both the points discussed in his memorandum are, I think, unassailable. I am sorry I was not able to reply to your reference earlier.

From REVD. A. NEUT, S. J., Rector, St. Xavier's College, to Registrar, Calcutta University—dated Calcutta, 25th September 1887.

In reply to your Circular No. 233, dated 16th July last, requesting my opinion on the Report of the Entrance Examination Committee, I beg to submit the following remarks :—

1. I am sorry to find that, beyond the proposal made in paragraph 3, which concerns the minority only of candidates, not a single modification has been introduced tending to remedy the so universally recognised evil, *viz.*, that the University Examinations and perhaps more particularly the Entrance Examination favour memory work more than is desirable, and that cram is sufficient to secure a pass. Any one acquainted with the practical work of preparing Indian students for these examinations must confess in all fairness that the degrees are at a low ebb. I am fully convinced that as far as the Entrance Examination is concerned, the two years generally spent in preparing for it are sheer waste of time and energy, which could be otherwise better utilised in completing a good course of general education. That this evil has been overlooked by the Committee is apparent from the addition of more text-books, for instance one on English composition. My opinion is that the Entrance Examination should have for object to test whether the candidate has fairly passed through a liberal course of general education, which alone can fit him to prosecute higher studies. Actually this is not the case : without anything like a complete course, any candidate gifted with a good memory is sure to carry off his Entrance certificate. And this is mainly to be ascribed to the appointment of text-books in every subject containing all that a student is expected to answer at the examination. If it is not possible to do without text-books, a question at least open to discussion, the fewer we appoint the better, if we care to do away with success due to cramming only and quite useless in after-life.

2. I regret to see that it has been decided to introduce chemistry into the course of studies required for the Entrance examination. Against this decision I would move two principal objections : but, as they have been so adequately exposed by the Hon'ble Rajendralala Mitra, it is useless for me to insist upon them ; I could add no weight to the words of this experienced gentleman. The two objections are that chemistry forms no necessary part of a universal training for Entrance students, and that it cannot be satisfactorily taught in the generality of Indian schools.

I may add that the introduction of chemistry will simply open a new field to cramming. Professor Roscoe's Primer will be learned by heart and nothing more. The examiners will not be able to test the experimental knowledge of the student by a written examination ; and could they do so, it would not be fair, as so many schools will be unable to provide their students with the required apparatus.

It may be replied to this that chemistry is not introduced as a compulsory subject. But if the marks obtained in this subject are taken into account in determining the position of the candidate in

the Pass List, this will be a serious disadvantage for those students who do not take up chemistry, and so the subject is morally made compulsory.

As to the remark made in the Report, that chemistry is the legitimate introduction to the F. A. Science course, I should rather think, from what experience and authority teach us, that the sprinkling of chemistry, to which in fact the knowledge of the Entrance candidates will amount, will prove a hindrance to a further study of this science. This has been often remarked by experienced men, and I have collected a good number of these opinions in a pamphlet on Technical Education. I could add here the testimony of two distinguished professors of chemistry of the Polytechnic Institute of Zurich. The words of one of them Mr. Bolley, are : " My personal experience obliges me to state that, of my large number of pupils here, many had gone through their classical studies without ever studying chemistry, and nearly all of them understood my lectures much better than the students of the industrial schools " (where they are taught the principles of chemistry.) The opinion of the other Professor Mr. Wislicenus, to which I could add many more, is to the same effect.

3. With regard to paragraphs 7 and 8, I beg to dissent from the statement that the proposal of the Committee about the pass marks " imposes in one sense a higher standard than that which now prevails." If my information is correct, 68 per cent. of the candidates passed this year the Entrance examination under the new marking system. It is by far the highest percentage for the last 15 years, if not more, as I have ascertained from the Registrars' Reports, the percentages varying during this period of 15 years from 30 to 59 per cent. This year's results evidently show that the Examination was rendered much easier than before, for surely the candidates cannot have suddenly risen to the higher standard imposed by the Committee.

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 55 E. C. U.—22-12-87.—500.

NOTE
ON THE REPORT OF THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION COMMITTEE.

Having been absent from India at the time of the appointment of the Committee and the discussions connected with it, and taking much interest in the subject, I beg to submit the following Note on their Report to the other Members of the Senate.

The Report of the Entrance Examination Committee appears, in my opinion, to err in two main points, which ought to form the chief characteristics of a University Entrance examination, *viz.*, those of *simplicity* and *stability*.

In the first place, as regards *simplicity*, it seems to me most important that a primary examination of this kind should have no complexity about its operation, which should be perfectly homogeneous. Every examinee should be judged by the same standard and subjected to the same tests. But, in direct contravention of this plain rule of procedure, the Committee propose that an examination paper in English be set containing "passages in the student's vernacular for translation into English," and that "in the case of students whose vernacular is English, a special paper should be set, in which simple essays or letters or other original composition should replace the passages for translation into English." In other words, the examination test is to be no longer the same for all the candidates; and half the examination in English is to be conducted upon distinctly different lines in the case of a considerable number of the examinees from those upon which it is conducted in the case of the rest. And not only does this complexity affect the examinees, but also the examining body. For it is plain that, under such a system, a much larger staff of examiners in English will be required, who shall possess a competent knowledge of the various vernaculars. In fact, it will probably be necessary for two examiners to join heads over one paper: an Assamese (say) Professor to judge of the mere bald translation, and an English Professor to decide whether

it is grammatically and idiomatically correct. I imagine even Roger Ascham himself would be puzzled to explain how by this double-headed method a judgment could be arrived at on what constitutes the real value of such an examination test, *viz.*, as to whether the idiom of the one language was represented by the corresponding idiom of the other, in the paper of the examinee. The proposed change is, in fact, so complex as to be practically unworkable.

In the second place, as regards *stability*, a primary examination, such as the Entrance, should possess the character of fixedness and permanence, both in the interests of the students and their teachers. As it is, this examination, as regards its subjects, has been, for the past eight or ten years, in a state of continual flux. Text-books are appointed, then abolished, then reintroduced; the examination papers in English are first to be entirely or mainly on the text-book; next, half on the text-book and half on grammar and composition; and now they are to be to the extent of only a quarter on the text-book, the remaining three-fourths being devoted to grammar and composition. But, worse than this, the Committee now proposes to introduce this element of change and uncertainty into the standard of marking for this examination, and consequently into the degree of proficiency required by the University. I believe that the change proposed involves a serious depreciation of the standard of education in the Calcutta University;* but an argument based upon the supposed slightness of the change is of little or no weight, since it is the *principle* of the proposal that is the objectionable feature of it. To accept such a change involves retrogression instead of advance. Our standard of educational requirement is already admittedly lower than that of the English Universities, and in place of making it our first aim gradually to raise that standard, we are actually proposing to lower it. The proposal may well be thought to be but a poor comment on the boast of the University in its late "Note" forwarded to the Indo-Colonial Exhibition authorities in England, that "the standard aimed at by the University of Calcutta has always been a high one, and is little, if at all, below the highest European standards." For it must be remembered that the proposal does not affect merely the Entrance Examination, but means that a body of

In the recent Entrance Examination, the result of the depreciation has been to add upwards of 800, or more than 16 per cent., to the normal number of passes (!).

worse-grounded and less qualified students will be, in future, sent up to the B. A. and the M. A. Examinations of the University, whose whole status will thus be inevitably lowered.

And what is the object of this depreciation of standard, as set forth by the Committee? It is this:—"to enable a good English scholar, for instance, or a good mathematician to pass with certainty, notwithstanding that he may labour under comparative deficiency in other subjects." Really, from the language they use, one would imagine that the Committee were discoursing of the M. A., or at least of the B. A. examination, instead of their words referring, as they do, to the first and most elementary examination held by the University. Clearly the object of a *Matriculation* examination is not, as the Committee seem to think, to encourage proficiency in one subject to the neglect of others, but to ensure a certain average proficiency in all. The main, almost the sole, *raison d' être* of such an examination is to see that candidates for entrance into the University possess an adequate knowledge of certain subjects which are regarded as the groundwork of a liberal education; and, in legislating for the Entrance examination, to accept excellence in one subject as a counterbalance to deficiency in another, is, in my opinion, to misapprehend altogether the whole aim and intention of the University in instituting the examination.

W. TREGO WEBB.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Croft moved—

That the Report of the Entrance Examination Committee be adopted.

The Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar seconded the motion.

Dr. Rajendralala Mitra proposed the following amendment:

That the Report of the Entrance Examination Committee be adopted with the following amendments:

(1) That Chemistry be omitted from the Entrance course.

(2) That the marks for English be reduced from 200 to 150—80 for the first and 70 for the second paper.

At this point the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor left, and the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Croft took the Chair.

Babu Gaurdas Basak seconded the amendment.

It was ruled by the Chair that the amendment could not be put in that form, and that the different proposals contained in the Report should be put to the Senate and voted on separately.

The proposal marked (4), namely "That Elementary Chemistry should be included as a subject of examination," and the amendment proposed by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra "That Chemistry be omitted from the Entrance course" were put to the vote; and the motion was carried by the casting vote of the Chairman.

The Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar proposed :—

"That the meeting be adjourned until 2-30 P. M. on Saturday, the 10th instant."

Mr. Abdur Rahman seconded the motion which was carried.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
A. CROFT,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF THE SENATE

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 4.

THE 10TH DECEMBER.

Present:

THE HON'BLE CHUNDER MADHUB GHOSE, *in the Chair.*

RAI RAJENDRALALA MITRA, BAHADUR, D. C. L., C. I. E.
RAI JAGADANANDA MUKERJEE, BAHADUR.
THE HON'BLE SIR ALFRED CROFT, K. C. I. E.
COL. H. S. JARRETT.
BABU GAURDAS BASAK.
„ KRISHNAKAMAL BHATTACHARYYA.
O. C. DUTT, ESQ.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAY MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.
REV. FATHER E. LAFONT, S. J., C. I. E.
A. M. BOSE, ESQ.
BABU MOHINIMOHAN RAY.
W. C. BONNERJEE, ESQ.
A. PEDLER, ESQ., F. C. S.
DR. P. K. RAY.
DR. TRAILOKYANATH MITRA.
THE HON'BLE DR. GOOROODASS BANNERJEE.
F. J. ROWE, ESQ.
BABU SURYYAKUMAR SARBADHIKARI.
DR. R. HARVEY.
A. M. NASH, ESQ.
BABU KRISHNABIHARI SEN.
REV. K. S. MACDONALD.
BABU HEMCHANDRA BANNERJEE.
W T. WEBB, ESQ.
BABU LALMADHAB MUKERJEE, L. M. S.
DR. E. A. BIRCH.
THE HON'BLE SIR H. L. HARRISON, KT.
BABU GAURISANKAR DE.
„ DINABANDHU DATTA.
MAULAVI SURAJUL ISLAM.
THE HON'BLE RAJA PEARYMOHAN MUKERJEE, C. S. I.
J. W. EDGAR, ESQ., C. S. I.
BABU SURYYAKUMAR ADHIKARI.
„ NILMANI MITRA.
„ RAJKUMAR SARBADHIKARI.
R. B. BUCKLEY, ESQ.
H. M. PERCIVAL, ESQ.
BABU ISANCHANDRA BASU.
REV. W. SMITH.
REV. J. HECTOR.
BABU NILMANI MUKERJEE.
„ SARADACHARAN MITRA.
NAWAB MEER MUHAMMAD ALI.
C. J. H. WARDEN, ESQ.
REV. A. W. ATKINSON.
BABU JOGINDRACHANDRA GHOSH.
„ TARAPRASANNA RAY.
F. J. E. SPRING, ESQ.. L. C. E., M. C. I. E.
THE VERY REV. A. NEUT, SJ.
REV. W. JOHNSON.
N. N. GHOSE, ESQ.
A. F. ABDUR RAHMAN, ESQ.
BABU CHANDRANATH BOSE

205. The following Note by the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor was circulated to the members of the Senate :—

"At the last meeting of the Senate, on the 3rd inst. the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to inquire into the Entrance Examination was taken into consideration.

It was proposed by Sir Alfred Croft, who afterwards took the chair on my vacating it, that the subject of Chemistry be introduced into the Entrance Course. This was finally carried by the casting vote of the Chairman. It has been represented to me by the mover that it is undesirable that a question of this importance should be decided by a casting vote; and he recommends that an opportunity should be given to the Senate of reviewing its decision. In this view of the matter I concur. At the adjourned meeting of the Senate, to be held on the 10th inst., Sir Alfred Croft will accordingly bring forward a motion fixing a date for the introduction of Chemistry into the course; when it will be open to any member to move by way of amendment that the introduction of that subject be indefinitely postponed."

206. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Croft moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chunder Madhub Ghose do take the Chair.

Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C. I. E., seconded the motion which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. F. J. Rowe, the Registrar, at the request of the Chairman, read a rough note of the proceedings of the last meeting.

Sir A. Croft then explained at length the reasons which induced the Vice-Chancellor to circulate the note he had read as well as the proceedings and circumstances which made it necessary for him to do so. He also entered into a detailed account of what took place at the last meeting. He went on to detail that the business before that meeting was the reception and consideration of the report of the Entrance Examination Committee. He then stated the position in which the question was left when the meeting adjourned, and added that at the voting he did not give his vote, being in the chair. But on being pressed he gave it, there being 15 votes on either side. Thus there were two votes taken and if a mistake had been committed he was responsible for the mistake. The question of Chemistry was therefore not settled and it was open to any one to re-open it. He meant to bring the matter up again; and moved "that the subject of Chemistry be introduced into the Entrance course from such date as the Senate may decide, when dealing with para. 14 of the Committee's report." He also moved that the business before the meeting should be taken in the following order: (1) Mr. Webb's amendment to refer

the matter back to the Committee; (2) notice of the amendment to which he referred that no change in the Entrance course was desirable; (3) the motion which he had made.

Messrs. Rowe and Webb both challenged the way in which the casting vote of the Chairman had been given on the last occasion.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Bose was in favour of proceeding in the direction indicated by the Chairman, and was supported in this view by Sir H. Harrison.

Mr. Rowe then withdrew his amendment.

The Rev. K. S. Macdonald seconded Sir A. Croft's motion, which was accordingly proceeded with and discussed.

The Rev. W. Johnson moved the following amendment—

"That the introduction of Chemistry into the Entrance course be indefinitely postponed."

Mr. W. T. Webb seconded the amendment.

Mr. W. T. Webb moved—

"That—in consequence of its having come to the knowledge of the Senate at its last meeting, after its reception of the report of the Entrance Examination Committee, that the names of two, at least, of the members of that Committee were appended to that report without their sanction or authority—the said report be referred back to the Committee for circulation among its members, in order that the Senate may be informed exactly how far that report represents the opinions of the individual members of the Committee."

The Chairman pointed out that at the last meeting the motion "that the report of the Entrance Examination Committee be accepted," had been seconded by Dr. Gooroodass Bannerji and carried.

Mr. Webb then spoke at some length on his motion, arguing that the Senate were justified in taking up the question again as the previous motion had been passed under a misconception of the facts of the case.

Mr. Bonnerjee drew attention to the irregular manner in which the business before the Senate was sometimes conducted.

Mr. Webb then named two dissenting members and wanted to know how their names found their way into the report as agreeing with it.

Dr. Gooroodas Bannerjee asked the meeting to leave out of consideration the argument on the ground of inconvenience. Was this motion at all a proper thing to be made at the stage at which it was made? The report bore date the 15th June 1887. It came up for consideration on the 2nd July and then there were present the two dissenting members, Messrs. F. J. Rowe and A. M. Bose. The consideration of the report was then postponed till the end of August and an amendment was carried for the circulation of the report. A circular letter was also addressed to all educational authorities, and opinions received from them, 45 in number, were printed. The Senate had therefore before them material to take action on the report.

The Registrar stated that he had inserted their names in accordance with the order of the Chairman of the Committee.

Dr. Rajendralala Mitra supported Mr. Webb's motion.

Mr. Buckley proposed the following amendment:—

"That in consequence of its having come to the knowledge of the Senate at its last meeting, after its reception of the report of the Entrance Examination Committee, that the names of two, at least, of the Members of that Committee were printed in that report without their signature having been attached to it, the said report be referred back to the Committee in order that a properly signed copy may be submitted for the consideration of the Senate."

Mr. W. T. Webb seconded the amendment and withdrew his own motion in favour of the amended motion.

Sir Henry Harrison defended the action of the Chairman of the Committee in appending the signatures to the report in the way in which this had been done.

Sir A. Croft here read a letter from Mr. Cotton, Chairman of the committee, which authorised the Registrar to append the signatures to the report in the way in which it had been done.

The amended motion was put to the vote and lost by a large majority.

Rev. W. Johnson's amendment "That the introduction of Chemistry into the course be indefinitely postponed," was then put to the vote and carried.

The Rev. Father Neut moved—

"That no change should be made in the Entrance course at present."

Mr. Rowe seconded the motion.

The Rev. K. S. Macdonald proposed the following amendment:—

That the following words be added to the motion—"With the exception that the subject of Mensuration be omitted."

The Rev. J. Hector seconded the amendment.

On the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Bose, Rev. K. S. Macdonald withdrew his amendment.

Father Neut's motion was then put to the vote and lost.

The meeting was then adjourned until 3 P. M. on Saturday, the 17th instant.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
CHUNDER M. GHOSE,
Chairman.

The following notice was issued on the 12th of December:—

NOTICE.

"As His Excellency the Vicerory is expected to arrive in Calcutta on Saturday the 17th instant, the adjourned meeting of the Senate cannot conveniently be held on that day; nor would it suit many of the Fellows to attend the meeting during the Christmas holidays. The adjourned meeting of the Senate, will, therefore, be held at the Senate House on Saturday the 7th January 1888, at 3 P. M.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 12th December, 1887.

By Order of the Chairman,
P. K. RAY,
Registrar."

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 10.

THE 21ST DECEMBER.

Present:

THE HON'BLE DR. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, C. I. E., *in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE SIR A. W. CROFT, K. C. I. E.
THE HON'BLE DR. GOOROODASS BANERJEE.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAY MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.
H. J. S. COTTON, ESQ., C. S.
BABU MAHESCHANDRA CHAUDHURI.
DR. E. A. BIRCH.
DR. JAGABANDHU BOSE.
COL. C. W. J. HARRISON, R. E.

207. The minutes of the Syndicate dated 5th and 4th November were confirmed.

208. Read a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, requesting to lay before the Syndicate for favourable consideration, the following resolution of the Board of Visitors of the Civil Engineering College, Seebpur:—

"That in the opinion of the Board it is desirable to secure uniformity in the Examinations in Engineering by the appointment of a Board of Examiners to serve for a certain period, at the end of each period a certain number only of the Board to go out."

ORDERED—

To be deferred.

209. Read a letter from the Secretary to the Allahabad Public Library, requesting that a complete set and also subsequent issues of the Tagore Law Lectures may be supplied to the Library of that Institution.

RESOLVED—

That a set of the Tagore Law Lectures from the year 1876-77 be supplied to the Allahabad Public Library, and that the name of this Library be entered in the list of Institutions to which Tagore Law Lectures are supplied.

210. Read a letter from Mr. Nishtala Rameswami Sarma, M. A of the Madras University, who having failed at the Second M. B. examination of that University, wishes to go in for the next M. B. examination of this University.

RESOLVED—

That Mr. Nishtala Rameswami Sarma be permitted to go in for the next M. B. examination of this University, provided he attends the remainder of the Midwifery Lectures at the Calcutta Medical College and the Practice of the Eden Hospital during the rest of this session, and provided the Madras University sees no objection to this course.

211. The Registrar reported that he had received from Dr. Gangaprasad Mukerjee the following Government Promissory notes to the value of Rupees 2,500—

No. 138,442	of the 4 °/₀	loan	of 1865,	Rs. 1,000
No. 138,443	„	„	„	1,000
No. 251,336	„	„	„	500
				Rs. 2,500

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

212. The Registrar submitted the following report of the examiners for the Premchand Roychand Studentship examination.

"The examiners for the Premchand Roychand studentship regret that they cannot recommend the award of the studentship this year. Neither of the two candidates that presented themselves for examination has in their opinion shewn sufficient proficiency in the subjects that he has taken up. The detailed marks are subjoined for the information of the Syndicate. The system of marking has been in accordance with the Rules prescribed by the Resolution of the Syndicate (13 of June 5th, 1886).

(Sd.) W. TREGO WEBB.
„ H. M. PERCIVAL.
„ P. K. RAY.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 5th December, 1887.

RESOLVED—

(1) That the report be accepted.

(2) That the vacant studentship be awarded next year in the literary subjects.

213. The Registrar submitted the following statement of the result of the M. A. examination.

The number of candidates registered for the M. A. examination was 99, of whom 56 were successful, 4 were absent and 1 was expelled. Of the successful candidates 14 were placed in the first class, 22 in the second, and 20 in the third.

41 candidates appeared for M. A. in English, of these 16 were successful and 25 failed. Of the successful candidates 2 were placed in the first class, 6 in the second, and 8 in the third.

12 candidates appeared for M. A. in Mathematics, 2 were absent, of the remaining 10 candidates, 6 passed and 4 failed. Of the successful candidates 1 was placed in the first class, 1 in the second, and 4 in the third.

1 candidate appeared for M. A. in Latin and failed.

4 Candidates appeared for M. A. in Sanskrit, 1 was absent, and 3 were successful. Of the successful candidates, 1 was placed in the first class, and 2 in the second.

2 candidates appeared for M. A. in Persian, both were successful and were placed in the second class.

4 candidates appeared for M. A. in History, of these 2 were successful and 2 failed. Of the successful candidates, 1 was placed in the first class, and 1 in the second.

21 candidates appeared for M. A. in Mental and Moral Science, 1 was absent, 6 failed, and 14 were successful. Of the successful candidates, 2 were placed in the first class, 6 in the second, and 6 in the third.

14 candidates appeared for M. A. in Natural and Physical Science, 1 was expelled. Of the remaining 13 candidates, all were successful. Of the successful candidates, 7 were placed in the first class, 4 in the second and 2 in the third.

The Registrar stated that in anticipation of the order of the Syndicate he had published the names of the successful candidates in the *Gazette*.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar's action be approved.

The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

In order of Merit.

1. Sen, Jagadischandra ... Dacca College.
2. Ghosh, Atulkrishna ... Muir Central College.

CLASS II.

In order of Merit.

1. Ahmad ... Presidency College.
2. Chattopadhyay, Naliniraiyan ... Ditto.
3. Kastgir, Saradacharan ... Metropolitan Institution.
4. Ramchandra ... Muir Central College.
5. Das, Bipinbihari ... Presidency College.
6. Kanhaiyalal Dave ... Muir Central College.

CLASS III.

In order of Merit.

1. Gupta, Syamlal ... Presidency College.
2. Basu, Annadaprasad ... Teacher.
3. Bandyopadhyay, Jnanchandra ... Free Church Institution.
4. Trimback Anant Sothey ... Agra College.
5. Makar, Jugalbihari ... Muir Central College.
6. Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra ... Benares College.
7. Ray, Purnachandra ... General Assembly's Institution.
8. Bandyopadhyay, Binodlal ... Free Church Institution.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

In order of Merit.

1. Majumdar, Syamaprasanna ... Presidency College.
2. Basu, Satyananda ... Ditto.

CLASS II.

In order of Merit.

1. Raychaudhuri, Purnachandra ... Presidency College.
2. Bhagwan Dasa ... Benares College.
   Haldar, Hiralal ... General Assembly's Institution.
4. Chattopadhyay, Charuchandra Free Church Institution.

5.	Das, Nibaran Chandra	..	Teacher.
	Bandyopadhyay, Banwarilal	...	Free Church Institution.

Class III.

In order of Merit.

1.	Datta, Dwarkanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
2.	Ray, Kalicharan	...	Free Church Institution.
	Basu, Biswanath	...	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
4.	Mukhopadhyay, Kumudbandhu	...	Dacca College.
5.	,, Girischandra	...	Presidency College.
6.	Mitra, Girischandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.

SANSKRIT.

Class I.

1.	Bhattacharyya, Janakinath	...	Sanskrit College.

Class II.

In order of Merit.

1.	Gupta, Saratchandra	...	Sanskrit College.
2.	Bandyopadhyay, Prabhacharan	...	Ditto.

PERSIAN.

Class II.

In order of Merit.

1.	Syed Kallan	...	Teacher.
2.	Mubarak Husain	...	Muir Central College.

HISTORY.

Class I.

1.	Mukhopadhyay, Satyachandra	...	City College.

Class II.

1.	Sen, Kedarnath	...	Teacher.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

1.	Basu, Abinaschandra	...	Presidency College.

Class II.

1.	Mitra, Srischandra	...	Presidency College.

Class III.

In order of Merit.

1. Dhar, Mohinimohan ... Presidency College.
2. Bandyopadhyay, Kshetramohan... Metropolitan Institution.
3. Sarkar, Benimadhab ... Agra College.
4. Datta, Satyakrishna ... Presidency College

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class I.

In order of Merit.

1. Trivedi, Ramendrasundar ... Presidency College.
2. Das, Gobindachandra ... Dacca College
3. Haldar, Piyarilal ... Presidency College.
4. Sinha, Sureschandra ... Ditto.
5. Ghosh, Jnanchandra ... Ditto.
6. Chaudhuri, Jnanendranath ... Ditto.
7. Mallik, Kalidas ... Ditto.

Class II.

In order of Merit.

1. Mitra, Nagendranath ... Presidency College.
2. Gaurisankar .. Muir Central College.
3. Bhattacharyya, Saradamohan .. Dacca College.
4. Narayan Moreshwar Sane .. Muir Central College.

Class III.

In order of Merit.

1. Chaturvedi, Badrinath ... Muir Central College.
2. Ray, Kalikumar ... Presidency College.

214. Read endorsements from the Principals of the Presidency College and of the General Assembly's and Free Church Institutions forwarding applications from certain candidates who failed at the recent M. A. examination in English.

Resolved—

That the applications be rejected.

215. Read a letter from Nagendranath Mukerjee who was expelled from the recent M. A. examination, enquiring whether he will be admitted to the next M. A. examination.

Resolved—

That he be not allowed to appear at any subsequent M. A. examination.

216. Read the following letter from Mr. W. Booth, B. A., Professor, Presidency College:—

"*Presidency College.*

"DEAR DR. RAY, *20th December* 1887.

"In the late M. A. examination in Physical Science there were, I believe, two groups of candidates, one took up Electricity, Magnetism and Chemistry and the other took up Dynamical Theory of Heat, &c., and Electricity and Magnetism. I therefore suggest that the successful candidates be divided into two groups and the names printed under separate headings in the University Calendar; also that the Syndicate ought (if the answering be really good) to award a gold medal to the first man in each group and a silver to the second man in each group, moreover no objectionable precedent can arise as the case can never occur again as you will see on consulting the Calendar, moreover an analogous case did not occur last year. I remark that the conditions of examination were different for the two groups, and the University authorities will, I think, carefully consider my suggestion if you will be so good as to explain the matter to them.

"Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) W. BOOTH."

RESOLVED—

That Mr. Booth's suggestion be adopted.

The following are the names of the successful candidates divided into two groups as suggested by Mr. Booth:—

GROUP I.

Chemistry and Electricity and Magnetism.

CLASS I.

In order of Merit.

1.	Trivedi, Ramendrasundar	...	Presidency College.
2.	Haldar, Piyarilal	...	Ditto.
3.	Sinha, Sureschandra	...	Ditto.
4.	Chaudhuri, Jnanendranath	...	Ditto.
5.	Mallik, Kalidas	...	Ditto.

CLASS II.

1.	Mitra, Nagendranath	...	Presidency College.

GROUP II.

Electricity and Magnetism and Heat and the Elements of Molecular Physics.

CLASS I.

In order of Merit.

1. Das, Gobindachandra ... Dacca College
2. Ghosh, Jnanchandra ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

In order of Merit.

1. Gauri Sankar ... Muir Central College.
2. Bhattacharyya, Saradamohan ... Dacca College.
3. Narayan Moreshwar Sane ... Muir Central College.

CLASS III.

In order of Merit.

1. Chaturvedi, Badrinath ... Muir Central College.
2. Ray, Kalikumar ... Presidency College.

217. Read the proceedings of the Faculty of Arts at their meeting on the 19th November 1887.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

218. Read a letter from the Head Master, Chittagong College, stating that the District Committee of Public Instruction has ceased to exist, and enquiring as to what arrangements will be made for conducting the examinations of the University.

The Registrar reported that the District Committees of Public Instruction had ceased to exist also at Barisal, Bankura, and Midnapur, and that no arrangements had yet been made for conducting the University examinations at these places.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar write to the Magistrate of each of these places, enquiring if he will be so good as to conduct the examinations of the University.

219. Read a letter from Pandit Syamacharan Kabiratna offering to award a watch and chain to the student who stands first in Sanskrit at the Entrance examination of 1888.

RESOLVED—

That his offer be accepted with thanks.

220. The appointment of a Reporter for the meetings of the Senate was deferred.

221. Read an endorsement from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department forwarding a memo. and a circular from the Offg Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, regarding the System of Remittance by Transfer Receipt for an expression of opinion.

RESOLVED—

That the following reply be sent to the inquiry of the Government of India:—

"With reference to your endorsement No. 2491, dated Simla, the 29th October, 1887, I am directed to say that the Syndicate have no objection to offer to the proposals."

222. Read an application from Bidhubhushan Mukerjee (forwarded by Babu Chandranath Bose, Rai Radhikaprasanna Mukerjee, Bahadur and Babu Suryyakumar Adhikari) praying that he may be allowed to go in for the F. A. examination without having prosecuted a regular course of study in an affiliated institution for two academical years after passing the Entrance examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate are unable to alter paragraph 2 of the Regulations for the F. A. examination.

223. Read a letter from the Principal, Krishnagar College, enquiring as to what is meant by the expression "a regular course of Study for six months," in para. 4 of the Regulations for the F. A. examination (see Calendar, 1887, p. 35).

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Krishnagar College, be informed that the words "six months" in that expression mean any continuous six months from June to the following March both inclusive; and that the student's name must be borne on the roll of the College of that period.

224. Read a letter, dated the 12th December from the Head Mistress, LaMartiniere for girls, protesting against the

Text-book (Bholanath Pal's "Studies in English Prose and Poetry") in English for the Entrance examination of 1889.

Read again the following :—

A letter, dated the 15th September 1887, from Mr. H. M. Percival, pointing out certain objectionable passages in Bholanath Pal's "Studies in English Prose and Poetry" and suggesting that they should be omitted.

Remarks on Mr. Percival's letter by Mr. J. Wilson, by Babu Kalicharan Banerjee, by Rev. J. Hector and Dr. Rajendralala Mitra and by Mr. Rowe.

A letter, dated the 15th September 1887, from Mr. F. J. Rowe and Mr. W. T. Webb pointing out certain objectionable passages in Bholanath Pal's "Studies in English Prose and Poetry" and protesting against the adoption of that book as a Text-book in English for the Entrance examination.

Remarks by the Rev. W. Johnson on the letter from Mr. Rowe and Mr. Webb.

The Registrar stated that the following portions had been omitted :—

(*a*.) Extracts Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 14 (from page 28 to page 39 and from page 60 to page 64) from Goldsmith.

(*b*.) Extract No. 12 (from page 140 to page 142) from Southey.

(*c*.) Extract No. 3 (from page 155 to page 157) from Scott.

RESOLVED—

That the following portions be also omitted:

(*a*.) Extracts No. 2 (pages 72-73) and No. 8 (pages 84-86) from Gilbert White.

(*b*.) Extract No. 2 (pp. 109-113) from Paley.

(*c*.) Extract No. 3 (pages 8-11) from Addison.

225. The Hon'ble Sir A. Croft gave notice that he would at the next meeting bring before the Syndicate the question of the issue by the University of an authorised Selection in English for the Entrance examination.

226. With reference to the resolution passed at the meeting of the Senate held on the 3rd December, the Registrar reported that it was necessary to frame rules for examination in Chemistry and Botany for the First Licentiate

Medical examination and in Chemistry, Botany, and Comparative Anatomy, Comparative Physiology, and Zoology for the First M. B. examination.

RESOLVED—

That a Sub-Committee consisting of Dr. Birch, the Hon'ble Dr. Sircar, and the Registrar be appointed to draft the necessary rules

227. Read a letter from the President of the Faculty of Engineering in answer to this office letter No. 361, dated the 28th October 1887, regarding the result of the recent L. E. and B. E. examinations.

RESOLVED—

That the Report of the Board of Examiners for the recent L. E. and B. E. examinations be accepted.

228. The Registrar enquired if he could give Mr. Downing, Principal, Civil Engineering College, the marks obtained by the candidates for the recent Engineering examinations.

ORDERED—

That the marks may be given to him.

229. Read a letter from the President of the Faculty of Engineering with reference to this office letter No. 401, dated 25th November, 1887, regarding a plan of the proposed additional accommodation required for storing furniture.

ORDERED—

To be deferred.

230. The Registrar reported that the date fixed for the next M. A. and Premchand Roychand studentship examinations had fallen on a Gazetted holiday.

ORDERED—

That these examinations begin on the 19th instead of the 12th November, 1888.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

(Confirmed,)
A. CROFT,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF THE SENATE

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 5.

The 7th January.

Present:

The Rev. Father E. Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., *in the Chair.*

Nawab Abdul Lateef Bahadur, C. I. E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. W. Croft, K. C. I. E.
Babu Gaurdas Basak.
„ Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya.
Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C. I. E.
Dr. P. K. Ray.
The Hon'ble Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee.
F. J. Rowe, Esq.
Babu Suryyakumar Sarbadhikari.
A. M. Nash, Esq.
Babu Krishnabihari Sen.
W. T. Webb, Esq.
Dr. E. A. Birch.
Babu Gaurisankar De.
The Hon'ble Raja Piyarimohan Mukerjee, C. S. I.
Babu Suryyakumar Adhikari.
„ Rajkumar Sarbadhikari.
H. M. Percival, Esq.
Rai Radhikaprasanna Mukerjee, Bahadur.
Babu Saradacharan Mitra.
„ Jogindrachandra Ghosh.
F. J. E. Spring, Esq., L. C. E., M. C. I. E.
The Very Rev. A. Neut, S. J.
N. N. Ghose, Esq.
A. F. Abdur Rahman, Esq.
Babu Chandranath Bose.

231. The Hon'ble Sir A. Croft moved that the Rev. Fr. Lafont do take the Chair.

Mr. Nash seconded the motion which was carried.

Sir A. Croft said that as the Chairman of the Entrance Examination Committee, Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, was absent, he had again the honour of opening the meeting by bringing before the Senate the report of the Committee with the object of deciding on and discussing the various points. As he had mentioned at the last meeting, he thought it better to take the report up in groups. The question of Chemistry had been already settled though it was not first in order. He proposed to begin with section 3 of the report and moved, "That (1) English; (2) a second language; (3) Mathematics; and (4) History and Geography be retained as compulsory subjects."

Pandit Mahesachandra Nyayaratna seconded the motion which was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Sir A. Croft then moved:—

"That under the head of English Literature there ought to be both prose and poetry; that the pieces selected should in point of quantity be such as can be conveniently mastered by the students within the time allowed; and that in point of quality they should be such as can be well and easily appreciated by an Indian youth of fifteen or sixteen years of age."

"That English Grammar and Composition should be studied by Entrance students more with a view to be able to write plain English correctly, than with a view to learn the philology of the English tongue."

"That, as great doubt and uncertainty prevail as to the scope and extent of this branch of the subject, one or more suitable text-books should be fixed or recommended for study."

The Hon'ble Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee seconded the motion.

Mr. F. J. Rowe remarked that the question contained in the three words, "Suitable text-books," was unworthy of consideration. Were there any "suitable text-books"? He had devoted much attention to English grammars for many years, and he doubted whether they could select any suitable text-books or book. As a member of the Board of Studies, he himself could not indicate correctly what text-books were considered most suitable. There was no hurry in the matter, and if time was given to consider the matter, perhaps there could not be much objection. There were some 130 grammars, and each would have to be read and considered. Mr. Rowe then instanced the case of Hiley's grammar, which a great many authorities considered a good grammar, but which contained to his knowledge a number of important errors. He proposed as an amendment the omission of the last clause of the motion.

Mr. Webb agreed with the last speaker in thinking it inadvisable to appoint text-books for any Entrance examinations. These were abolished some years ago, and in his opinion they only simplified examinations. He thought more scope ought to be left to masters of schools and colleges to select their text-books. The omission perhaps of the

last clause hardly met the case, because it left it open to the Syndicate to suggest or appoint text-books. He would therefore propose a further amendment that the last clause be not only omitted, but that a recommendation be added that no text-books be appointed.

Mr. Rowe said that he should narrow his amendment down to the omission of the words "recommended for study."

Babu Krishnabihari Sen objected to the retention of the word "suitable," because, in his opinion, no suitable text-books had yet been found.

Sir A. Croft suggested that the matter should be left to the Board of Studies.

Mr. Rowe objected to this, because it would leave no discretion to masters of schools to choose other text-books if they thought fit.

Sir A. Croft pointed out that schools in the mofussil were very heavily handicapped from want of experience in these matters, and he thought that a responsible body like the Board of Studies should recommend one or more text-books which might or might not be adopted.

Mr. Rowe then formulated the amendment as follows:

"That the words 'a' 'text-book or' 'fixed or' be omitted and that the words 'by the Board of Studies' be inserted after the word 'study.'"

Nawab Abdul Lateef Bahadur seconded Mr. Rowe's amendment.

The amendment was put to the vote and carried by a majority of 11 against 10.

The amended motion was then put to the vote and carried.

Sir A. Croft moved:—

"That there be two examination papers only in English, as at present, the first to contain questions on the text-books and questions on Grammar arising therefrom, the second to contain passages in the student's vernacular for translation into English, together with questions on English composition."

Mr. Abdur Rahman seconded the motion.

Mr. F. J. Rowe proposed the following amendment:—

"That the words 'the second to contain passages in the student's vernacular for translation into English' be omitted."

Mr. N. N. Ghose suggested that this question should be considered in connexion with the other part of the report dealing with the number of marks assigned to each subject.

Mr. Nash seconded the amendment.

Mr. Webb made a few remarks against the proposed change, and was followed by Father Neut, who was of opinion that the main object of education in India was to attain a knowledge of English, and this being so he did not think any lowering of the standard was at all desirable.

Mr. H. M. Percival explained the principle on which the second paper in English would be set.

The Hon'ble Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee did not see why, because there were a few practical difficulties in the way, the opinions of the Committee should not be allowed due weight.

Babu Krishnabihari Sen remarked that he did think that in India they were bound to consider the fact that it was not practicable to have too severe a test in reference to translations. Here in the proposal, the English translation was entirely in the hands of the second examiner, because the vernacular teachers had not arrived at a pitch of perfection. An English passage did not admit of translation into Bengali and *vice versâ*.

The Chairman remarked that before putting the amendment to the vote, he begged their attention for a few moments. What they wanted was only to test the student's knowledge of English. Now he put it to any scholar of any description whether he considered a student knew another language when he was unable to translate it into his own. No one could say he knew either Latin or Greek when he was unable to translate into those languages. This was the only true test. A student did not know English unless he was able to express his thoughts in that language, and so with other languages; and that was the idea of the Committee when they framed these propositions. They were aware of the practical difficulties.

The amendment was then put to the vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee proposed the following amendment:—

"That the word 'free' be inserted before the word 'translation.'"

Babu Krishnabihari Sen seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Croft pointed out the ambiguities that would arise from the ambiguity in the meaning of the word "free."

Mr. Rowe suggested the insertion of the word "loose" instead of "free," so as to give the students the widest possible latitude in these translations.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

Babu Saradacharan Mittra proposed the following amendment:—

"That the words 'as defined in praragraph 6 of the Regulations for the Entrance examination' be inserted after the word 'Vernacular,' and that the word 'a' be substituted for the words 'for the student's.'"

Mahamahopadhya Mahesachandra Nyayaratna seconded the amendment which was carried.

The motion as amended was put to the vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Croft moved:—

"That in the case of students whose vernacular is English, a special paper be set, in which simple essays or letters or other original composition should replace the passages for translation into English."

Babu Saradacharan Mittra seconded the motion.

Father Neut proposed the following amendment:—

"That in the case of students whose vernacular is English, they should have the option between the passages for translation into the vernacular and the special paper containing simple essays or letters, &c."

Mr. W. T. Webb seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The motion was then put to the vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Croft moved:—

"That suitable Text-books be recommended for Sanskrit Grammar by the Board of Studies."

The Hon'ble Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee seconded the motion.

Mahamahopadhya Mahesachandra Nyayaratna opposed the motion on the ground that there were no suitable text-books in Sanskrit Grammar.

Babu Saradacharan Mittra also opposed the motion.

Babu Nilmani Mukerjee supported the motion.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

The meeting was adjourned until 3 P. M. on Saturday, the 21st January.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
E. LAFONT, S. J.,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF THE SENATE.

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 6.

THE 14TH JANUARY.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
THE HON'BLE THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.
THE MOST REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.
THE HON'BLE A. R. SCOBLE, Q. C.
THE HON'BLE SIR C. U. AITCHISON, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., LL. D., D. C. L.
NAWAB ABDOOL LUTEEF, BAHADUR, C. I. E.
RAI JAGADANANDA MUKERJEE, BAHADUR.
C. H. TAWNEY, ESQ.
THE HON'BLE G. C. PAUL, C. I. E.
THE HON'BLE DR. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, C. I. E.
RAI KANAILAL DE BAHADUR, F. C. S., C. I. E.
COL. H. S. JARRETT.
BABU GAURDAS BASAK.
DR. K. MCLEOD.
BABU KRISHNAKAMAL BHATTACHARYYA.
BABU OMESHCHUNDER DUTT.
THE HON'BLE H. J. REYNOLDS, C. S., C. S. I.
THE HON'BLE J. O'KINEALY, C. S.
NAWAB ASHGAR ALI, KHAN BAHADUR, DILERJUNG, C. S. I.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAY MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.
THE REV. LALBIHARI DAY.
THE REV. FATHER E. LAFONT, S. J., C. I. E.
A. M. BOSE, ESQ.
DR. P. K. RAY.
DR. A. F. RUDOLF HOERNLE.
DR. TRAILOKYANATH MITRA.
THE HON'BLE DR. GOOROODASS BANERJEE.
F. J. ROWE, ESQ.
DR. RASBIHARI GHOSH.
DR. JAGADBANDHU BASU.
BABU SURYYAKUMAR SARBADHIKARI.
DR. R. HARVEY.
BABU KRISHNABIHARI SEN.
THE REV. K. S. MACDONALD.
BABU HEMCHANDRA BANERJEE.
MAULAVI MUHAMMAD YOUSUFF, KHAN BAHADUR.
W. T. WEBB, ESQ.
BABU LALMADHAB MUKERJEE, L. M. S.
THE HON'BLE L. R. TOTTENHAM, C. S.
THE HON'BLE SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN.
THE HON'BLE SIR H. L. HARRISON, C. S., KT.
BABU GAURISANKAR DE.
BABU DINABANDHU DATTA.
MAULAVI SURAJUL ISLAM.
THE HON'BLE RAJA PIYARIMOHAN MUKERJEE, C. S. I.
J. W. EDGAR, ESQ, C. S. I.
BABU SURYYAKUMAR ADHIKARI.
THE HON'BLE H. BEVERLY, C. S.
BABU DEBENDRANATH RAY.
MANMOHAN GHOSE, ESQ.
THE HON'BLE CHUNDER MADHAB GHOSE.
R. B. BUCKLEY, ESQ.
RAI RADHIKAPRASANNA MUKERJEE, BAHADUR.
BABU ISANCHANDRA BASU.
THE REV. W. SMITH.
THE REV. J. HECTOR.
BABU NILMANI MUKERJEE.
BABU SARADACHARAN MITRA.
BABU MAHESCHANDRA CHAUDHURI.
THE REV. A. W. ATKINSON.
BABU JOGINDRACHANDRA GHOSH.
BABU TARAPRASANNA RAY.
THE HON'BLE J. W. QUINTON, C. S.
COL. C. W. J. HARRISON, R. E.

F. J. E. Spring, Esq., L. C. E., M. C. I. E.
The Very Rev. A. Neut, S. J.
The Rev. W. Johnson.
Babu Brahmamohan Mallik.
Nagendranath Ghose, Esq.
A. F. Abdur Rahman, Esq.
Babu Chandranath Basu.
Maulavi Zahiruddin Ahmad.
Babu Durgamohan Das.
,, Haraprasad Sastri.
Maulavi Ahmad.
Babu Umeschandra Datta.
R. N. Ray, Esq.

232. The Senate was convened for the purpose of conferring degrees.

The Members of the Senate (in academic costume) assembled at 2-45 p. m. in the Senate House, College Square.

At 3 p. m. the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Fellows proceeded to the Entrance Hall to receive His Excellency the Chancellor.

On the arrival of His Excellency they formed a procession in the following order, and entered the Hall:—

The Registrar.

Members of the Syndicate.

His Excellency the Chancellor.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor.

*Ex-Officio Fellows.

Remaining Members of the Senate.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta occupied seats on the dais to the right of the Chancellor and to the left of the Vice-Chancellor.

The *Ex-Officio Fellows and the Members of the Syndicate occupied seats on the dais.

The remaining members of the Senate occupied seats to the right and left of the dais.

The Vice-Chancellor, having declared the Convocation opened, called upon the Registrar to read the names of candidates for Degrees.

* Ex-Officio Fellows: The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, The Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, G. C. B., C. I. E., The Hon'ble General Geo. Chesney, R. E., C. S. I., C. I. E., The Hon'ble Sir C. U. Aitchison, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., LL. D., D. C. L., The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Q. C., The Hon'ble J. Westland, C. S., The Hon'ble Sir Charles Alfred Elliott, K. C. S. I.

When the names had been read,* each candidate for a Degree was presented to the Vice-Chancellor by the Principal of the College at which he had studied, or by the President of his Faculty, in the following form :—

"Sir, I present to you of the College, who has been examined, and found qualified for the Degree of , to which I pray he may be admitted."

On which the Vice-Chancellor gave the candidate the diploma of the Degree, and said :—

"By virtue of the authority vested in me as Vice-Chancellor of this University, I admit you to the Degree of , and I charge you that ever, in your life and conversation, you show yourself worthy of the same."

When all the candidates had been presented, His Excellency the Chancellor in calling upon the Vice-Chancellor to address the Convocation, said :

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is now my pleasing duty to call upon the Vice-Chancellor of this University to address you, and, in doing so, I cannot refrain from expressing my own personal pleasure at finding myself again in the midst of this distinguished assembly. I have had so many opportunities of expressing my interest and sympathy with the efforts which are being made in every part of India to advance the cause of higher education, that I need not now enlarge upon that subject, or stand between this audience and the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor. But before I sit down I may at all events express the pleasure which I have received at seeing amongst those numerous students who have to-day received the fitting reward of their arduous efforts, that two young ladies have also come forward to receive their prizes. Doubtless you are all aware that in one of the great Universities of Great Britain, a young lady has succeeded in surpassing all the male competitors who presented themselves during that year. This ought, indeed, to be an encouragement to the ladies of this country to follow her bright example: and I, as a most earnest advocate of female education, and as one who is deeply convinced that upon the spread of education amongst the ladies of India the future prosperity and advancement

* The names of candidates for degrees having been printed and circulated to the Fellows, were taken as read.

of the country to a great measure may depend, desire thus publicly to offer my warmest congratulations to these two distinguished young ladies whom I have the pleasure of seeing before me. Ladies and gentlemen, I now call upon the Vice-Chancellor to address you.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor then addressed the Senate and Graduates as follows:—

Your Excellency the Chancellor, Members of the Senate, and Graduates of the University of Calcutta,—

In the course of my life I have been called upon to make a great many speeches on a great many subjects, with some of which I was well acquainted, of some of which I knew a little, and of some I knew nothing at all. But I do not think I have ever been called upon to speak on any occasion when I have approached the task with so much diffidence and distrust of my own powers as on the present.

You are aware that my experience of India has been short, much shorter than that of almost every one in the hall; that my experience of Bengal has been shorter than that of India, and my experience of the University of Calcutta shorter still; so that you will readily understand, that I felt that the subject on which I have to address you to-day, was one of which at the time when I first understood I was to speak on it, I knew nothing at all.

Now, as I said, I have made many speeches under those conditions, but they were made on occasions when I considered myself at liberty to say whatever came into my head. But I felt that the present occasion was one of such importance, that it behoved me to make myself acquainted, at whatever cost of labour to myself, with my subject, before I ventured to address you. With this end in view, I have examined the past history of this University, both as to its origin and development and success; and although, doubtless, a great portion of the information I have collected will be an old story re-told to many of you, still it is so necessary as an introduction to what I have to say as to the future, that at the risk of being tedious, I must tell you very shortly what that history has been.

I find, then, that the Calcutta University was founded in the year 1857, or, in other words, 30 years ago. The object was then, and always has been, not so much to teach, as to encourage education, and by the conferring of honours

and degrees, to induce the people of the country to interest themselves in education, so that by this means the intellectual and other conditions of the people may be raised.

From its commencement, the University has conferred degrees in Arts, in Law, Medicine and Engineering; and so has sought to encourage, not only scholarship, but also those branches of study which have a practical and direct bearing on human life, and which lead men to the learned professions to which many of you are looking forward, as the means by which you hope to make your time useful, and in the practice of which you hope to pass your lives.

The University then began its career in 1857, and I find that in that year the number of candidates who passed the Entrance examination was 162, and in the following year, 1858, the University produced its first few graduates in Arts and Law, in the year 1861 its first in Civil Engineering, and in 1862 the first in Medicine; whilst in the year 1887, the number of persons who passed the Entrance examination was 3,298, the number who graduated in Arts was 505, in Law 152, in Medicine 19, and in Civil Engineering 1. The growth has been gradual, extending over the whole period of the existence of the institution, and indicates, as it seems to me, that the University has met the requirements and wishes of the people in a very remarkable way, and it is to myself, as one who is proud to own that all of the success which has fallen to his share is due to the favour of the profession in which I have spent my life, peculiarly gratifying to find that the study of the professions is increasing, and that the University is fostering those branches of education which render men independent, and enable them to make their lives useful both to themselves and to their fellowmen.

I find that at the commencement of the institution in 1857, twenty Colleges only were affiliated to it as places in which the period of study might be passed, while at the present time the number has increased to more than 100!! Distributed all over Bengal, these places have been to a great extent brought into existence and fostered by the stimulus which this University has given to education and to intellectual development, and by the interest which it keeps alive and sustains. The number of Fellows at the commencement in 1857 was 43; the number at the beginning of last year was 226, and since then nine vacancies have been caused by retirement.

And now a few words as to the future, and as to this I can speak perhaps from my general experiences of men and life, though that experience has been gained in countries other than this.

The first question which appears to me to arise with reference to the future, is the character of the Entrance examination.

I have heard it said by some very learned and experienced gentlemen, that it was unfair to demand from candidates for Entrance to this University any great acquaintance with the English language or literature, but that we ought to be satisfied if the candidate shows that he has received the foundation of a liberal education through the medium of the vernacular languages of the country, even though his knowledge of English may be very slight. At first sight this argument appears very sound, and I own that when I first came to the country, I thought that here, as in other places, the languages of the country should be maintained as much as possible, and the people encouraged to educate themselves in them. As I have seen more of the country and the people, I have become convinced that this view is incorrect, and that the people of this country can only receive any intellectual training or education through the medium of the English language, and that a thorough practical acquaintance with that language for the purposes of speaking and writing it ought to be demanded of all candidates for admission to the Entrance examination.

The reasons which have induced me to come to this conclusion are, that the only languages of the country, which are now living languages, in the sense that they are spoken by the people, and are those which they have learned to speak in their childhood, have no literature whatever, either permanent or current; and they therefore afford no means by which any ideas, except those of the every-day life of the people, are, or can be, conveyed to the mind. Whilst, on the other hand, the old languages of the East, as for example, Sanscrit, are, to all intents and purposes, dead languages, as foreign to the ordinary inhabitants of the country as Latin or Greek, and cannot be of any practical use to a student in a university in the 19th century, whose object is to obtain a useful and practical education, which will enable him to compete with his fellows in the battle of life. For this purpose, a language in which all that is

necessary for such an education can be found is required, and the connection of this country with England points decisively to English as the only language through the medium of which education can be communicated to the peoples of this country.

Another reason, if any other is required, is that as education progresses, a higher rather than a lower standard should be required of both candidates for Entrance as well as candidates for degrees and honours, and this brings me to the consideration of degrees in the learned professions—a subject on which I am perhaps better able to form an opinion than on any other connected with education.

It is evident that to enable them to complete successfully with those professional men who come from Europe to practise their professions in this country, the students who receive their education here must, as far as possible, be placed on an equality with their rivals who have been educated in Europe. For this purpose, it seems to me that the standards of knowledge required here should not only be carefully kept up to their present height, but should, as far as possible, be constantly raised, and inasmuch as this University aims at filling not only the place which is filled in England by the Universities, but also that of the Royal College of Surgeons and the Inns of Court, the University is the body which must watch and control the students of Law, of Medicine and of Science, so as to ensure that its graduates shall enter the arena competent, as far as education goes, to compete on fair terms with all rivals. Much can be done by the University, but after all, the student himself must be the person to decide whether his future career shall be successful or not.

In the course of my professional life I have seen and watched that of many others. I have seen the clever young man who has contented himself with the task before him or with passing the particular examination which was in question at the moment, and who by mere force of ability was able to do the particular work at the time with materials collected for the particular purpose, but who took no interest in the acquisition of knowledge except in so far as it enabled him to attain some particular object which he desired at the moment. This man seldom succeeds in obtaining the great prizes of life. His ability no doubt often enables him to obtain a certain small measure of

success, but his want of the power to work for the sake of the work itself and of the knowledge it brings will, except in very rare instances, prevent him from rising above mediocrity. But I have also, but much more rarely, seen youths who, though apparently of less ability, from the period when their minds are made up as to the occupation in which their lives should be spent, constantly keep the attainment of the knowledge necessary for their purpose before their minds, and whether any particular task or any particular examination is in view at the moment, are always working with the object of attaining the highest excellence in the path of life which they have selected, and who make the attainment of such excellence the interest and the object of their lives, and, believe me, I have never known such a man to fail.

The judges, the great lawyers, the great doctors and the renowned men of science of the future, must be sought for and will be found among the students of to-day, and, mark my words, they will be found among those students who from the beginning of their studies have sought knowledge for its own sake, have by earnest labour learnt the reasons and the principles for the conclusions at which they arrive, and these are the students, whether they be boys or girls, or men or women, who always have, and always will attain, the great prizes which are within the reach of human energy and human industry, and are they which give to all universities, and this of Calcutta among the rest, good reason to be proud of their children.

The Vice-Chancellor then declared the Convocation closed, and the procession left the Hall in the same order in which it entered.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
W. COMER PETHERAM,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES OF THE SENATE

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 7.

THE 21ST JANUARY.

Present:

THE REV. FATHER, E. LAFONT, S. J., C. I. E., *in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE SIR A. W. CROFT, K. C. I. E.
BABU KRISHNAKAMALBHATTACHARYYA.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAY MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.
DR. P. K. RAY.
THE HON'BLE DR. GOOROODASS BANERJEE.
A. PEDLER, ESQ.
F. J. ROWE, ESQ.
DR. R. HARVEY.
BABU KRISHNABIHARI SEN.
REV. K. S. MACDONALD.
BABU GAURISANKAR DE.
THE HON'BLE RAJA PIYARIMOHAN MUKERJEE, C. S. I.
R. B. BUCKLEY, ESQ.
H. M. PERCIVAL, ESQ.
RAI RADHIKAPRASANNA MUKERJEE BAHADUR.
BABU ISANCHANDRA BOSE.
,, NILMANI MUKERJEE.
,, JOGINDRACHANDRA GHOSH.
THE VERY REV. A. NEUT, S. J.
BABU BRAHMAMOHAN MALLIK.
,, CHANDRANATH BOSE.
,, HARAPRASAD SASTRI.
MAULAVI AHMAD.

233. The Hon'ble Sir A. Croft moved that Father Lafont do take the chair.

Babu Krishnabihari Sen seconded the motion which was carried.

Sir A. Croft proposed

"That Mensuration be omitted."

Babu Nilmani Mukerjee seconded the motion.

Babu Brahmamohan Mallik proposed the following amendment:—

"That Present Worth, Discount, and Stocks be included in the mathematical course and that Mensuration be omitted."

Mr. F. J. Rowe seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

The motion as amended was carried.

Sir A. Croft said that the next matter was the consideration of Section 5, in reference to which he was obviously

in a difficulty, because some of the proposals in it had been already rejected by himself, and consequently he had no amendments to propose. The objection to Chemistry was chiefly that it was difficult for small and weak schools to undertake teaching the subject because of the expense which would be entailed in purchasing the apparatus required. It was also argued that chemical apparatus was less expensive than that for teaching experimental Physics. It was of course open to any member who held a different view to propose any change he thought proper. He had, however, to move "that Physical Geography be retained." Later on he would propose the introduction of Huxley's Science Primer in the course.

Babu Gaurisankar De seconded the motion.

The Rev. K. S. Macdonald proposed the following amendment:—

"That Huxley's Science Primer be substituted for Physical Geography."

The Hon. Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee seconded the amendment and pointed out that Physical Geography was a very difficult Science, and one which could be only learnt at an advanced stage of study. The subject embraced such matters as Trade Winds which included a good many sciences; Ocean currents and others which were indeed very difficult to understand. Therefore to make the study of Physical Geography compulsory, would hinder rather than advance the studies of Entrance candidates. Physical Science was, in his opinion, preferable to Physical Geography.

Sir A. Croft remarked that he himself was not in favour of the introduction of the Science Primer in place of Physical Geography. The Primer was the first of a series intended for the use of boys of twelve or thereabouts, whereas Physical Geography went a good deal more into those subjects than the Primer. The speaker referred to the subjects dealt with in the book, and was of opinion that there was nothing in the work which was beyond the comprehension of boys of from 14 to 16 years of age; and when they came to consider the difficulties and the kind of knowledge which any one of the subjects demanded, he thought that anything which gave them most insight into the phenomena of the subjects treated of, was of more than ordinary importance. He was opposed to the substitution of the Introductory Science Primer for Physical Geography.

Babu Krishnabihari Sen suggested that the two books should be mixed up, and portions taken from each, leaving it optional with the school to choose the books.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The motion was then put to the vote and carried.

Sir A. Croft then proposed:

"That the Introductory Science Primer be included in the Entrance course."

Mr. Rowe seconded the motion.

The motion was put to the vote and there were ten for and ten against it.

The meeting was adjourned until 3 P. M. on Saturday, the 28th January.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

(Confirmed.)

E. LAFONT, S. J.
Chairman.

MINUTES OF THE SENATE

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 8.

THE 28TH JANUARY.

Present:

THE REV. FATHER E. LAFONT, S. J., C. I. E., *in the Chair.*

C. H. TAWNEY, ESQ.
THE HON'BLE DR. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, C. I. E.
THE HON'BLE SIR A. CROFT, K. C. I. E.
BABU GAURDAS BASAK.
„ KRISHNAKAMAL BHATTACHARYYA.
O. C. DUTT, ESQ.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAY MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.
BABU MOHINIMOHAN RAY.
A. PEDLER, ESQ., F. C. S.
DR. P. K. RAY.
DR. TRAILOKYANATH MITRA.
THE HON'BLE DR. GOOROODASS BANERJEE.
F. J. ROWE, ESQ.
BABU SURYYAKUMAR SARBADHIKARI.
„ KRISHNABIHARI SEN.
REV. K. S. MACDONALD.
W. T WEBB, ESQ.
BABU GAURISANKAR DE.
THE HON'BLE RAJA PEARYMOHAN MUKERJEE, C. S. I.
BABU SURYYAKUMAR ADHIKARI.
R. B. BUCKLEY, ESQ.
H. M. PERCIVAL, ESQ.
RAI RADHIKAPRASANNA MUKERJEE BAHADUR.
BABU ISANCHANDRA BASU.
REV. J. HECTOR.
BABU NILMANI MUKERJEE.
„ SARADACHARAN MITRA.
H. J. S. COTTON, ESQ., C. S.
BABU GOLAPCHANDRA SARKAR.
„ JOGINDRACHANDRA GHOSH.
THE VERY REV. A. NEUT, S. J.
BABU CHANDRANATH BASU.
J. WOOD-MASON, ESQ.
BABU DURGAMOHAN DAS.
„ HARAPRASAD SASTRI.
MAULAVI AHMAD.
BABU UMESCHANDRA DATTA.

234. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Croft proposed that the Rev. Father Lafont do take the chair.

Babu Krishnabihari Sen seconded the motion which was carried.

Sir A. Croft said that it would be in the recollection of the Senate that at the last meeting, in accordance with a notice he had given, he proposed the introduction of Huxley's Science Primer. The result of that proposal was, that on a division being taken, ten voted for the introduction of this Primer, and ten voted against it, the Chairman preferring not to give a casting vote, but leave the question open to a future meeting to decide. He had come to propose that, Physical Geography having been accepted as part of the Entrance course, they add thereto the In-

troductory Science Primer. He had already explained the reasons which led him to make this proposal. It was based upon a generally expressed desire to have students taught the elementary ideas of science. On the other hand he was not unaware of certain objections that were made to the introduction of the particular book. Of course it was open to the Senate to reject any portion that they thought objectionable. Primary Science had received a great deal of support both in this country and in England. He would prefer to leave out the first sixteen pages of it and also the last eleven pages which treated of living objects, and also the paragraph at the commencement about mental phenomena. He moved :—" That articles 12—55 of Huxley's Introductory Science Primer be adopted as an introduction to the subject of Physical Geography, and that Geike's Physical Geography Primer be adopted as the text-book in that subject."

Babu Krishnabehari Sen seconded the motion.

Mr. Cotton hoped that the Senate would not agree to the motion proposed by Sir A. Croft. It was intended to remove from the Entrance course any subjects of examination which were a burden upon the student, and with this view Mensuration had been omitted. Some members seemed to think that when anything was struck out of the course, something else should be looked about for replacing it. This was a little work, but a work which he did not hesitate to say, when placed in the hands of ordinary Bengali students, would simply bewilder them. They would have no chance of passing an examination in it unless they learnt it by heart. He hoped the motion would be rejected.

Dr. Sircar was surprised to hear from Mr. Cotton that the Primer would not be understood by ordinary Bengali students, and he was also surprised to hear from an English gentleman that the study of elementary ideas of science was peculiar to any race of mankind. He strongly supported Sir A. Croft's proposal.

Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee was in favour of the motion.

Mr. Rowe was also in favour of the motion on the ground, mainly, that all their efforts should be directed to raising the standard instead of lowering it.

The motion was then put to the vote and carried by 25 against 8 votes.

Sir A. Croft said he now proposed to go on with the eleventh section of the report which related to the percentage of marks in each subject of examination. He moved "That the recommendations of the Committee as regards the distribution of papers and marks among the various subjects (section 11 of the Report) be adopted."

Rev. K. S. Macdonald seconded the motion.

The recommendations of the Committee are as follows :—

Subject.	No. of papers.	Total marks.	Marks for each paper.	Time allowed for each paper.	Subject for each paper.
English ...	2	200	120 for first.	3 hours.	Text-books and questions on grammar arising therefrom.
			80 for second	3 hours.	Translation from Vernacular into English with questions on English Composition. In the case of students whose Vernacular is English a special paper to be set in which simple essays or letters or other original composition shall take the place of passages for translation into English.
Second Language ...	2	120	80 for first.	3 hours.	Text-books and questions on grammar arising therefrom.
			40 for second	3 hours.	Translation from English into Vernacular and composition in Vernacular.
Mathematics ..	2	160	80 for first.	3 hours	Arithmetic and Algebra.
			80 for second	3 hours.	Geometry.
History and Geography ..	2	120	60 for first.	3 hours.	History.
			60 for second	3 hours	Geography.

Raja Pearymohan Mukerjee proposed the following amendment:

That the total marks in English be lowered to 160.

Babu Gaurdas Basak seconded the amendment.

Babu Nilmani Mukerjee proposed the following amendment:

That the following scale of marks be substituted for that recommended by the Committee:

English	140
Mathematics ...	120
History and Geography...	120
Second Language ...	120

Babu Umeschandra Datta seconded the amendment.

Raja Pearymohan Mukerjee withdrew his amendment in favour of the amendment proposed by Babu Nilmani Mukerjee.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The motion was then put to the vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Croft proposed—

That the existing scale of marks required for passing in each subject as defined at the beginning of section 7 of the report be adopted without alteration.

Mr. C. H. Tawney seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Dr. Sircar proposed the following amendment:

That the Senate adhere for another year to their resolution arrived at on the 16th April 1887, as to the standard required for passing in every subject and in the aggregate.

Babu Jogendrachandra Ghosh seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

The following motions were proposed by the Hon'ble Sir A. Croft and carried unanimously:

(1) That an optional examination be held in Drawing, and that if a candidate passes, the fact be noted in his certificate, but that success or failure in that subject do not affect his success or failure in the Entrance examination or his position in the pass list.

(2) That three hours be allowed for the Drawing paper.

(3) That the question of substituting Miss Creighton's History of England for the book at present in use be referred to the Board of Studies in History.

(4) That the resolutions passed by the Senate, regarding the Entrance examination, be given effect to from the examination to be held in 1890.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
E. LAFONT, S. J.
Chairman.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 11.

THE 31ST JANUARY.

Present:

THE HON'BLE SIR A. W. CROFT, K. C. I. E., *in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE DR. GOOROODASS BANERJEE.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAY MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.
H. J. S. COTTON, ESQ., C. S.
THE HON'BLE JUSTICE CHUNDER MADHAB GHOSE.
BABU MAHESCHANDRA CHAUDHURI.
DR. E. A. BIRCH.
COL. C. W. J. HARRISON, R. E.

235. The minutes of the Syndicate, dated 21st and 31st December were confirmed.

236. Read a letter from the President of the Faculty of Engineering reporting that a further meeting of the Board of Examiners in Engineering has been held, and submitting the following amended report of the result of the L. E. and B. E. examinations.

"At a meeting of the Board of Examiners for the L. E. and B. E. examinations of 1877, which was held at Writers' Buildings on the 11th of January 1888, to take into consideration the results of the examination, it was decided by a majority that of the three candidates, one Benimadhab Mitra, had passed.

(Sd.) FRANCIS J. E. SPRING.
,, ALEX. PEDLER.
,, C. LITTLE.

January 11th, 1888.

This was decided by the majority.

(Sd.) W. B. BESTIC.

The Examiners whose signatures are attached to the above have decided now by a majority of three to one that Benimadhab Mitra has passed for the B. E.

(Sd.) C. W. J. HARRISON, LT.-COL., R. E.

Moderator and President of the Faculty of Engineering, Calcutta University."

Calcutta, 11th January, 1888.

RESOLVED—

That the amended Report be adopted.

ORDERED—

That the name of the successful candidate be published in the *Gazette.*

The name of the successful candidate is Benimadhab Mitra.

237. Read a letter from the President of the Faculty of Engineering with reference to this office letter No. 401, dated 25th November 1887, regarding a plan of the proposed additional accommodation required for storing furniture.

The Registrar submitted a detailed estimate of the proposed additional accommodation for storing furniture.

RESOLVED—

That the proposed additional accommodation for storing furniture be postponed for the present, and that the Registrar enquire what land is available for the purposes of the University and at what cost it could be obtained.

238. Read a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, requesting to lay before the Syndicate for favourable consideration the following resolution of the Board of Visitors of the Civil Engineering College, Shibpur.

"That in the opinion of the Board it is desirable to secure uniformity in the examinations in Engineering by the appointment of a Board of Examiners to serve for a certain period, at the end of each period a certain number of the Board to go out."

RESOLVED—

That the recommendation of the Board of Visitors be taken into consideration year by year at the time of appointing examiners.

239. Read applications for the Tagore Law Professorship from the following gentlemen, opposite whose names are given the subjects in which they are prepared to lecture.

Names.	*Subjects.*
Mr. W. E. Grigsby, M. A., B. C. L., LL. D.	The Law relating to damages.
Mr. T. A. Pearson	Ditto.
Mr. W. Griffith, B. A.	Ditto.
Babu Bipinchandra Ray, D. L. ...	Ditto.
„ Saradacharan Mitra, M. A., B. L.	Ditto.
Mr. W. A. T. Archbald, B. A., LL. D.	The Law relating to Riparian Rights, including the Law of Alluvion and Diluvion and the Law of Property in navigable and non-navigable rivers.
Mr. W. R. Donough, M. A. ...	Ditto.
Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., B. L.	Ditto.
„ Lalmohan Das, M. A , B. L. ...	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath Bhattacharyya, M. A., D. L.	Ditto.
„ Rameschandra Basu ...	Ditto.
Mr. H. J. Wilkins, M. A.... ...	The Mahomedan Law relating to Marriage, Dower, Divorce, Legitimacy, and Guardianship of Minors according to the Sunnis.
Babu Amritalal De, B. L. ...	Ditto.

RESOLVED—

That the applications be referred to the Faculty of Law for consideration and report.

240. Read a letter from the Rev. K. S. Macdonald praying that the London Matriculation certificate held by his daughter may be accepted as equivalent to the F. A. Certificate of this University for the purposes of going through a course of Medical studies at the Calcutta Medical College.

RESOLVED—

That the matter be referred to the Senate.

241. Read a letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated the 13th January 1888, stating that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be fellows of the University of Calcutta.

J. Wood-Mason, Esq.
Surgeon-Major A. Crombie, M. D.
J. H. Gilliland, Esq., B. A.
Babu Durgamohan Das.
W. H. Jobbins, Esq.
Babu Haraprasad Sastri, M. A.

Maulavi Ahmad.
Babu Umeschandra Datta, B. A.
„ Rajaninath Ray, M. A.

ORDERED—

That the fellows be distributed as follows :—

J. Wood-Mason, Esq.	...	in Arts.
J. H. Gilliland, Esq., B. A.	...	
Babu Haraprasad Sastri, M. A.	...	
Maulavi Ahmad.	...	
Babu Umeschandra Datta, B. A.	...	
„ Rajaninath Ray, M. A.	...	
Babu Durgamohan Das.	...	in Law.
Surgeon-Major A. Crombie, M. D.	...	in Medicine.
W. H. Jobbins, Esq.	...	in Engineering.

242. Read a letter from Mr. Prothero resigning, on account of ill health, his office as an Examiner in English for the ensuing Entrance examination.

RESOLVED—

That Mr. Prothero's resignation be accepted and that Mr. Bamford be appointed in his place.

243. Read a letter from P. Lakshmi Naisu Nayudu, B. A., of the Madras University, praying that he may be allowed to go in for the M. A. examination in Physics.

RESOLVED—

That he be allowed to appear at the M. A. examination in Physics, provided the Madras University has no objection.

244. Read a letter from the Principal, Bishop's College, forwarding an application from Vedakan Esudian, who having passed the matriculation of the Madras University, wishes to go in for the F. A. examination of this University.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Bishop's College, be informed that Vedakan Esudian, will be allowed to go in for the F. A. examination.

245. Read a letter from the Superintendent, L. M. S. School, Khagra, suggesting that a Government official may be deputed to superintend the examinations of the University at Berhampur.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar write to the Magistrate of Berham-

pur, enquiring if he will be so good as to conduct the examinations of the University.

246. Read a letter from Mr. Henry A. Anderson, Rector, St. James' School, in answer to this office letter No. 354, dated 21st October, together with a letter from the Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, to the Director of Public Instruction Bengal, regarding R. T. Michell who was sent up to the Entrance examination from that school.

RESOLVED—

That a copy of Mr. Anderson's letter be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction.

247. Read the following letter from the Principal, Canadian Mission College, Indore, praying that the Canadian Mission College may be affiliated up to the F. A. Standard of this University.

"*Canadian Mission, Indore, C. I.*

To

THE REGISTRAR,

Calcutta University.

SIR,

I have the honour to request that the Canadian Mission College, teaching up to the First Arts Standard, may be affiliated to the Calcutta University.

The College class was started last July with an attendance of (12) twelve students and has been regularly taught by the undermentioned staff.

Rev. J. Wilkie, M. A.	...	Principal, English Literature.
R. Narsingha Rao, B. A., (Madras University.)	...	Logic and History.
R. Balkrishna Rao, B. A.	...	Mathematics.
R. O. D. Ashbury, F. A.	...	Physics.
Hafiz Ghulam Rasul Munshi Fazil of Panjab University	...	Persian.
Vital Rao Matriculation Student	...	(Bombay) Sanskrit.

And the Canadian Mission has determined to keep up this or an equivalent staff for at least a period of five years.

The necessity for such an institution will be seen from the fact that in the whole of Central India there is no College teaching up to this standard, though every year an

increasing number of students pass the Entrance examination of Calcutta University—no less than (24) twenty-four last year, of whom a part always desire to go on further.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Sd.) J. WILKIE.

There is no objection on the part of this administration to the proposed affiliation.

(Sd.) F. L. PETRE,

Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

INDORE RESIDENCY,
The 10th December, 1887.

Countersigned by

(Sd.) K. S. MACDONALD, M. A.,
Member of Senate.

(Sd.) W. SMITH, M. A.,
Member of Senate.

(Sd.) JOHN HECTOR, M. A.,
Member of Senate.

(Sd.) KALICHARAN BANNERJEE,
Member of Senate."

RESOLVED—

That an application be made to the Government of India in the Home Department requesting the Governor-General in Council to sanction the affiliation of the Canadian Mission College, Indore, to the University of Calcutta up to the F. A. Standard with effect from the 1st of July 1887.

248. Mr. Little and Mr. Percival were appointed to assist the Registrar in tabulating and publishing the results of the University examinations on a remuneration of rupees 400 each.

249. Read a letter from the Secretary to the Shibpur Representative Rate-payers' Association praying that Howrah may be made a centre for holding the Entrance examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Secretary to the Shibpur Representative Rate-payers' Association be informed that it is too late this year to make Howrah a centre for holding the Entrance exam-

ination, and that the Registrar enquire what arrangements the Association can make for supervision, desks, stools, &c., &c.

250. Read a letter from the Principal, Ripon College, forwarding an application from certain students who are going in for the next B. L. examination, praying that one paper may be given a day instead of two.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Ripon College, be informed that the Syndicate cannot grant the prayer of the students.

251. Read a letter from Miss Adams praying that La Martiniere for Girls may be made a centre for examination of females.

RESOLVED—

That the number of female candidates is not large enough to make it desirable to have two centres in Calcutta.

252. Read a letter from the Magistrate of Chittagong declining to conduct the examinations ot the University.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar write to the Director of Public Instruction enquiring if the Asst. Inspector of Schools at Chittagong will be able to conduct the examinations of the University at that centre.

253. Read the following note by the Hon'ble Sir A. Croft on the Selection of a Course in English for the Entrance examination:—

"*Selection of a Course in English for the Entrance Examination.*

"Either one of three methods may be adopted (1) a book may be taken from the open market; or (2) a volume of selections may be prescribed, the selections being taken in whole or in part from copyright works, so that the collection cannot be printed; or (3) the volume may consist of selections in which there is no copyright. The third is probably the worst plan of the three, since the market is at once flooded with cheap reprints of the selections, as inaccurate and badly got up as they are cheap. The first is the simplest and most satisfactory, if the proper book can be found. But written as these books are for an English

public, it is but seldom that one can be hit upon exactly suited to the requirements of Indian schools and schoolboys. Failing this it is necessary to adopt the second plan, and the University may either choose one of the books of selections already in the market, for this purpose, or may as in former days prescribe a course of its own. Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co, inform me that if the University would make the Selection of Extracts they would undertake all arrangements with authors and publishers, paying them such price as might be demanded for the right of reprint, would bring out the work in good style and would sell it at a price considerably below the old rate of Rs. 2 a copy and probably at Re. 1. It is obvious that the large increase in the number of candidates in recent years tends to reduce the price at which a book can be sold; and if the University can secure a quite satisfactory book of Selections of sufficient length, well got up, and sold for a rupee, that course would probably be the best.

31*st January*, 1888. (Sd.) A. CROFT."

Read also a letter from Mr. C. H. Tawney suggesting that a Shilling Book of Golden Deeds, selected from a book of Golden Deeds by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," may be selected a text-book in English for the Entrance examination.

RESOLVED—

That both the note and letter be referred to the Board of Studies in English for consideration and report.

254. Read a letter from the Prefect, St. Xavier's College, enquiring if a student who passed the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University in 1885 and joined the Elphinistone College in 1887, and who has taken his admission into St. Xavier's College, may be allowed to go in for the F. A. examination of 1889.

RESOLVED—

That the Prefect, St. Xavier's College, be informed that the student will be allowed to appear at the F. A. examination of 1889.

255. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ghose, President of the Faculty of Law and Ex-officio Moderator in that Faculty, stated that as one of his sons was a candidate it was necessary to appoint a moderator for the next B. L. examination.

RESOLVED—

That Babu Maheschandra Chaudhuri be appointed a moderator for the next B. L. examination.

256. The following M. A. remuneration bill was passed:—

Names.	Subjects.	Fee for setting.	Fee for examining answer papers.	Total.	Income tax.	Net Amount.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
C. H. Tawney, Esq. ...	English.	300 0 0	....	300 0 0	7 13 0	292 3 0
K. Deighton, Esq. ...		300 0 0	307 8 0	607 8 0	15 13 1	591 10 11
F. J. Rowe, Esq. ...		....	307 8 0	307 8 0	8 0 1	299 7 11
Babu Asutosh Mukerjee...	Mathematics.	300 0 0	82 8 0	382 8 0	....	382 8 0
W. Booth, Esq. ...		300 0 0	75 0 0	375 0 0	9 12 3	365 3 9
W. T. Webb, Esq. ...	Latin.	300 0 0	7 8 0	307 8 0	8 0 1	299 7 11
Rev. A. W. Atkinson ...		300 0 0	7 8 0	307 8 0	8 0 1	299 7 11
M. M. Nyayaratna ...	Sanskrit.	300 0 0	22 8 0	322 8 0	8 6 4	314 1 8
Babu K. K. Bhattacharyya		300 0 0	22 8 0	322 8 0	8 6 4	314 1 8
Col. H. S. Jarrett ...	Persian.	300 0 0	15 0 0	315 0 0	8 3 3	306 12 9
Maulavi Ahmad ...		300 0 0	15 0 0	315 0 0	8 3 3	306 12 9
M. Prothero, Esq. ...	History.	300 0 0	30 0 0	330 0 0	8 9 6	321 6 6
H. M. Percival, Esq. ..		300 0 0	30 0 0	330 0 0	8 9 6	321 6 6
Dr. P. K. Ray ...	Philosophy.	400 0 0	200 0 0	600 0 0	15 10 0	584 6 0
Rev. W. Smith ..		300 0 0	100 0 0	400 0 0	10 6 8	389 9 4
J. Eliot, Esq. ...		400 0 0	100 0 0	500 0 0	13 0 4	486 15 8
A. Pedler, Esq. ...	P. Science.	300 0 0	45 0 0	345 0 0	8 15 9	336 0 3
A. Ewbank, Esq. ..		200 0 0	52 8 0	252 8 0	6 9 2	245 14 10
Total, Rs. ...		5,200 0 0	1,420 0 0	6,620 0 0	162 6 8	6,457 9 4

257. The following Premchand Roychand studentship remuneration bill was passed:—

Names.	Subjects.	Fee for setting.	Fee for examining answer papers.	Total.	Income tax.	Net Amount.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
H. M. Percival, Esq. ...	English.	400 0 0	20 0 0	420 0 0	10 15 0	409 1 0
Babu K. K. Bhattacharyya	Sanskrit.	400 0 0	....	400 0 0	10 6 8	389 9 4
Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle ...	Com. Phil.	400 0 0	....	400 0 0	10 6 8	389 9 4
Dr. P. K. Ray ...	Philosophy.	400 0 0	20 0 0	420 0 0	10 15 0	409 1 0
W. T. Webb, Esq. ...	His. & Pol. Ecoy.	400 0 0	20 0 0	420 0 0	10 15 0	409 1 0
Total, Rs. ..		2,000 0 0	60 0 0	2,060 0 0	53 10 4	2,006 5 8

258. The following contingent bills for the months of

July, August, September, October, and November, 1887, were passed :—

1	Bill	Extra Clerk's Salary for June, 1887	Rs.	15 0 0	
1	„	Freight, &c., &c.		16 6 6	
1	„	Ditto		7 11 6	
1	„	Duftry, binding books and making envelopes		8 8 3	
1	„	Ditto for binding books, &c.		2 12 0	
1	„	Ditto Ditto		7 4 0	
1	„	Jibankrishna Sen 2 Account books ...		4 0 0	
1	„	Fee for Superintending the medical examinations		18 0 0	
13	„	Conveyance hire to teachers for superintending the University examinations ...		224 0 0	
1	„	Chaturbhuj Patnaik examination expenses		1 5 0	
1	„	Expenses incurred during the examination held at Sibsagar		38 0 9	
1	„	Ditto Ditto Shillong		14 10 0	
1	„	Ditto Ditto Mussoorie		3 10 6	
3	„	Superintendent, B. M. Press for printing Jobs		788 2 0	
1	„	Ditto Ditto Ditto ...		61 14 0	
1	„	Ditto printing Calcutta University Sanskrit Selections		554 2 0	
1	Bill	Superintendent, B. M. Press—printing Calcutta University Minutes, 1886-87 ...		1,124 11 0	
1	„	Ditto Miscellaneous Jobs		90 6 0	
2	„	Collector to the Corporation House Tax 1st and 2nd quarters, 1887-88 ...		240 0 0	
2	„	Ditto Water, Police and Lighting taxes 2nd and 3rd quarters, 1887-88 ...		270 0 0	
1	„	Reporter's fee for reporting the Minutes of the Senate		25 0 0	
1	„	Baikunthanath Chatterjee—furniture ...		130 0 0	
1	„	Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Co. for a ladder		45 8 0	
1	„	Coolies, &c. &c.		1 7 0	
1	„	„ for cleaning godown		1 0 0	
1	„	„ for bringing Stationery ...		2 4 0	
1	„	„ for arranging the seats for the M. A. examination ...		0 8 0	
2	„	Collector of stamps for service labels ...		200 0 0	
2	„	Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., for books		655 12 6	
1	„	Ditto ditto ...		70 14 0	
1	„	Ditto ditto ...		62 11 0	
1	„	Ditto ditto ...		50 14 0	
1	„	Ditto ditto ...		28 0 0	
		Contribution to Reserve Fund ...		... 11,344 7 11	
		Head Master, Kalia School, refund of an Entrance examination fee ...		10 0 0	
1	„	Telegram, &c.		6 6 0	
1	„	Ditto		2 11 0	
1	„	Messrs. Newman and Co. for a bottle of Trypographic printing ink		2 8 0	
1	„	Sheik Ismail Mistri for fitting of 5 panes of glass		4 4 0	
		Carried over, ...		16,134 10 11	

		Brought over, ...				16134	10	11	
1	„	Gopal Chandra Das—for Office panka ...				30	0	0	
1	„	Matman for new mat ...				11	9	6	
1	„	Osman Ghani—white-washing a room in the Senate House .				12	0	0	
1	„	Superintendent, Government of India Press, for printing miscellaneous works				276	7	6	
1	„	Biharilal Banerjee examining the ceiling of the Senate House				96	0	0	
1	„	Superintendent, Government Stationery, for Stationery articles				485	8	3	
1	„	Babu K. K. Bhattacharyya for Sanskrit books				7	0	0	
1	„	M. M. Nyayaratna ditto ...				2	12	0	
1	„	Mr. A. C. Edwards freight &c. ...				9	0	0	
1	„	Master of the Mint for medals				147	6	10	
		Remuneration.							
		Widow of Ramprasanna Mukerjee (remuneration to her husband as an examiner in Sanskrit at the Entrance examination 1885)				709	14	0	
		Dr Jagabandhu Bose, difference of remuneration for conducting the M. B. examination in Pathology				70	0	0	17,992 5 0
		Account Tagore Fund.							
1	Bill	Proprietor Bengali, for advertisement ...				8	12	0	
1	„	Manager, Englishman				8	12	0	
1	„	„ Pioneer				8	5	0	
1	„	„ Mirror				4	8	0	
1	„	„ Statesman				8	8	0	
1	„	„ Hindu Patriot				8	4	0	
1	„	„ Madras Mail				12	6	6	59 7 6
		Account Radhakanta Fund.							
1	Bill	Master of the mint for medals... ...					...		111 13 5
		Account Herschel Fund.							
1	Bill	Master of the mint for medal					...		76 4 1
		Account Sir J. M. Tagore Fund.							
1	Bill	Master of the mint for medals ...					...		122 12 1
		Account McCann Fund.							
1	Bill	Master of the mint for medal ...					...		10 14 8
		Account Peary Chand Mitra Fund.							
1	Bill	Master of the mint for medals ...					...		10 14 8
		Account Reserve Fund.							
		Cost of purchase of 4 per cent., Government Promissory note for Rs. 12,500 ...					...		12,441 11 11
		Total Rupees, ...					...		30,826 3 4

(Confirmed) P. K. RAY,
W. COMER PETHERAM, *Registrar.*
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 12.

THE 20TH FEBRUARY.

(In circulation.)

259. The Registrar reported that it was necessary to fix the following places in addition to the Senate House, for holding the University Arts examinations.

Presidency College.
Hare School.
Hindu School.
Sanskrit College.
General Assembly's Institution.
City College.
Metropolitan Institution.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar make the needful arrangements.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

Agreed—

W. COMER PETHERAM.
MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR.
A. CROFT.
GOOROODASS BANERJEE.
MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA.
H. J. S. COTTON.
CHUNDERMADHUB GHOSE.
MAHESACHANDRA CHAUDHURI.
EDWARD A. BIRCH.
JAGGOBANDHO BOSE.
C. W. J. HARRISON.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 1

THE 23RD FEBRUARY.

Present:

COL. C. W. J. HARRISON, R. E., *in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE SIR A. CROFT, K. C. I. E.	S F. DOWNING, ESQ.
J. S. SLATER, ESQ	F. J. E. SPRING, ESQ.
BABU RADHIKAPRASAD MUKERJEE.	W. H. JOBBINS, ESQ.

The Faculty met to consider the following letter from Mr. F. J. E. Spring and Mr. S. F. Downing, Members of the Faculty of Engineering.

COL. HARRISON, R. E.,
President of the Faculty of Engineering,
Calcutta University.

DEAR SIR,

We the undersigned Members of the Faculty of Engineering have the honour to request that you will be so good as to call a meeting of the Members of the Faculty at as early a date as may be convenient to you, for the purpose of considering the following question.

Whether it is not advisable that the examiners in the subject "Attested Design for an Engineering Work" should be the members of the professional staff of the College under whose immediate supervision the field work was carried out and the design executed, instead of, as at present, outside examiners?

The reasons which have led us to the conclusion that the arrangement suggested in the above question would be a preferable one to that now in force are the following :—

(*a*) The Professors, under whose immediate supervision the work has during several months been carried on, are in a far better position to judge as to the relative merits of the students than is an outside examiner who merely examines the results.

(*b*) The outside examiner finds it almost impossible to avoid marking these designs as mere drawings.

(*c*) The outside examiner is not in a position to judge how far the work which is submitted to him is *bonâ fide* the result of a thorough knowledge of the principles taught in the last year's Engineering lectures, and last year's Survey tour, of which the project is the final result.

Your obedient Servants,

FRANCIS J. E. SPRING.
S. F. DOWNING.

RESOLVED—

That it is advisable that the present system, under which the subject "*Attested Design for an Engineering work*" is marked by outside examiners, should be altered.

RESOLVED—

That in this particular subject it is desirable, for the reasons given in Messrs. Downing's and Spring's letter, that the examiners in this subject should, whenever practicable, be the Professors, or a Committee of Professors, of the College or Colleges, in which the students have been taught.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
C. W. J. HARRISON, LT.-COL., R. E.,
President.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF LAW.

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 2.

THE 24TH FEBRUARY.

Present:

THE HON'BLE CHUNDERMADHUB GHOSE, *in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL.
NAWAB ABDUL LATIF BAHADUR, C.I.E.
RAI JAGADANANDA MUKERJEE BAHADUR.
THE HON'BLE G. C. PAUL, C. I. E.
H. BELL, ESQ.
ARTHUR PHILLIPS, ESQ.
THE HON'BLE J. O'KENEALY, C. S.
AMEER ALI, ESQ., C. I. E.
THE HON'BLE A. M. BOSE.
THE HON'BLE G. H. P. EVANS.
BABU MOHINIMOHAN ROY.
DR. TRAILOKYANATH MITRA.
THE HON'BLE DR. GOOROODASS BANERJEE.
DR. RASBIHARI GHOSH.
MAULAVI SURAJUL ISLAM.
THE HON'BLE RAJA PEARYMOHAN MUKERJEE, C. S. I.
THE HONBLE H. BEVERLEY, C. S.
MONMOHAN GHOSE, ESQ.
BABU RAJKUMAR SURBADHIKARI.
THE HON'BLE E J. TREVELYAN.
BABU SARADACHARAN MITRA.
„ MAHESCHANDRA CHAUDHURI.
K. M. CHATTERJE, ESQ.
BABU GOLAPCHANDRA SARKAR.
N. N. GHOSE, ESQ.
A. F. ABDUR RAHMAN, ESQ.
BABU DURGAMOHAN DAS.

261. Read applications of the candidates for the Tagore Law Professorship referred to the Faculty by the Syndicate.

RESOLVED—

That the Faculty recommend to the Syndicate that Babu Lalmohan Das, M. A., B. L., be appointed Tagore Law Professor for the term of one year from the 1st of September 1888 and that the subject of his lectures be the Law relating to Riparian Rights, including the Law of Alluvion and Diluvion and the Law of Property in navigable and non-navigable rivers.

262. Mr. H. Bell moved.

That for the words "four or more subjects upon one of which (to be selected by himself)" in paragraph 1 of the Rules for the election of the Tagore Law Professor (see the University Calendar for the year 1888, p. 177) the words "a subject upon which" be substituted, (2) that for the word "Subjects" in paragaph 2 of the same Rules the word "Subject" be substituted, (3) that in paragraph 3 of the same Rules the words, "and each candidate shall be required to state upon which of the subjects he is willing to lecture" be omitted.

Mr. Justice Tottenham seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans proposed the following amendment:—

That the words "one or more subjects" be substituted for the words "a subject."

Mr. Bell accepted the amendment.

The amended motion was put to the vote and lost.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
CHUNDER M. GHOSE,
President.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 13.

THE 7TH MARCH.

(In circulation).

263. Read the Proceedings of the Faculty of Law at their meeting on the 24th February.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate recommend to the Senate that Babu Lalmohan Das, M. A., B. L. be appointed Tagore Law Professor for the term of one year from the 1st of September 1888, and that the subject of his lectures be the law relating to Riparian Rights including the Law of Alluvion and Diluvion and the Law of Property in navigable and non-navigable rivers.

264. Read endorsements from the Principals of the City, Ripon, and Jagannath Colleges and Metropolitan Institution forwarding an application from 73 candidates for the ensuing B. L examination, praying that the Syndicate may pass, with reference to this examination, either of the two following resolutions :—

(1) "That instead of the B. L. examination sitting daily for six hours, only one paper be set each day and the candidates kept engaged for three hours only from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M."

(2) "Or from 7 to 10 A. M. in the morning and continuing for six instead of three days."

RESOLVED—

That at the ensuing B. L. examination, only one paper be given daily at 10 A. M., and that the examination extend over six consecutive days instead of three.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

Agreed.—
W. COMER PETHERAM.
A. CROFT.
M. NYAYARATNA.
G. D. BANERJEE.
M. C. CHOWDHRY.
M. L. SIRCAR.
H. J. S. COTTON.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No 14.

The 17th March.

Present:

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor, *in the Chair.*

The Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, C. I E
The Hon'ble Sir A Croft, K. C. I E
The Hon'ble Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee.
Mahamahopadhyaya, Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C.I. E.
H. J. S. Cotton, Esq., C. S.
The Hon'ble Chundermadhub Ghose.
Dr E. A. Birch.

265. The Minutes of the Syndicate, dated the 31st January, 20th February, and 7th March, were confirmed.

266. The Registrar laid before the Syndicate the Proceedings of the Faculty of Engineering, dated 23rd February.

Ordered—

That the Proceedings be circulated to the members of the Syndicate.

267. The Registrar submitted a plan of the land to the west of the Senate House which might be acquired for the purposes of the University.

Resolved—

That it is desirable to take steps to acquire this land if it is within the resources of the University.

268. Read a letter from the Hon'ble Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee submitting the following propositions for the consideration of the Syndicate:—

"I. That one or more suitable editions of Euclid (such as the one by Professor Casey) be recommended as text-books for the Entrance examination.

II. That in paragraph 7 of the F. A. Regulations in lieu of head (*c*) under Mathematics, the following be substituted :—

Geometry.—Euclid,—Book V, Definitions; Book VI, Book XI, Propositions 1—21. The more important properties of the parabola, the ellipse and the hyperbola."

ORDERED—

That the letter be referred to the Faculty of Arts for consideration and report.

269. Read a letter from the Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, C. I. E. and the Hon'ble Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee, submitting the following propositions for the consideration of the Syndicate :—

"I. (*a*) That in para. 7 of the F. A. Regulations subject No. IV be Elementary Physics and Chemistry, instead of Elementary Physics only ; (*b*) that there be one paper in Elementary Physics and one in Chemistry ; (*c*) that Elementary Chemistry for the F. A. Course include all that is included in heads (*a*) and (*b*) under the Elements of Chemistry in the B. A. Pass Course (See pages 43 and 44 of the Calendar for 1888) ; and (*d*) that Remsen's Elements of Chemistry, pp. 1—154, or Reynolds' Experimental Chemistry, Parts I and II, or any other similar book which the Board of Studies in Natural and Physical Science may think fit, be fixed as the text book in Chemistry.

II. (*a*) That the following portions in Elementary Physics in the F. A. Course be left out, *viz.* :—

Motion of the Torsion Pendulum or Balance.
Images produced by small apertures.
Armstrong's Electrical Machine.

And (*b*) that the portions of the text-book, Ganot's Popular Natural Philosophy, 5th Edition, which correspond to the above-mentioned subjects be left out."

ORDERED—

That the letter be referred to the Faculty of Arts for consideration and report.

270. Read a letter from the Rector, St. Xavier's College, asking for permission to see the opinions of the Educational authorities on the proposal of reverting to the old dates of the University examinations with a view to

bring the subject before the Senate should he think advisable after reading those opinions.

ORDERED—

That the opinions be printed and circulated to the members of the Syndicate, and that a copy of the opinions, when printed, be sent to the Rector, St. Xavier's College.

271. The Registrar requested the Syndicate to fix the dates of the next Entrance, F. A., and B. A. examinations.

ORDERED—

To be deferred.

272. Read a letter from the Registrar, Madras University, enquiring if the University examinations in March have given satisfaction.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar, Madras University, be informed that the subject is under reconsideration.

273. Read a letter from the Registrar, Panjab University, stating that two applications have been received from Bachelors of Arts of this University for permission to appear at the M. A. examination of that University, and enquiring whether the Calcutta University would make the same concession to the graduates of the Panjab University.

ORDERED—

To be deferred.

274. Read a letter from Mr. Spring resigning his appointment as Examiner in Drawing for the next F. E., L. E., and B. E. examinations, and recommending that Mr W. H. Jobbins, Principal of the Government School of Art, Calcutta, may be appointed in his place.

RESOLVED—

That Mr. Spring's resignation be accepted and that Mr. Jobbins be appointed in his place.

275. Read a letter from the Principal, Presidency College, calling attention to para 4 of the Rules for the M. A. examination (Calendar 1888, p. 113) regarding the passing standard in Philosophy and proposing that the minimum percentage in each paper in English be abolished or lowered.

ORDERED—

To be deferred.

276. Read the following letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, requesting that the Bethune Girls' School may be affiliated to the University up to the B. A. standard.

No. 632.

"*From*

The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

To

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Calcutta, the 2nd February, 1888.

SIR,

As the Secretary to the Bethune School Committee has applied to me for the affiliation of the Bethune Girls' School to the Calcutta University up to the B. A. standard, I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to lay this application before the Syndicate with the view of obtaining the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council to the affiliation of the School.

The institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated.

The following statement shows the provision made for the instruction of the students up to that standard.

1.	Miss Chandramukhi Bose, M. A. .	Lady Superintendent
2.	Babu Adityakumar Chatterjee, B. A.	Lecturer.
3.	„ Parosnath Sen, B A. ..	Lecturer.
4.	„ Chandramohan Bhattacharyya	Professor of Sanskrit.

So far as the present intentions of Government are known the institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for five years at least.

I have, &c., &c.

(Sd.) A. CROFT.

Director of Public Instruction.

Countersigned

(Sd.) W. COMER PETHERAM.
„ A. CROFT. } Members of the Senate."

RESOLVED—

That an application be made to the Government of India, in the Home Department, requesting the Governor-

General in Council to sanction the affiliation of the Bethune Girls' School up to the B. A. standard with effect from the 2nd February.

277. Read the following endorsement from the Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, forwarding a copy of an extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Dept., No. $\frac{3}{38\text{-}49}$, dated 30th January, 1888, containing the revised "Rules for Indian Government Scholars in England."

No. $\frac{3}{38—49}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education), under date Calcutta, the 30th January 1888.

READ again—

Home Department Resolution No. 1—45-57, dated the 12th February 1886.

Read the undermentioned papers—

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 1, dated the 2nd March 1886.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 37 (Public), dated the 13th May 1886.

Home Department Resolution No. 9—269-281, dated the 23rd August 1886.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 7, dated the 11th September 1886.

Read also—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 45, dated the 24th March 1887.

Resolution.

In Home Department Resolution, dated the 12th February 1886, cited in the preamble, on the subject of the scheme for the establishment of six Government scholarships tenable in England by natives of India, it was provided that each scholar should be required to bind himself by a written engagement to submit to such regulations as may from time to time be framed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the guidance of the scholars during their stay in England.

With reference to this provision, the Secretary of State was asked to lay down such regulations as may be deemed necessary, and the following rules have been prescribed by His Lordship :—

Rules for Indian Government Scholars in England.

1. Every scholar shall, on reaching England, at once present himself at the India Office and report his arrival in writing.

2. Every scholar shall, without any unnecessary delay, inform the Secretary of State to which University he intends to proceed, and shall at once take steps to enter himself at the College he has selected, or (with the special permission of the Secretary of State) as a non-collegiate student.

3. Every scholar shall, within four weeks of reaching England, submit for the approval of the Secretary of State a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow; and the course approved shall not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

4. Every scholar shall, at the end of each University term, submit to the Secretary of State a certificate from the proper College or University authority, showing that his residence, conduct, and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

5. Every scholar shall at all times obey such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of State.

6. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of £200 a year for three years, will be paid monthly in advance by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England.

7. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete a residence of three years in England, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England.

The Governor-General in Council requests that steps may be taken to cause a copy of these rules to be furnished to each selected scholar on his nomination.

ORDER—

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and the Punjab for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg, and the Resident at Hyderabad, for information; and to the Registrar of the Calcutta University for information and guidance.

Ordered further, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

(True Extract),

W. M. YOUNG,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

To

THE REGISTRAR, *Calcutta University.*"

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

278. Read a letter from the Commissioner of Burdwan, forwarding a Remittance Transfer Receipt for Rs. 3,458-5-4, being the amount of interest and discount on Government Promissory note for Rs. 5,000 bequeathed by the late Babu Saradaprasad Ray of Chakdighi.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

279. Read a letter from the Rector. St. Xavier's College, enquiring if Mr. Zobel who passed the Entrance examination of the Bombay University in December 1887, can be permitted to appear at the F. A. examination of 1889.

RESOLVED—

That the Rector, St. Xavier's College, be informed that the Syndicate are unable to alter paragraph 2 of the Regulations for the F. A. examination.

280. Read a letter from the Principal, Krishnagar College, asking the University authorities to sanction some

slight remuneration to the gentlemen employed as guards during the University examination in Krishnagar.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Krishnagar College, be informed that the Syndicate regret that they cannot comply with his request.

281. Read an endorsement from the Principal, Presidency College, forwarding for the favourable consideration of the Syndicate an application from Lalitkumar Banerjee praying that suitable arrangements may be made for allowing him to appear at the next M. A. examination in two subjects, namely, English and Sanskrit.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Presidency College, be informed that Lalitkumar Banerjee's application cannot be entertained.

282. Read an application from Mr. W. S. H. Marriott enquiring if his certificate of having passed the examination for senior students at Cambridge may be accepted as equivalent to the F. A. of this University for the purposes of going in for the B. A., M. A. and B. L. examinations.

RESOLVED—

That Mr. W. S. H. Marriott be informed that the certificate of the examination for senior students at Cambridge cannot be accepted as equivalent to the F. A. of this University.

283. The Registrar reported that in the absence of Dr. Noetling from Calcutta he had arranged with Dr. King, Superintendent of the Geological Survey, to conduct the examination in Geology and Physical Geography at the recent B. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar's action be approved.

284. The Registrar reported that he had arranged with Dr. Hoernle, Principal of the Calcutta Madrasa, to conduct the examination in German at the recent Entrance examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar's action be approved.

285. The Registrar reported that he had arranged with Miss Adams to conduct the examination in French at the recent F. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar's action be approved.

286. Read a letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, stating that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the affiliation of the Canadian Mission College, Indore, to the University of Calcutta in Arts up to the F. A. standard with effect from the 1st July 1887.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

287. Read a letter from Mr. R. K. Sen, an examiner for the ensuing B. L. examination, stating that on account of illness it will be difficult for him to examine the papers in his subject and suggesting that a joint examiner may be appointed to act with him.

RESOLVED—

(1) That Mr. R. K. Sen be informed that his suggestion cannot be accepted and that an examiner will be appointed in his place.

(2) That Mr. K. M. Chaterje be appointed an examiner in the place of Mr. R. K. Sen.

P. K. RAY,

Registrar.

(Confirmed)

MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR,

Chairman.

MINUTES OF THE SENATE

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No 9.

The 17th March.

Present:

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor, *in the Chair.*

Nawab Abdul Lateef Bahadur, C. I. E.
The Hon'ble G. C Paul, C. I. E.
The Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, C. I. E.
Rai Kanailal De, Bahadur, F. C. S., C. I. E.
The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Croft, K. C. I. E.
Col. H. S Jarrett.
Babu Gaurdas Basak
O. C. Dutt, Esq.
Nawab Ashgar Ali Khan Bahadur, Diler Jung, C. S. I.
Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C. I. E.
A M. Bose, Esq.
Babu Kalicharan Banerjee.
The Hon'ble G H. P. Evans.
Babu Mohinimohan Ray.
Dr P. K. Ray.
Dr A. F. Rudolf Hoernle.
The Hon'ble Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee.
F. J. Rowe, Esq.
Dr. Rashbihari Ghosh.
Dr. Jagabandhu Bose.
Babu Suryyakumar Sarbadhikari.
Dr. R. Harvey.
Babu Krishnabihari Sen.
Rev. K S. Macdonald.
Babu Lalmadhab Mukerjee.
The Hon'ble L. R. Tottenham.
Dr. E. A. Birch.
Babu Gaurisankar De.
The Hon'ble Raja Piarymohan Mukerjee, C. S. I.
Babu Debendranath Ray.
,, Suryyakumar Adhikari.
M Ghose, Esq.
Babu Rajkumar Sarbadhikari.
The Hon'ble E. J. Trevelyan.
The Hon'ble Chunder Madhub Ghose.
The Hon'ble Maulavi Abdul Jabbar, Khan Bahadur.
R. B. Buckley, Esq.
Rev. W. Smith.
Rev. J Hector.
Babu Bholanath Pal.
Babu Nilmani Mukerjee.
Maulavi Abdul Hai.
H. J. S. Cotton, Esq , C. S.
Babu Jogindrachandra Ghosh.
Rev. A. Neut, S. J.
N. N. Ghose, Esq.
A. F. Abdur Rahman, Esq.
Babu Chandranath Bose.
Maulavi Zahiruddin Ahmad.
J. Wood-Mason, Esq.
Babu Durgamohan Das.
,, Haraprasad Sastri.
,, Umeschandra Datta.

288. The Senate met to elect a Tagore Professor of Law.

The Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor moved—

That Babu Lalmohan Das, M. A., B. L., who had been recommended by the Faculty of Law, be elected Tagore Law Professor for the term of one year from the 1st of September 1888, and that the subject of his lectures be the Law

relating to Riparian Rights, including the Law of Alluvion and Diluvion and the Law of Property in navigable and non-navigable rivers.

The Hon'ble E. J. Trevelyan seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Raja Piarymohan Mukerjee proposed the following amendment.

That Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., B L., Premchand Roychand Student for 1868, be elected a Tagore Professor of Law for the term of one year from the 1st of September 1888, and that the subject of his lectures be the Law relating to Riparian Rights, including the Law of Alluvion and Diluvion and the law of Property in navigable and non-navigable rivers.

Mr. N. N. Ghose seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Evans supported the nomination of Babu Lalmohan Das by the Law Faculty. What was the use of any recommendation of such a body if the Senate in open meeting upset it? Reversing a recommendation of that body was tantamount to casting a slur upon them. The Faculty, in a matter of this kind, was the highest authority on the subject, and, speaking for himself, he would rather vote in favour of a member of the profession who was successful in that profession, than for one who, however qualified, was not.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General also supported the nomination of Babu Lalmohan Das on the same grounds as the previous speaker, and was further of opinion that there should be no appeal from any recommendation of the Law Faculty in this respect.

The Hon'ble Justice Trevelyan pointed out that in the selection of candidates for this post last year, Babu Lalmohan Das was thought the second but one, and this ought to weigh in the present election.

Mr. Rowe said he would uphold the recommendation of the Law Faculty. They had had a great deal too much of non-professional interference with rules and regulations which had done a good deal of harm, and he would therefore support the Law Faculty.

Mr. Cotton was in favour of the election of Babu Asutosh Mukerjee who seemed to him, for the reasons stated by the Hon'ble Pearymohan Mukerjee, to be the fittest man for the post.

The Chairman supported the nomination of Babu Lalmohun Das.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost—15 voting for and 30 against it

The motion was then put to the vote and carried by a very large majority.

289. Dr. Birch proposed—

That Miss Mary Campbell Macdonald who holds the London Matriculation Certificate, be admitted as a student studying for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine, in the Medical College, as if she had passed the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University.

Dr. R. Harvey seconded the motion which was carried.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
W. COMER PETHERAM,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 2.

THE 23RD MARCH.

Present:

COL. C. W J HARRISON, R E., *in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE SIR A. CROFT, K C. I E. | J. S SLATER, ESQ.
BABU RADHIKAPRASAD MUKERJEE. | W H JOBBINS, ESQ.

290. The Faculty met to elect a President and a representative in the Syndicate for the year 1888-89.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Croft proposed that Col. C. W. J. Harrison be elected President of the Faculty for the year 1888-89.

Mr. Slater seconded the motion which was carried.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Croft proposed that Col. C. W. J. Harrison be elected representative in the Syndicate for the year 1888-89.

Babu Radhikaprasad Mukerjee seconded the motion which was carried.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
C. W. J. HARRISON, LT.-COL., R. E.,
President

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 3.

THE 23RD MARCH.

Present:

DR. E. A. BIRCH, *in the Chair.*

RAI KANAILAL DE, BAHADUR, F. C. S., C I E
DR. JAGABANDHU BOSE.
BABU SURYYAKUMAR SARBADHIKARI.
BABU DINABANDHU DATTA.
,, DEBENDRANATH RAY.
MAULAVI ZAHIRUDDIN AHMAD.

291. The Faculty met to elect a President and two representatives in the Syndicate for the year 1888-89.

Babu Suryyakumar Sarbadhikari proposed that Dr. K. McLeod be elected President of the Faculty for the year 1888-89.

Dr. Jagabandhu Bose seconded the motion which was was carried.

Ray Kanailal De, Bahadur, proposed that Babu Suryyakumar Sarbadhikari be elected one of the representatives n the Syndicate for the year 1888-89.

Maulavi Zahiruddin Ahmad seconded the motion which was carried

Babu Debendranath Ray proposed that Dr. K. McLeod be elected one of the representatives in the Syndicate for he year 1888-89.

Babu Dinabandhu Datta seconded the motion which was carried.

Rai Kanailal De, Bahadur, proposed that a vote of thanks be given to the retiring President (Dr. Birch) and to the retiring Representative (Dr. Bose.)

Babu Debendranath Ray seconded the motion which was carried.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
EDWARD A. BIRCH,
President.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF ARTS

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 3.

The 23rd March.

Present:

The Hon'ble Sir A. Croft, K. C. I. E., *in the Chair.*

Charles H. Tawney, Esq.
The Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, C. I. E.
Babu Gaurdas Basak.
John Eliot, Esq.
Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C. I. E.
Rev. Father E. Lafont, S. J., C. I. E.
The Hon'ble A. M. Bose.
Babu Kalicharan Banerjee.
A. Pedler, Esq. F. C. S.
P. K. Ray, Esq, D. Sc.
The Hon'ble Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee.
F J. Rowe, Esq.
Babu Krishnabihari Sen.
Rev. K. S. Macdonald.
W. T. Webb, Esq.
J. Wilson, Esq.
Babu Gaurisankar De.
Babu Suryyakumar Adhikari.
W. Booth Esq.
H. M. Percival, Esq.
Rai Radhikaprasanna Mukerjee Bahadur.
Rev. W. Smith.
Rev. J. Hector.
Babu Nilmani Mukerjee.
„ Saradacharan Mitra.
H. J. S. Cotton, Esq , C. S.
Nawab Meer Muhammad Ali.
Babu Golapchandra Sarkar.
„ Jogindrachandra Ghosh.
The Very Rev. A. Neut, S. J.
Rev. W. Johnson.
Babu Chandranath Bose.
J. Wood-Mason, Esq.
Babu Haraprasad Sastri.
„ Umeschnadra Datta.

292. The Faculty met to consider two letters, one from the Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar and the Hon'ble Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee and the other from the Hon'ble Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee, and to elect a President and Representatives in the Syndicate for the year 1888-89.

The following letter from the Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, C. I. E. and the Hon'ble Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee having been printed and circulated to the members of the Faculty was taken as read.

"To

P. K. RAY, Esq., D. Sc.

Registrar, Calcutta University.

Sir,

We request the favour of your submitting the following propositions for the consideration of the Syndicate.

I. (*a*) That, in para. 7 of the F. A. Regulations, Subject No. IV be Elementary Physics and Chemistry, instead of Elementary Physics only; (*b*) that there be one paper in Elementary Physics and one in Chemistry; (*c*) that Elementary Chemistry for the F. A. Course include all that is included in heads (*a*) and (*b*) under the Elements of Chemistry in the B. A. Pass Course (See pages 43 and 44 of the Calendar for 1888); and (*d*) that Remsen's Elements of Chemistry, pp. 1—154, or Reynolds' Experimental Chemistry, Parts I and II, or any other similar book which the Board of Studies in Natural and Physical Science may think fit, be fixed as the text book in Chemistry.

II. (*a*) That the following portions of Elementary Physics in the F. A. Course be left out, *viz.* :—

Motion of the Torsion Pendulum or Balance.
Images produced by small apertures.
Armstrong's Electrical Machine.

And (*b*) that the portions of the text book, Ganot's Popular Natural Philosophy, 5th Edition, which correspond to the above-mentioned subjects, be left out.

The reasons for recommending the former of the above two propositions will be evident from the following considerations.

(i.) Chemistry is an important and a fundamental branch of Science quite as much as Physics.

(ii.) Under existing arrangements, a student taking up the A Course for the B. A. examination may become a graduate in Arts without knowing anything of this important branch of Science.

(iii.) Some knowledge of Chemistry is necessary for the study of Botany, Zoology, and Geology as prescribed in the B. Course for the B. A. examination, and also for the study of Psychology in the A. Course.

Our reason for omitting certain comparatively difficult and unimportant portions of the course in Physics is to make room for the introduction of Chemistry.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

12th March 1888. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR.
GOOROODASS BANERJEE."

The Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar moved—

That Elementary Chemistry be introduced into the course for the First Arts examination, a corresponding reduction being made in the course in Physics; and that the extent of the course in either subject be referred to the Board of Studies in Science.

Mr. A. Pedler seconded the motion.

Babu Krishnabihari Sen proposed the following amendment:—

That the question of introducing Chemistry as a compulsory subject for the F. A. examination be referred to the heads of Colleges for their opinions.

Rev. J. Hector seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

Babu Krishnabihari Sen proposed the following amendment:—

That either Elementary Physics or Chemistry be a compulsory subject for the F. A. Course.

The amendment was not seconded.

The original motion was then put to the vote and carried.

The following letter from the Hon'ble Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee having been printed and circulated to the members of the Faculty was taken as read—

"*To*

P. K. RAY, Esq., D. Sc.

Registrar, Calcutta University.

Sir,

I request the favour of your submitting the following propositions for the consideration of the Syndicate.

I. That one or more suitable editions of Euclid (such as the one by Professor Casey) be recommended as text books for the Entrance examination.

II. That, in paragraph 7 of the F. A. Regulations in lieu of head (*c*) under Mathematics, the following be substituted :—

Geometry.—Euclid,—Book V, Definitions; Book VI, Book XI, Propositions 1—21. The more important properties of the parabola, the ellipse, and the hyperbola.

I recommend the first of these two propositions with a view to enable students to understand Euclid thoroughly and to have some idea of the modern method of Geometry, with the help of the notes given in editions of Euclid such as the one named above.

My reasons for recommending the second proposition are two.

In the first place Euclid has been long recognized as a text-book, and references in Elementary Geometry are made almost invariably to Euclid's propositions. It is desirable therefore, on the ground of convenience alone, that the course in Elementary Geometry should consist of Euclid's Elements of Geometry. As for modern methods of Geometry, such as those relating to angles, tangents and the like, the student may become sufficiently acquainted with them from the notes given in the editions of Euclid recommended above, without having to read (as he now has) virtually the propositions of Euclid Books I—IV over again in a slightly altered form.

In the second place, the proposition I recommend will reduce to a certain extent the F. A. Course in Geometry, and thus make some room for the introduction of the important subject of Chemistry in that course.

I would recommend for the F. A. students the same editions of Euclid that I do for the Entrance, and I would retain Wilson's Geometry as the text book in Conics.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

NARIKELDANGA, *The 12th March* 1888. } Your most obedient servant, GOOROODASS BANERJEE."

The Hon'ble Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee moved—

That one or more suitable editions of Euclid (such as the one by Professor Casey) to be selected by the Board of Studies in Mathematics be recommended as text-books for the Entrance examination.

Babu Saradacharan Mitra seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble A. M. Bose proposed the following amendment.

That the question of prescribing text-books in Euclid for the Entrance examination be referred to the Board of Studies.

Babu Gaurisankar De seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The original motion was then put to the vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee moved—

II. That, in paragraph 7 of the F. A. Regulations in lieu of head (c) under Mathematics, the following be substituted :—

Geometry.—Euclid,—Book V, Definitions; Book VI, Book XI, Propositions 1—21. The more important properties of the parabola, the ellipse, and the hyperbola.

Babu Gaurisankar De seconded the motion.

Mr. W. T. Webb proposed the following amendment:

That the question be referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the members of the Board of Studies in Mathematics to submit a recommendation on the subject to the Faculty of Arts.

Mr. Cotton seconded the amendment which was carried.

293. The Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, C. I. E., moved that the Hon'ble Sir A. Croft, K. C. I. E., be elected President for the year 1888-89.

The Hon'ble Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee seconded the motion which was carried.

The following gentlemen were proposed as representatives in the Syndicate for the year 1888-89 :—

Babu Krishnabihari Sen.
The Hon'ble A. M. Bose.
Rev. K. S. Macdonald.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Croft.
The Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar.
Mr. A. Pedler.
Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna.
Very Rev. A. Neut, S. J.
The Hon'ble Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee.

A ballot having been taken the following gentemen were declared duly elected :—

The Hon'ble Sir A. Croft.
The Hon'ble Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee.
A. Pedler, Esq.
The Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar.
Rev. K. S. Macdonald.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar

(Confirmed)

A. CROFT,
President.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF LAW

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 3.

THE 26TH MARCH.

Present:

THE HON'BLE CHUNDER MADHUB GHOSE, *in the Chair.*

NAWAB ABDUL LUTEEF BAHADUR, C. I. E.
A. M. BOSE, ESQ.
DR TRAILOKYANATH MITRA.
THE HON'BLE DR. GOOROODASS BANERJEE.
DR. RASBIHARI GHOSH.
MAULAVI MUHAMMAD YUSUFF KHAN BAHADUR.
MAULAVI SURAJUL ISLAM.
MANMOHAN GHOSE, ESQ.
BABU RAJKUMAR SARBADHIKARI.
„ SARADACHARAN MITRA.
„ GOLAPCHANDRA SARKAR.
„ DURGAMOHAN DAS.

294. The Faculty met to elect a President and two representatives in the Syndicate for the year 1888-89.

Mr. A. M. Bose proposed that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chunder Madhub Ghose be re-elected President of the Faculty for the year 1888-89.

Mr. Manmohan Ghose seconded the motion which was carried.

RESOLVED—

That the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chunder Madhub Ghose be re-elected a representative in the Syndicate for the year 1888-89.

Babu Saradacharan Mitra proposed that Dr. Rasbihari Ghose be elected a representative in the Syndicate for the year 1888-89.

Babu Durgamohan Das seconded the motion which was carried.

295. Read a letter from Dr. Jogindranath Bhattacharyya praying that his "Commentary on Hindu Law" may be adopted as a part of the curriculum prescribed for the B. L. examination.

ORDERED—

To be deferred.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
CHUNDER M. GHOSE,
President.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 15.

THE 29TH MARCH.

Present:

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE DR. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, C. I. E.
THE HON'BLE SIR ALFRED CROFT, K. C. I. E.
THE HON'BLE DR. GOOROODASS BANERJEE.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE CHUNDER MADHUB GHOSE.
H. J. S. COTTON, ESQ., C. S.
COL. C. W. J. HARRISON, R. E.
BABU MAHESCHANDRA CHAUDHURI.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAY MAHESCHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.

296. Read four letters—one from Mr. A. M. Nash and Mr. C. Little, Senior Examiners in Mathematics, and the other three from Mr. A. M. Nash—regarding the results of the recent Entrance Examination in Mathematics.

RESOLVED—

That a Committee be appointed to examine this question and suggest the remedy, and that the Committee be nominated by the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor then nominated the following gentlemen :

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Croft, K. C. I. E.
The Hon'ble Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee.
H. J. S. Cotton, Esq., C. S.

RESOLVED ALSO—

That the Registrar be requested to instruct all the Senior Examiners to re-examine the papers carefully.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1887-1888.

No. 16.

THE 5TH APRIL.

Present:

THE HON'BLE DR. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, C. I. E., *in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE SIR A CROFT, K C.I E.
THE HON'BLE DR GOOROODASS BANERJEE
MAHAMAHOPADHYAY MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.
DR E. A BIRCH.
DR JAGABANDHU BOSE.
COL. C. W. J. HARRISON, R. E.

297. The Minutes of the Meetings of the Syndicate held on the 17th and 29th March were confirmed.

298. Read the Proceedings of the Faculty of Arts at their meeting held on the 23rd March.

RESOLVED—

That the Board of Studies in Mathematics be requested to select one or more suitable editions of Euclid (such as the one by Professor Casey) to be recommended as text-books for the Entrance Examination.

299. Read the Proceedings of the Faculty of Medicine at their meeting held on the 23rd March.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

300. Read the Proceedings of the Faculty of Engineering at their meeting held on the 23rd March.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

301. Read the Proceedings of the Faculty of Law at their meeting held on the 26th March.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

302. Read the following Report of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate at its meeting held on the 29th March.

"Report of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate at its meeting on the 29th March to enquire into the results of the Entrance Examination in Mathematics.

We have held two meetings, on the 30th March, and the 3rd April. Mr. Cotton excused himself from attending either meeting. At these meetings we examined a considerable number of the answer papers looked over by each of the examiners implicated. Mr. Nash was present at both meetings. Mr. Booth and Mr. Little, the other senior examiners, were present at the first. At the close of the first meeting, Mr. Booth expressed his concurrence in the report that had already been signed by Mr. Nash and Mr. Little, with a reservation as regards Babu Debsankar De, Mr. H. H. Anderson and Babu Ramchandra Majumdar whom he considered to have examined fairly well, and with an expression of his opinion as to the other examiners that the word "careless" should be substituted in the report for "very careless." In consequence of the opinion expressed by Mr. Booth, we called for further papers from the other examiners exonerated by him; and these papers were very carefully examined at the second meeting.

As regards the following four examiners, Babus Kisorimohan Sengupta, Rajkumar Sen, Saradaranjan Ray, and Saratchandra Mukerjee, no difference of opinion has been expressed. It appears clear to us that each of these examiners has in many instances assigned marks without carefully reading through the answers. In the great majority of these instances wrong answers have received full marks; while in some cases correct answers have had no marks assigned to them. As regards the other three examiners, Babus Debsankar De and Ramchandra Majumdar and Mr. H. H. Anderson, the results of the examinations of additional papers on the second day was to satisfy us that there was no ground for making any difference between these examiners and the four previously named and that carelessness must be charged to all alike. Between the two days

of meeting, 21 of the papers examined by Babu Debsankar De, were taken at random and re-examined by Mr. Nash; and of these we have found six containing serious errors. Of Babu Ramchandra Majumdar's papers 41 were examined by Mr. Nash, and of 14 which he brought for our inspection we examined seven and found in them evidence of great carelessness. Of Mr. Anderson's papers, 38 were examined, and 22 were brought for our inspection, of these we examined and found proofs of carelessness in 10.

With regard to all the seven Examiners we have come to the conclusion that their marks should not be accepted by the Syndicate. The evidence of haste and carelessness in the papers that we have examined is such and so uniform as to discredit the accuracy of the marking generally. We are therefore of opinion that all the papers examined by these seven gentlemen should be re-examined. For this purpose, however, we do not think it necessary to appoint fresh examiners. In our judgment it will be sufficient if the papers are returned for re-examination to the original examiners, the nature of their errors being pointed out to them. They should at the same time be warned that a certain proportion of their papers to be fixed by the Syndicate will be again re-examined by the Senior Examiners, and that if the results in any case are found untrustworthy a new examiner will be appointed They should also be informed that the cost of re-examining papers beyond the 5 per cent, contemplated by the rules will be deducted from their remunerations.

We cannot conclude this report without expressing the opinion that the carelessness generally shown by the examiners is in a large measure due to want of time. The examiners are mostly Professors of Colleges, and they have had to discharge the heavy duties of examination concurrently with their ordinary College work.

(Sd.) A. CROFT.

„ GOOROODASS BANERJEE.

The 3rd April 1888."

RESOLVED—

(1) That the Report be accepted and that the recommendation of the Committee be carried out.

(2) That the Senior Examiners in Mathematics be requested, in order to satisfy themselves as to the accuracy of

the revised marks, to re-examine a sufficient number of answer papers up to a maximum of 10 per cent. if necessary.

303. With reference to their resolution, dated the 17th March, 1888, the Registrar laid before the Syndicate printed copies of the Opinions from the Heads of affiliated Institutions on the proposal of holding the Arts examinations in the cold weather.

ORDERED—

To be deferred.

304. The Registrar requested the Syndicate to fix the dates of the next Entrance, F. A., and B. A. examinations.

ORDERED—

To be deferred.

305. Read the following letter from Dr. Rasbehari Ghose offering to the University a donation of Rs. 2,500 for the bestowal from the interest accruing thereon of a gold medal of the value of Rs. 100 annually, in memory of his mother Srimati Padmavati, to the Bengali lady candidate who stands first at the B. A. examination.

"56, MIRZAPUR SREET,

The 24th March, 1888.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to offer to the University of Calcutta a donation of Rupees 2,500 for the bestowal from the interest accruing thereon, of a gold medal of the value of Rupees 100 annually in memory of my mother Sreemati Padmavati.

I desire (1) that the medal may bear on one side the inscription Padmavati medal awarded to ....., (2) that it should be awarded every year to a lady candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts who being a native of Bengal is admitted to that degree, and when there are more than one so admitted to the graduate who obtains the highest number of marks; (3) that the name of the medalists be published in the University Calendar and the medal be presented to the recipient at the Annual Convocation.

I shall feel gratified if the University authorities will be pleased to accept the endowment on the conditions above stated, and on receipt of an intimation to that effect, I shall be glad to transfer to the body corporate the sum of Rupees 2,500 in 4 per cent. Government Securities.

I beg to add that I am prepared to submit a design for one side of the gold medal for approval and to bear the cost of having the die engraved.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) RASHBEHARI GHOSE.

P. K. RAY, Esq.,

Registrar of the Calcutta University."

Resolved—

That the offer be accepted with thanks on the conditions stated in the letter.

306. Read a letter from Mr. C. H. Tawney, submitting for the consideration of the Syndicate Mr. Talboys Wheeler's College History of India.

Ordered—

That the letter be referred to the Board of Studies in History and Geography for consideration and report.

307. The Registrar enquired if he could invest in Government Promissory Notes Rs. 3,500 on account of the Saradaprasad Endowment Fund.

Ordered—

That Rs. 3,500 be invested in Government Promissory Notes, on account of the Saradaprasad Endowment Fund.

308. Read the minutes of the meeting of the Faculty of Engineering, dated the 23rd February.

Resolved—

That the examiners in the subject "Attested Design for an Engineering work for the L. E. and B. E. examinations" should, whenever practicable, be the Professors, or a Committee of Professors, of the College or Colleges in which the candidates have been taught.

309. Read a letter from the Registrar, Panjab University, stating that two applications have been received from Bachelors of Arts of this University for permission to appear at the M. A. examination of that University, and enquiring whether the Calcutta University would make the same concession to the graduates of the University of the Punjab.

With reference to this business the Registrar laid before the Syndicate the following:—

Minutes 1887-88, p. 98, Para. 104.
„ 1886-87, p. 271, Para. 302.
„ 1885-86, p. 51, Para. 87.
„ 1884-85, p. 20, Para. 51.
„ „ p. 37, Para. 76.

ORDERED—

That a reply to the following effect be sent to the Registrar, Panjab University:—

"As the question of the equivalence of standards is involved in a consideration of the question of reciprocity between the Calcutta and Panjab Universities, I am directed by the Syndicate to request the favour of your sending me the latest copy of the Panjab University Calendar, and at the same time to take this opportunity of sending for the acceptance of the Syndicate of the Panjab University a copy of the Calendar of this University for 1887 and 1888."

310. Read the following letter from the Principal, Presidency College, calling attention to paragraph 4 of the Rules for the M. A. examination (Calendar 1888, p. 113) regarding the passing standard in Philosophy and proposing that the minimum percentage in each paper in English be abolished or lowered.

No. 75.

"*From*

CHARLES H. TAWNEY, ESQ., M. A.

Principal, Presidency College.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE
CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Dated, Presidency College, 15th February 1888.

SIR,

I have the honour to call your attention to para. 4 of the Rules for the M. A. examination (page 113 of the Calendar 1888).

I do not understand why candidates in Philosophy should be exempted from the necessity of gaining a certain minimum percentage of each paper while candidates in English are subject to it.

The old rule which, as far as I recollect, gave an exceptional advantage to candidates in Mathematics only was in my opinion fairer.

I now propose that the minimum percentage in each paper in English be abolished or lowered.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Sd.) CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Principal, Presidency College."

Read also the following letter from Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C. I. E., regarding the passing standard at the M. A. examination in reference to the letter from the Principal, Presidency College.

"*To*

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Dated, Calcutta, 19th March 1888.

SIR,

With reference to a letter from the Principal, Presidency College, mentioned in the notice of business for the meeting of the Syndicate held on the 17th instant in which the abolition or reduction of the minimum percentage of each paper in English has been proposed, I have the honour to make the following observations and to propose that the minimum percentage for each paper and for the aggregate be modified as shewn below.

I fully accept the principle that Mr. Tawney seems to have in view, *viz.*, that the standard for each subject of examination should be the same. My long experience as an Examiner has again fully convinced me of the necessity of having a minimum standard for each paper, in order that the subject of each may be duly attended to by the candidates. The rule up to the 28th October 1885, as I learn from the Assistant Registrar, was as follows :—

In order to pass the M. A. examination in all branches except Mathematics a candidate had to obtain 30 per cent.

in each paper and 40 per cent. in the aggregate for a third class, 45 per cent. for a second class, and 60 per cent. for a first class. At a meeting of the Syndicate held on the 28th October 1885 this rule was modified as follows:—

In order to pass the M. A. examination in any branch except English and History a candidate must gain 33 per cent. in the aggregate for a third class, 48 per cent. for a second class, and 60 per cent. for a first class. That in English and History a candidate must obtain 30 per cent. in each paper with 40 per cent. in the aggregate for a third class, 48 per cent. for a second class, and 60 per cent. for a first class.

A percentage varying with the subject cannot, it appears to me, be justified. If a subject is considered in its nature easier than another quantity should, I think, be made to serve as a make-weight and the standard in the several subjects be thus as nearly as possible equalised. A minimum percentage of 25 in each paper all round and 40 per cent. in the aggregate for a third class, 50 per cent. for a second class, and 60 per cent. for a first class, would secure uniformity and maintain a high standard for the M. A. examination which as the highest Arts examination of the University required to be maintained at a high level.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Sd.) MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA."

With reference to this business the Registrar laid before the Syndicate the following:—

Minutes 1885-86, p. 7, Para. 115.
" " " 129, " 146.

Roll-Book for the year 1875-76 containing the following note regarding the passing standard at the M. A. examination:—

"Standard for Honours.—In all branches except Mathematics, 30 per cent. in each paper to be gained with 40 per cent. with aggregate for a third class, 45 per cent for a second class and 60 per cent. for a first class.

For the degree of M. A. the standard is that for a third class in Honours.

In Mathematics there is no fixed percentage to be gained in each paper, but a candidate must gain 33 per cent. in the

aggregate for a third class in Honours, 45 per cent. for a second class, and 60 per cent. for a first class.

(Sd.) J. SUTCLIFFE."

RESOLVED—

That in order to pass the M. A. examination in Languages, History, or Mental and Moral Philosophy, a candidate must obtain 30 per cent. in each paper with 40 per cent. in the aggregate for a third class, 48 per cent. for a second class, and 60 per cent. for a first class; and that in order to pass the M. A. examination in Mathematics or Natural and Physical Science, a candidate must obtain 33 per cent. in the aggregate for a third class, 45 per cent. for a second class, and 60 per cent. for a first class without any minimum percentage in each paper.

311. The Registrar laid before the Syndicate the Report of the Sub-Committee appointed by them at their meeting held on the 21st December, 1887, to draft Rules for the L. M. S. and M. B. examinations.

ORDERED—

That the Rules be printed and circulated to the members of the Syndicate.

312. Read a letter from the Principal, Ajmere College, forwarding an application from Shivalal Maniklal, praying that his son who has matriculated at the Bombay University may be allowed to present himself at the F. A. examination of this University.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Ajmere College, be informed that Shivalal Maniklal's son will be allowed to present himself at the F. A. examination provided he can procure a certificate showing that the Bombay University has no objection.

313. Read an endorsement from the Principal, Dacca College, forwarding copy of a letter, No. 391, dated 10th March 1888, to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, regarding certain students of the Dacca Collegiate School, who have been sent up to the Entrance examination by the Headmasters of the East Bengal Institution and Model School, Dacca.

ORDERED—

That a copy of the endorsement be sent to the Head-

masters of the East Bengal Institution and Model Entrance School, Dacca, for any remarks that they may wish to make on it.

314. Read a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Panjab, forwarding for the information of the University authorities certain extracts from the Minutes of the Syndicate of the Panjab University, regarding Abdul Gani who was a student at the Government College, Lahore, and was dismissed from that Institution on account of his disgraceful conduct in connection with the Panjab University examinations, and who is now a student in the Muir Central College, Allahabad.

RESOLVED—

That a reply to the following effect be sent to the Director of Public Instruction, Panjab.

"Should the student apply for admission to the B. A. examination of this University, he will, in accordance with ordinary Rule, be required to show that he appears with the consent of the Panjab University. I am to suggest that this procedure should be notified by you to the authorities of the Muir Central College, Allahabad."

315. Read a letter from the Principal, Agra College, stating that three rejected students of his College who failed at the test examination of his school were sent up to the Entrance examination by the Principal, St. Peter's College, Agra.

ORDERED—

That a copy of the letter be sent to the Principal, St. Peter's College, Agra, for any remarks that he may wish to make on it.

316. Read a letter from the Principal, Canning College, Lucknow, stating that Imdad Baksh a student of the Entrance class of that College was sent up to the Entrance examination by the Head-Master of the Jubilee School, Dilkhusa, Lucknow.

ORDERED—

That a copy of the letter be sent to the Head-Master of the Jubilee School, Dilkhusa, Lucknow, for any remarks that he may wish to make on it.

317. Read a letter from the Principal, Patna College,

stating that three students of his College were sent up to the Entrance examination from the T. K. Ghosh's Academy and Aryan Training Institution, Bankipur.

ORDERED—

That a copy of the letter be sent to the Head-masters of the T. K. Ghosh's Academy and Training Institution, Bankipur, for any remarks that they may wish to make on it.

318. Read a letter from the Principal, Canning College, Lucknow, stating that three students of his College were sent up to the Entrance examination by the Head-Master, Centennial School.

ORDERED—

That a copy of the letter be sent to the Head-Master, Centennial School, for any remarks that he may wish to make on it.

319. Read a letter from the Head-master Howrah, School, forwarding for favourable consideration an application from Nanilal Das who was expelled from the recent Entrance examination.

RESOLVED—

That Nanilal Das's application be rejected.

320. Read a letter from the Head-Master, Bow Bazar Branch of the Metropolitan Institution, forwarding an application from Satischandra Banerjee who was expelled from the recent Entrance examination.

RESOLVED—

That Satischandra Banerjee's application be rejected.

321. Read a letter from the Head-Master, N. W. Railway School, Mussoorie, reporting that owing to unavoidable circumstances the Entrance examination of the lady candidate at that centre began on the 7th March instead of the 5th and praying that her answer papers may be accepted.

RESOLVED—

That his prayer cannot be granted.

322. Read an application from Bhutnath Chatterjee praying that his name be changed to Kedarnath Chatterjee in the University Calendar.

RESOLVED—

That the applicant be requested to send to the Syndicate an affidavit duly sworn before a Magistrate stating that he has changed his name and that he be further requested to notify in the *Calcutta Gazette*, or the *Gazette of India* that his name has been changed from Bhutnath Chatterjee to Kedarnath Chatterjee.

The meeting was adjourned until 5 P. M. on Monday the 16th instant.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR,
Chairman.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF ARTS

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 4

THE 12TH APRIL.

Present:

THE HON'BLE SIR A. CROFT, K. C. I. E., *in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE DR. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, C. I. E.
THE REV. FATHER E. LAFONT, S. J. C. I. E.
ALEX. PEDLER, ESQ.
DR. P. K. RAY.
THE HON'BLE DR. GOOROODASS BANERJEE.
A. M. NASH, ESQ.
REV. K. S. MACDONALD.
BABU GAURISANKAR DE.
RAI RADHIKAPRASANNA MUKERJEE, BAHADUR.
BABU NILMANI MUKERJEE.
,, SARADACHARAN MITRA.
THE VERY REV. A. NEUT, S. J.
BABU BRAHMAMOHAN MALLIK.
,, UMESCHANDRA DATTA.

323. The following Proceedings of the Board of Studies in Natural and Physical Science having been printed and circulated to the members were taken as read :—

"*Proceedings of the Board of Studies in Natural and Physical Science.*

THE 27TH MARCH 1888.

Present :

The Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, C. I. E., *in the Chair.*
A. M. Nash, Esq.
A. M. Bose, Esq.
Dr. P. K. Ray.

The Board met, by request of the Faculty of Arts, to determine the extent of the course in Elementary Chemistry and Physics for the F. A. examination, in accordance with the following resolution of the Faculty :

"That Elementary Chemistry be introduced into the course for the First Arts examination, a corresponding re-

duction being made in the course in Physics, and that the extent of the course in either subject be referred to the Board of Studies in Science."

RESOLVED—

That the course in Elementary Chemistry and Physics for the F. A. examination be as follows:—

Chemistry of the Non-metals as in Remsen's Elements of Chemistry, pages 1—154.

Ganot's Popular Natural Philosophy, 5th Edition, omitting the following articles, in addition to those already omitted:—

BOOK I.

Articles	32-35,	pages	4.
„	45-52,	„	10.
„	57-61,	„	4.

BOOK III.

Articles	137-138,	pages	4.
„	155-159,	„	6.

BOOK V.

Articles	208-210,	pages	2.
„	221-222,	„	2½.
„	229-230,	„	2.
„	263-267,	„	8.
„	272	„	½.
„	278	„	1.
„	280-281,	„	3.
„	288-292,	„	6.

BOOK VI.

Articles	355,	pages	3.
„	358-362,	„	4.
„	365-366,	„	2.
„	368-369,	„	2½.
„	373,	„	1.
„	375-376,	„	2.
„	379-380,	„	2½.
„	394-395,	„	4.

BOOK VIII.

Articles	451-461,	pages	11.
„	480-481,	„	4½.
„	498-501,	„	5.
„	511-512,	„	8½.
„	516,	„	5½.

RESOLVED—

That the following subjects be omitted from the Syllabus of Elementary Physics for the F. A. examination (see the *Calendar* for 1888, p. 36).

Conditions of equilibrium of a mass acted on by forces.
Motions of translation and rotation.
Motion of pendulum, and of the torsion pendulum or balance.
Determination of co-efficients of expansion.
Regelation.
Dew point, and its determination.
Formation of dew and clouds.

Steam engines.
Images produced by small apertures.
Telescope, microscope, spectroscope, the human eye.
Armstrong's electrical machine.
Atmospheric electricity.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)

MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, M. D,
Chairman."

Portions of a letter on this subject from Mr. J. Eliot having been read, the Hon'ble Dr. Sircar moved :—

(1) That the course in Elementary Chemistry and Physics for the F. A. examination be as follows :—

Chemistry of the non-metals as in Remsen's Elements of Chemistry, pages 1—154.

Ganot's Popular Natural Philosophy, 5th Edition, omitting the following articles in addition to those already omitted :—

BOOK I.

Articles 32-35, pages 4.
„ 49-52, „ 10.
„ 56, „ 3.
„ 61, „ ½.

BOOK III.

Articles 137-138 pages 4.
„ 155-159 „ 6.

BOOK V.

Articles 208-210, pages 2.
„ 221-222, „ 2½.
„ 229-230, „ 2.
„ 263-265, „ 4.
„ 272, „ ½.
„ 278, „ 1.
Articles 280-281, pages 3.
„ 288-292, „ 6.

BOOK VI.

Articles 355, pages 3.
„ 358-362, „ 4.
„ 365-366, „ 2.
„ 368-369, „ 2½.
„ 373, „ 1.
„ 394-395, „ 4.

BOOK VIII.

Articles 451-461, pages 11.
„ 480-481, „ 4½.
„ 498-501, „ 5
„ 511-512, „ 8½.
„ 516, „ 5½.

2. That the following subjects be omitted from the Syllabus of Elementary Physics for the F. A. examination (see the Calendar for 1888, p. 36).

Conditions of Equilibrium of a mass acted on by forces
Motion of the torsion pendulum or balance.

Determination of co-efficients of Expansion.
Regelation.
Dew points, and its determination.
Formation of Dew and Clouds.
Images produced by small apertures.
The Human eye.
Armstrong's electrical machine.
Atmospheric electricity.

Mr. A. Pedler seconded the motion which was carried.

324. The following Report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Faculty at their meeting on the 23rd March, having been printed and circulated to the members was taken as read—

Report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Faculty of Arts at their meeting on the 23rd instant to submit to the Faculty a recommendation on Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee's proposal namely, "That in paragraph 7 of the F. A. Regulations in lieu of head (c) under Mathematics the following be substituted:—

Geometry.—Euclid,—Book V, Definitions, Book VI, Book XI, Propositions 1—21. *The more important properties of the parabola, the ellipse and the hyperbola."*

THE 25TH MARCH 1888.

Present:

A M Bose, Esq, *in the Chair.*
A M. Nash, Esq.
The Hon'ble Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee.
Babu Gaurisankar De.

The Sub-Committee recommend—

(1) That in paragraph 7 of the F. A. Regulations in lieu of head (c) under Mathematics the following be substituted:—

Geometry.—Euclid,—Book V, Definitions; Book VI. The more important properties of the parabola, the ellipse, and the hyperbola.

(2) The Sub-Committee are of opinion that the extent of the work in Geometrical Conics should be equivalent to the first six Chapters of Taylor's Elementary Geometry of Conics.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar."

(Confirmed)
A. M. BOSE,
Chairman.

The Hon'ble Dr. Banerjee moved—

(1) That in paragraph 7 of the F. A. Regulations in lieu of head (c) under Mathematics the following be substituted.

Geometry.—Euclid, Books I—IV, Book V, Definitions, Book VI. The more important properties of the parabola, the ellipse and the hyperbola.

(2) That the extent of the work in Geometrical Conics, be equivalent to the first six chapters of Taylor's Elementary Geometry of Conics.

Mr. Nash seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Sir A. W. Croft proposed the following amendment :

That the Board of Studies in Mathematics be requested to report whether any more satisfactory work than Wilson's Elementary Geometry is now in existence or is about to be published.

The Rev. Father E. Lafont seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

The question as amended was then put to the vote as a substantive motion and carried.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

(Confirmed,)
A. CROFT,
President.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 17.

THE 16TH APRIL.

Present:

THE HON'BLE DR. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, C. I. E., *in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE SIR ALFRED CROFT, K. C. I. E.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAY MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.
THE HON'BLE DR. GOOROODASS BANERJEE.
THE HON'BLE CHUNDER MADHUB GHOSE.

325. Read the Proceedings of the Faculty of Arts at their meeting held on the 12th April.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate recommend to the Senate that Elementary Chemistry of the Nonmetals be introduced into the course for the F. A. examination and that the following subjects be omitted from the Syllabus of Physics for the said examination from the year 1890 :—

Conditions of Equilibrium of a mass acted on by forces.
Motion of the torsion pendulum or balance.
Determination of co-efficients of expansion.
Regelation.
Dew-point and its determination.
Formation of dew and clouds.
Images produced by small apertures.
The human eye.
Armstrong's electrical machine.
Atmospheric electricity.

326. Read the Proceedings of the Board of Studies in English.

RESOLVED—

That the Board be requested to make a selection from the larger-book of Golden Deeds for the Entrance examination.

ORDERED—

That the consideration of the resolution of the Board on the Note by the Hon'ble Sir A. Croft on the selection of a course in English for the Entrance examination be deferred.

327. Read the Proceedings of the Board of Studies in Sanskrit.

RESOLVED—

That the following books on Sanskrit Grammar be recommended as text-books for the Entrance examination of 1890.

(1) Vidyasagar's Vyakara Kaumudi.

(2) Rajkrishna Banerjee's English Translation of Vidyasagar's Upakramanika.

(3) Laghumanjari or the Elements of Sanskrit Grammar in English by Babu Nilmani Mukerjee.

(4) Vyakarana Sangraha by Hemendranath Tatvaratna.

RESOLVED ALSO—

That the Examiners in Sanskrit for the Entrance examination be instructed to confine their questions in Grammar to matters which are common to all the above named text-books.

328. Read the Proceedings of the Board of Studies in Philosophy.

RESOLVED—

That Dr. Martineau's "Study of Religion" (omitting Book I and Book III, Chapter II) be substituted for Dr. Harris's Philosophical Basis of Theism in the B. A. Honour course in Philosophy for the year 1890.

329. Read a letter from the Principal, Dacca College, forwarding an application from the students of the Third Year class of that College, regarding Bradshaw's "English Anthology"—a text-book in English for the B. A. examination of 1889.

ORDERED—

To be deferred.

330. Read a letter from the Principal, Patna College, stating that the number of candidates for the Entrance and

other examinations has lately much increased, and applying for a grant of Rs. 2,375 for the purchase of 350 small desks and 300 stools.

RESOLVED—

That the following reply be sent to the Principal, Patna College.

"The Syndicate desire to know under what circumstances this large addition to the furniture has become necessary and whether this could not be supplied from the neighbouring schools."

331. Read an endorsement from the Principal, City College, forwarding an application from Bankubihari Sinha, who was unable to attend the B. L. examination for one day and praying that he may be considered to have passed the examination if he has passed in the other papers.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, City College, be informed that the Syndicate are unable to alter paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Regulations for the B. L. examination.

332. Read a letter from the Principal, St. Peter's College, Agra, in answer to this office letter, No. 575, dated 28th February 1888, regarding certain rejected students of the Agra College who were sent up to the Entrance examination from that College.

ORDERED—

To be deferred.

333. Read a letter from the Head-master, Centennial School, in answer to this office letter No. 590, dated 7th March, regarding certain rejected students of the Canning College, Lucknow, who were sent up to the Entrance examination from that school.

The Registrar reported that these students had not been allowed to appear at the Entrance examination.

334. Read a letter from Mr. John Eliot explaining the method which he has adopted for moderating the F. A. marks in Physics and suggesting certain arrangements for adoption in next year's examination.

ORDERED—

To be deferred.

335. Saturday the 28th April was fixed for the Annual meeting of the Senate.

The meeting was adjourned until 5 P. M. on Wednesday the 18th instant.

P. K. RAY,

Registrar.

(Confirmed)

MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR,

Chairman.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE.

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 18.

THE 18TH APRIL.

Present:

THE HON'BLE DR MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, C. I. E., *in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE SIR A. CROFT, K. C. I E.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAY MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.
THE HON'BLE DR. GOOROODASS BANERJEE.
THE HON'BLE CHUNDERMADHUB GHOSE.
BABU MAHESACHANDRA CHAUDHURI

336. Read the correspondence connected with the letter No. 391, dated 10th March, 1888, from the Principal, Dacca College, relating to the case of three students of the Dacca Collegiate School who after having failed at the annual examination for promotion to the 1st class of that school held in April 1887, were sent up from the East Bengal Institution for the Entrance examination of March 1888.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal be informed that it has not been proved, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that the three boys falsely represented themselves to the Head-Master as plucked students, and were therefore admitted by him to the first class of his school; and that, as the boys were sent up in due form after passing the test examination in a recognised High School in which they had read for the previous year, their examination was regular and no ground has been shown for quashing it. The Syndicate regret to find that the Head-Master of the East Bengal Institution has shown extreme carelessness in admitting these boys to his school without any proper enquiry as to their antecedents.

RESOLVED—

That the meeting be adjourned until 2-30 P. M. on Saturday, the 21st instant, and that it be held in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

P. K. RAY,

Registrar

(Confirmed)

MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR,

Chairman.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 19.

THE 21ST APRIL.

Present:

THE HON'BLE DR. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, C. I. E., *in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE SIR A. CROFT, K. C. I. E.
THE HON'BLE DR. GOOROODASS BANERJEE.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAY MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.
BABU MAHESACHANDRA CHAUDHURI.
DR. E. A. BIRCH.
COL. C. W. J. HARRISON, R. E.

337. The Registrar submitted the accounts of the University for the year 1887-88.

RESOLVED—

That the accounts be passed.

338. The Registrar enquired if he could invest in Government Promissory Notes Rs. 10,000 on account of the Reserve Fund from the Fee Fund.

RESOLVED—

That Rs. 10,000 be invested in Government Promissory Notes on account of the Reserve Fund.

339. The Registrar submitted the draft Report of the Syndicate for the year 1887-88.

RESOLVED—

That the Report be printed and circulated to Fellows before the annual meeting of the Senate to be held on the 28th day of April.

340. The Registrar submitted the Budget for the year 1888-89.

RESOLVED—

That the Budget be passed.

341. The Registrar submitted the Report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Syndicate at their meeting of the the 21st December 1887, to draft the Rules for the L. M. S. and M. B. examinations.

RESOLVED—

That the following Draft Rules be referred to the Faculty of Medicine for consideration and report.

DRAFT RULES FOR THE L. M. S. AND M. B. EXAMINATIONS.

MEDICINE.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. An examination for a Licence* in Medicine and Surgery shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year. The examination shall consist of three parts, entitled respectively the Preliminary Scientific, the First and the Second Licentiate Medical Examination.

Preliminary Scientific (L. M. S.) Examination.

2. Any under-graduate of the University who can produce certificates to the following effect may be admitted to this examination.

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts.

(*b.*) Of having been engaged in Medical studies for two Academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

(*c.*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a school of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate.

Two courses each of 70 *Lectures.*

Chemistry.

Two courses of 20 *Lectures.*

Botany.

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.

One course.

Practical Chemical exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in the examination of urine and urinary deposits.

3. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. A fee of ten rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be written, oral and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects.

(*a.*) Chemistry, organic and inorganic, having special reference to practical medical science.

(*b.*) Botany, so far as regards the Anatomy, Histology and Physiology of flowering plants.

(*c.*) Practical chemistry so far as regards the testing of ordinary poisons and the Examination of urine and urinary deposits.

The identification of microscopic preparations shall form no part of any of the examinations in the foregoing subjects.

The Syndicate shall notify three months before the examination the portions of Botany* in which candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

See Section IX.

FIRST LICENTIATE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

8. Any undergraduate of the University who can produce certificates to the following effect may be admitted to this examination.

(*a.*) Of having passed the Preliminary Scientific (L. M. S.) examination at least one academical year previously.*

(*b.*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a school of medicine recognized by the Syndicate.

Two courses each of 70 *Lectures.*

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy and Physiology.

(*c.*) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of medicines.

(*d.*) Of having dissected during three winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

9. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

10. A fee of fifteen rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of fifteen rupees on each occasion.

11. The examination shall be written, oral and practical.

12. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

(*a.*) Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

(*b.*) Materia Medica and Pharmacy so far as regards drugs contained in the British Pharmacopœia.

A student who has failed in the Preliminary Scientific Examination but has obtained 15 per cent. of marks in the aggregate may be admitted to the Combined Preliminary Scientific and First Licentiate Examinations of the same year.

(*c.*) General Anatomy and Physiology.

The identification of microscopic preparations shall form no part of any of the examinations in the foregoing subjects.

13. As soon as possible after examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

14. Any passed student of any vernacular school of medicine, if recommended by the Principal of an affiliated Medical College for distinguished merit, may be admitted to the Combined Preliminary Scientific (L. M. S.) and First L. M. S. examinations on producing certificates to the following effect:

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts of the University.

(*b.*) Of having passed the final examination of the vernacular school of medicine with marked distinction.

(*c.*) Of having subsequently to qualifying in the vernacular classes been engaged for one year in the study of Medicine and Surgery, and during that time of having attended in a school of medicine recognized by the Syndicate a course of lectures in each of the following subjects:—

Botany,	Anatomy,
Chemistry,	Physiology.

15. A female student who, after passing the Entrance examination, has attended classes and obtained her certificate in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery in the Calcutta Medical College shall, if recommended by the Principal, be admitted to the Combined Preliminary Scientific (L. M. S.) and First L. M. S. examinations on her producing certificates to the following effect:

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Arts examination of this University.

(*b.*) Of having attended in a school of medicine recognized by the Syndicate an additional course of lectures in each of the following subjects:

Botany,	Anatomy,
Chemistry,	Physiology

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An examination for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year. The examination shall consist of three parts entitled respectively the Preliminary Scientific, the First and the Second M. B. examination.

Preliminary Scientific (M. B.) Examination.

2. Any under-graduate of the University who can produce certificates to the following effect may be admitted to this examination:

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts; *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.**

(*b*) Of having been engaged in medical studies for two academical years, after passing the First Examination in Arts.

(*c.*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a school of medicine recognized by the Syndicate.

Two courses each of 70 *Lectures.*

Chemistry.

Two courses each of 20 *Lectures.*

Botany.

One course of 40 *Lectures.*

Comparative Anatomy, Comparative Physiology and Zoology.

One course.

Practical Chemical exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons and in the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

3. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

The words here printed in Italics are to take effect as soon as the Syndicate may order

4. A fee of ten rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be written, oral and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:

Elementary Chemical Physics, including the General Laws of Light, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism; also Chemistry organic and inorganic, having special reference to practical medical science.

Botany.

Comparative Anatomy, Comparative Physiology and Zoology.

Practical Chemistry so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

The Syndicate shall notify three months before the examination the portions of Botany* in which candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit and the second in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certicate in the form entered in Appendix A.

First M. B. Examination.

8. Any under-graduate of the University who can produce certificates to the following effect may be admitted to this examination.

(*a.*) Of having passed the Preliminary Scientific (M. B.) examination at least one academical year previously.†

* See Section IX.

† A student who has failed in the Preliminary Scientific examination but has obtained 15 per cent. of marks in the aggregate may be admitted to the Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M. B. examinations of the same year.

(*b.*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a school of medicine recognized by the Syndicate.

Two courses each of 70 *Lectures.*

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy and Physiology.

(*c.*) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of medicine.

(*d.*) Of having dissected during three winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

9. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

10. A fee of fifteen rupees shall be payable by each candidate, no candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of fifteen rupees on each occasion.

11. The examination shall be written, oral and practical.

Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.

12. As soon as possible after the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit and the second in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

EDWARD A. BIRCH, M. D.
MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, M. D.
P. K. RAY, D. Sc.

L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

Application.

To

The Registrar of the Calcutta University.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Preliminary Scientific examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

The fee of Rupees 10 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

Certificate.

I certify that has to the best of my belief, completed his 18th year, that I know nothing against his moral character, and that be has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Medicine.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

The 18 . } *Principal.*

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Age.
Date of passing the F. A. Examination.
Present occupation.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

18 .

Application.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

The fee of Rs. 15 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

Certificate.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 8 of the Regulations as to Medicine.

This certificate to be signed by the Principal of the College at which candidate has studied.

The 188 . *Principal.*

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Age.
Date of passing the F. A. examination.
Present occupation.

M. B. EXAMINATION.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

Application.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Preliminary Scientific examination for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine.

The fee of Rs. 10 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

Certificate.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Bachelor in Medicine.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

The 188 . } *Principal.*

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Age.
Date of passing the F. A. examination.
Present occupation.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION

188

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First M. B. examination.

The fee of Rs. 15 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

Certificate.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 8 of the Regulations as to Bachelor in Medicine.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which candidate has studied.

The 188

Principal.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Age.
Date of passing the F. A examination.
Present occupation.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

Session 188 -8

This is to certify that duly passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery at the annual examination in the year.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY,
The 188 . } *Registrar.*

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION, SESSION 188 -8

This is to certify that duly passed the First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery at the Annual Examination in the year 188

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY,
The 188 *Registrar.*

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

Session 188 • -8

This is to certify that duly passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination for the degree of M. B. at the annual examination in the year 18 and has been placed in the Division.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY,
The 18 . *Registrar.*

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION, SESSION 188 -8 .

This is to certify, that duly passed the First Examination for the Degree of M. B., at the Annual Examination in the year 188 and has been placed in the Division.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY,
The 188 . *Registrar.*

342. Read a letter from Mr. John Eliot, Senior Examiner in Physics, explaining the method which he has adopted for moderating the F. A. marks in Physics and suggesting certain arrangements for adoption in next year's examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Board of Examiners in Arts be requested to consider and report on the following question :—What means should be adopted in order to secure uniformity of marking in a subject in which two or more examiners examine the papers?

343. The following gentlemen were appointed to conduct the M. D. examination in the subjects mentioned opposite their names :—

Medicine	...	Dr E A. Birch.
Midwifery	...	Dr C H Joubert.
Surgery	...	Dr. K McLeod
Pathology	...	Dr D D Cunningham
Hygiene	...	The Hon'ble Dr Mahendralal Sircar, C I. E

344. The appointment of examiners for the M. A. examination was deferred.

345. Read a letter from the Head-master, Model Entrance School, Dacca, in answer to this office letter, No. 619, dated 10th April, regarding a certain student of the Dacca Collegiate School who was sent up to the Entrance examination from that school.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

346. Read a letter from the Principal, St. Peter's College, Agra, in answer to this office letter, No. 575, dated 28th February 1888, regarding certain rejected students of the Agra College who were sent up to the Entrance examination from that College.

ORDERED—

To be deferred.

347. Read a letter from the Principal, Dacca College, forwarding an application from the students of the Third Year class of that College, regarding Bradshaw's "English Anthology"— a text-book in English for the B. A. examination of 1889.

ORDERED—

That the selection is to be that of the first edition.

348. Read the following application from the Principal, Philander Smith Institute, Mussoorie, praying that the Philander Smith Institute may be affiliated up to the B. A. standard with effect from the 1st day of March 1888.

"*From*

THE PRINCIPAL, PHILANDER SMITH INSTITUTE.

To

THE REGISTRAR, UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

SIR,

I have the honour to apply to the Syndicate for the affiliation in the Faculty of Arts up to the B. A. standard of the Philander Smith Institute, Landour, with effect from the 1st March 1888.

This Institution was founded for the education of Christian Boys through the liberality of Philander Smith, of Oak Park, Illinois, U. S. A.; and was opened on the 3rd of March 1885. It is under the supervision of a Board of Trustees, appointed annually by the American M. E. Mission and occupies suitable premises, purchased for its accomodation at the close of the year 1886.

The course of study is that prescribed in the Faculty of Arts by the University, with the Code of education for the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

The Instructive Staff consists of:—

The Principal, W. G. Mulligan, M. A, of the University of Edinburgh, and Licenciate in Civil Engineering. First Master, C. U. Rosselet, B. A. (1st division) of the University of London, and four assistants of whom one has passed the F. A. examination of Calcutta, two are teachers of long experience and the fourth has passed the Matriculation examination of Bombay.

The school will be maintained on this footing for more than five years. In no case will the number of masters be reduced, while it is the intention of the managers as soon as possible to add to the staff, by the employment of graduates of the Indian and Home Universities. I request the favour of your laying this application before the Syndicate at its next meeting.

I have, &c., &c.,

MUSSOORIE, *March 20th*, 1888. } (Sd.) W. G. MULLIGAN, *Principal.*

Recommended for affiliation.

(Sd.) K. DEIGHTON,
Member of the Senate.
„ K. S. MACDONALD.
March 24th, 1888. *Member of the Senate.*"

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar write to the Principal, Philander Smith Institute, Mussoorie, stating that the Syndicate has no objection to affiliate the Institute up to the F. A. standard and enquiring if he agrees to this proposal.

349. Read a letter from Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C. I. E., suggesting that the sale-proceeds of the Sanskrit Selections may be converted into a Prize Fund of the University.

RESOLVED—

That in view of the future expenditure for acquisition of land the Syndicate regret that they cannot comply with the request.

350. Read an application from Raj Jogeshur Mitra praying for permission to publish the speeches delivered at the Annual Convocation for conferring degrees since the foundation of the University.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate are unable to accede to his prayer on the ground that it is doubtful whether they have such a right.

351. Read a letter from the Principal, Doveton College, stating (1) that the Latin course for the Entrance examination of 1889 is longer than usual; (2) that the text-book prescribed in Hindi for the Entrance examination is more difficult than usual.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate see no reason to alter the text-books.

352. Read a letter from the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur, regarding the recent Entrance examination at that centre.

RESOLVED—

That a copy of the letter be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, with a request for taking any action that it may be necessary and with an expression of opinion of the Syndicate that due caution has not been taken by the Assistant Inspector of Schools in observing the rules laid down for his guidance.

353. With reference to their resolution, dated the 17th March 1888, the Registrar laid before the Syndicate printed copies of the Opinions from the Heads of affiliated Institutions on the proposal of holding the Arts examinations in the cold weather.

OPINIONS FROM THE HEADS OF AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS ON THE PROPOSAL OF HOLDING THE EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS IN THE COLD WEATHER.

No. 66.

From

The Registrar, Calcutta University,

To

The Principals of the Affiliated Institutions.

SENATE HOUSE, *the 3rd May*, 1887.

SIR,

I have the honour by the direction of the Syndicate to forward to you the following extract from a letter of the Principal, Presidency College, and to request the favour of your opinion on it on or before the 31st May.

"I cannot refrain also from pointing out, that it would, in my opinion, be much more convenient for yourself and the candidates if the University were to revert to its old plan of holding the examinations in the cold weather. This would enable you to give two papers in the day. At present the F. A. Examination lasts, I believe, for ten days. No Entrance papers are set on Saturday and Sunday, so Entrance candidates really have to bear their burden for ten days. I believe that they suffered less when the agony was shorter and sharper. But the effect of the two systems on the candidates is a matter on which, as an inhabitant of a northern climate, I am hardly qualified to pronounce. I can only say that when I superintended as Registrar the supplementary Examinations, I found the work most fatiguing. In fact my experience of hot weather examinations has confirmed me in the opinion I have always held, that all the more numerously attended

Examinations of the University should take place in the cold weather."

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

MEMO. No. 239.

From

The Principal, Government Engineering College.

To

The Registrar, Calcutta University.

Dated Seebpore, the 10th May 1887.

Refers to his No. 66 dated 3rd May 1887.

Has the honor to state that, whenever feasible, University Examinations should, in his opinion, be conducted during the cool season.

S. F. DOWNING,
Principal.

From

A. EWBANK, ESQ., *Principal, Patna College.*

To

The Registrar, Calcutta University.

Dated Bankipur, May 12th, 1887.

SIR,

With reference to your Circular No. 66 of the 3rd instant I am disposed to concur with the views of the Principal of the Presidency College. When the present Examinations system was adopted it was introduced with two changes, each in itself an improvement. One was to replace a double yearly vacation by a single one and to have the one extended vacation in the warm weather. The other change was to make the B. A. Examination simultaneous with the Entrance and F. A. Examinations. These changes being pre-

served the actual Examination date could be shifted to any other time of the year. I have already suggested that the B. L. Examination could also be simultaneous with the B. A. Examination. I may now add that the M. A. Examination could also be held about the same time. There would be an increased pressure of work at one particular time of the year in the office of the Registrar. To obviate this we might firstly require from Colleges and Schools earlier notifications of what students they will send up for Examination; secondly we might have more time between the date of the Collective Examinations and the publication of the results; thirdly the Registrar might have the assistance of one or two educational officers for the totalling of the marks and preparation of the lists.

Let us suppose that the above-named five examinations were all held within the space of three weeks including and excluding with the Christmas week. Colleges might re-open on January 2nd with all classes but those of the first and third year. These could join later—say six weeks or two months later. Ample time could thus be given for the examination of the papers, and for the publication of the results. As to M. A. students their time for joining College would depend on the length of the M. A. course. If this course was nearly two years, as seems desirable, M. A. students would join about the same time as first and third year students join. If the actual lecture period were shortened they could join later.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. EWBANK.

No. 115.

From

The Principal, Rajkumar College, Nowgong, Bundelkhand.

To

The Registrar, Calcutta University,

SENATE HOUSE, *Calcutta.*

Rajkumar College, Nowgong, Dated 13th May, 1887.

In reply to his No. 66, dated the 3rd May 1887, the undersigned is of opinion that it would be preferable to

return to the old system of having the examinations over in 4 days and of holding them in the cold weather. The time of the year they are now held is for these parts a very trying one, not only for those who superintend the examination but also for those who are examined. The examiners, too, must feel the work much more trying and exhausting than they would, if the examinations were held in the cold weather.

JOHN MATHER,
Principal.

No. 46.

His No. 66, *Dated 3rd May* 1887.

With reference to the above has the honour to state that he fully agrees to the proposal made by the Principal, Presidency College for holding the University Examinations in the cold weather.

BENARES COLLEGE,
The 13th May, 1887.

G. THIBAUT,
Principal.

No. 12.

From

The Principal, Sanskrit College.

To

DR. P. K. RAY,

Registrar, Calcutta University,

Dated Calcutta, the 13th May 1887.

SIR,

In reply to your Office No. 66 of the 3rd May 1887, forwarding an extract from a letter of the Principal, Presidency College, on the desirability of reverting to the old plan of holding the University Examinations in the cold weather, I have the honour to state that I entirely agree in the opinions expressed in the letter. I need hardly add anything to the considerations so forcibly urged in the letter for

reverting to the old plan of holding the Examinations in the cold weather. The writer of the letter has, as an inhabitant of a northern climate, hesitated to pronounce on the effect of the two systems on the candidates. I may take upon me to say that natives of this country are strongly of opinion, that the present system has a worse effect on the candidates than the old one. It is quite true that they suffered less under the old system when the "agony was shorter and sharper." The old system, however, might be considerably improved. The Examinations, for instance, might be held simultaneously in December and finished in the course of one or two weeks. A Sub-committee might be appointed to settle the details.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA,

Principal.

From

The Principal of F. C. Institution and Hislop College,

To

P. K. RAY, ESQ.,

Registrar of University, Calcutta.

Nagpore, 14th May, 1887.

SIR,

In reply to your Circular letter No. 66, and dated, Senate House, the 3rd May 1887. I have the honour to state that I thoroughly concur in the opinion expressed in the extract from the letter of the Principal, Presidency College, to the effect that the University should revert to its old plan of holding the examinations in the cold weather. I believe that the burden and strain of these examinations during the hot season is very injurious both to the minds and bodies of the candidates. One of the candidates at Nagpur, last year, on the sixth day of the F. A. Examination

fell suddenly from his seat in the Hall, was lifted up in a paralyzed state—had to be carried to his home where he died on the following Monday. The doctor's opinion was that the sudden illness of this candidate was caused by severe study, and the lengthened strain and excitement of mind during the Examination. My opinion is very strong on the point that the University Examinations should be held in the cold season as before, and that two papers should be given to the candidates each day. Both the candidates and their examiners, I am convinced, would do their work better than can now be done in the hot season.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. G. COOPER.

The Registrar, Calcutta University.

Mussoorie School.

May 14th, 1887.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to your circular of enquiry dated 3rd instant I beg to state that the date at which the Entrance Examination has been held during the past three years is most inconvenient, not only for ourselves, but for candidates who come from other Schools to be examined at this centre. I should be extremely glad, and so would our Head Master, now absent on furlough,—if the University could revert to the old date,—which was found to work well for so many years, *viz.*, the end of November.

I am,

DEAR SIR,

Yours faithfully,

THOS. A. RAMBART,

Offg. Head Master.

No. $\frac{366}{A}$.

From

The Principal, Government College, Jabbalpore.

To

The Registrar, Calcutta University.

Dated Jabbalpore, 15th May 1887.

SIR,

With reference to your circular letter No. 66, dated 3rd instant, I have the honor to say that I see no good reason why the time for the University Examinations should be changed.

The Principal of the Presidency College thinks it would be better if two papers could be given daily, so that the Examination would not extend over so many days. If this is the general opinion, I see no reason why this could not be done without altering the date of the Examination. In the end of March and the beginning of April, the hot weather can hardly be said to be begun, and there would be no great inconvenience in holding the examinations from 10 A. M. to 4·30 P. M., as used to be done in December.

But, whether the examinations are held in December or April, I am of opinion that the candidates do more justice to themselves when they get only one paper a day. Six hours a day with an interval of only half an hour is I think too great a strain on many of them, and I think it would be a better arrangement to have a longer interval between the papers. The hours might be from 7 to 10 and 2 to 5. The arrangements, whatever they may be, should I think, be made to suit the convenience and comfort of the candidates so that they may be able to do their very best.

One great objection I have to the examinations being held in December is, that six weeks or two months of the best working time of the year is lost, whereas by having the examinations in the end of March and the beginning of April the vacation extends over the remainder of April, the whole of May, and the beginning of June, the hottest part of

the year, and the time when little or nothing can be done in Schools or Colleges, either by students or teachers.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. YOUNG,

Principal.

No. 4.

From

The Principal, Krishnagar College.

To

The Registrar of the Calcutta University.

KRISHNAGAR, *the 16th May*, 1887.

SIR,

In reference to your circular, No. 66, dated the 3rd instant respecting the time of holding the University examinations and the opinion expressed thereupon by the Principal, Presidency College, I have the honour to remark;

(1) That the only argument in favour of the present time (April or thereabouts) is that it puts the examinations, as they should be, immediately before the long vacation.

(2) The chief disadvantage of the hot weather is the impossibility of giving more than one paper a day thereby, so lengthening the examination as to give the boys every opportunity for falling ill under the prolonged mental and bodily exertion to which they are exposed. Six years of experience with Bengali students of all ages have shown me that they are peculiarly helpless at such times, and I have seen many cases of good students incapacitated by Fever, Diarrhœa, Cholera and in one or two cases of madness. Seeing the difficulty of getting proper accommodation in the examination centres, all these dangers are very practical and serious. The examination ought, therefore, I think to be held at a time of the year at which two papers a day are possible. This would relieve the boys, and also the work of the examiners would be easier and therefore more likely to be carefully done.

(3) The connection between the time of examination and the long vacation is a very important one. Either the long vacation should immediately follow the examination, or should be half a year away from it. It cannot precede it, as the examiners would have their College work to attend to and so could not correct the papers. The long vacation is practically fixed by the dry months of the year April 15th to June 15th, and should begin as now about the 1st April: a point nearly equidistant is the 15th November which is sufficiently in the cold weather. This date has another advantage. The irregularity of the Pujas, after which according to the old cold weather method the College Lectures used to cease in the 2nd and 4th year classes, will be obviated, and these lectures could cease on a fixed date, say the 31st August. September and October are the steamy months of the year and are most unhealthy. Accordingly it would be a relief for the boys to drop their lectures before. As for the examination of the papers the examiners would have the cold weather vacation, which might be well lengthened at the expense of the present extended Pujas, which are at present more nuisance than advantage.

(4) I would not advocate the examination beginning later than the 15th November, as it is important to start the new session and get the students well on in their particular courses before the long vacation, otherwise $\frac{3}{4}$ of what they have learnt will be lost, or rather they will put off beginning work till after the long vacation. It is well-known in Colleges that the new session students (1st and 3rd years) are very difficult to keep at work, and this will show the force of my objection to examinations later than November 15th.

(5) I would recommend therefore

(*a*) Examinations to begin as nearly as possible from the 15th November.

(*b*) A winter vacation of 5 weeks from November 22nd to December 31st.

(*c*) Long vacation from April 1st to June 15th.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

S. CHARLES HILL,

Principal.

Naini Tal, 17th May 1887.

To

The Registrar, Calcutta University.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your Circular of the 3rd instant I beg to say that I quite agree with the Principal of the Presidency College. The present system of extending the Entrance and F. A. Examinations to 8 and 10 days is inconvenient to those in charge and very trying to students. Many candidates being away from home cannot, from caste restrictions, get proper food, and the excitement of the examination prevents their sleeping regularly. This year I noticed a great change in the appearance of many students while the examination was going on, and if it had lasted three days more there would have been several absentees.

I do not think it makes much difference at what time of the year the examination takes place. In Agra January is often bitterly cold, and we would rather not have examinations in that month. The last Monday in March is a very convenient date for beginning. But by all means let us have the examinations finished within a week.

Yours faithfully,

A. THOMSON,

Principal, Agra College.

May 18th, 1887.

SIR,

In answer to your's of May 3rd, No. 66, I beg to say that I entirely concur in the opinion quoted in the extract therein given for my opinion, and also think with the writer that two papers might well be given in a day, as is the custom at the University Examinations at Madras, and so curtail the agony for the candidates.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. NOEL HODGES,

Principal, Trinity College, Kandy.

St. Thomas' College, Colombo, May 19th, 1887.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Circular No. 66 which arrived last night.

So far as we are concerned, the present time of holding Examinations is most inconvenient, occurring as it does in the middle of the holidays when we all wish to be away from Colombo. The falling off in the number of candidates from Ceylon is due in fact to the change in the time of holding the Examinations.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

E. F. MILLER.

From

The Rector of St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.

To

The Registrar, University of Calcutta.

Darjeeling, 19th May, 1887.

SIR,

In reply to your Circular No. 66 I beg to express an opinion very decidedly in favour of a change in the time of the University examinations to some period of the cold weather before Christmas.

It is difficult to imagine why the examination should be prolonged in the way it is prolonged. Its custom is entirely without precedent in India or elsewhere I believe.

Upon the effect of the climate upon examinees in the plains I am not a judge.

I can only say that for schools in the hills a time more inconvenient and detrimental to the interests of the examinees than the beginning of April could not possibly be devised. The Examinations come after a long holiday (holidays in the winter months are compulsory). The School year is from March 1st to Nov. 30th. But nearly only 6 months

work can be done: the Examination begins in March 28th, is protracted already till the 6th April, and the greatest hardship (surely an unnecessary and unparalleled delay) as the results are not out the day I write (20th May), *i. e.*, 53 days after the beginning of the examination; we thus lose three months of preparation of work by these two unnecessary arrangements of the University, *viz.*, the time of the examination (April) and the delay in the publishing of the results. It would not be difficult to arrange matters to suit every class of student.

All hill Schools must be equally inconvenienced.

Yours faithfully,

R. CARTER.

No. 94.

From

The Head Master, Collegiate School, Fyzabad.

To

The Registrar, Calcutta University.

Fyzabad, Dated 20th May, 1887.

Opinion about the plan of holding University Examinations.

With reference to the Registrar's Circular No. 66, dated 3rd May 1887, has the honour to state that the undersigned is of opinion that the present plan of holding University examinations at the beginning of the hot weather is the best. The heat of May and June in the N.-W. P. and Oudh is so great that it is impossible alike for boys and teachers to work at all satisfactory in these months; however under the old system some of the best months of the year were lost as far as work was concered.

RAMACHANDRA RAO, K. D.

Master in charge, Fyzabad College.

No. 102.

From

The Principal, Jagannath College,

To

The Registrar, Calcutta University,

Dated, Dacca, the 20th May, 1887.

SIR,

In reference to your office No. 66, dated 5th May 1887, I have the honour to express concurrence with the Principal of the Presidency College in the opinion that all largely attended examinations ought, in this country, to be held in the cold weather, and that it is as tedious and tiresome to attend as to superintend examinations extending over two weeks. But the present plan of holding the Entrance, F. A., and B. A. Examinations just before the summer holidays has certain distinct advantages over the old system. It gives to students the advantage of utilising a whole winter ere they present themselves for examinations; and the cold weather is certainly the best working season in this country. The present Director of Public Instruction, in my opinion, did very well in hitting upon the plan of giving to Colleges a long vacation, properly so-called in summer, and in allowing nothing beyond a short Christmas recess in winter. As a full, or very nearly full academical period of two years ought to be allowed to F. A. and B. A. students, the Entrance and F. A. Examinations ought to be immediately or shortly after followed by a vacation, the close of which is the beginning of a new session. And this vacation need be the largest in the year, for a couple of months is needed to publish the results of the Entrance, F. A., and B. A. Examinations, and no vacation two months long ought ever to be allowed except in summer. But there is a strong ground of objection against holding these examinations so late as in March and April. Every year, since the introduction of the new system, there have been cases of measles, chicken-pox, giddiness, and the like, due, no doubt, to change of season from cold to hot. I am, therefore, of opinion that the examinations should take place *in the last week of February*. Indeed, this will take away an additional month from the period of study. But I would propose a month's loss in

preference to the risk of illness. Again, by opening Colleges early in June instead of in the middle of that month, the loss may be brought down to a fortnight. Indeed, it would be difficult to suggest a plan which had every thing to recommend it and nothing to be said against it.

2. As to the question of shortening the period of suffering, the remedy is to give two papers every day instead of one. This plan may be adopted with regard to B. A. Honours also, by setting four papers (to be answered in three hours each) instead of three, as hitherto.

3. In conclusion I beg to suggest that whatever changes it may be thought expedient to effect, it ought to be gradual; for to order an examination to commence a month earlier than in past years means to order a month's loss to candidates. The earliest date I would propose for the Entrance, F. A., and B. A. Examinations of 1888 to commence is the 12th March; in the following year the first day of examination may be the 25th February, about which date the examinations of all succeeding years will, if the University be so minded, commence.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant.

KUNJALAL NAG,

Principal.

No. 66.

BISHOP COTTON SCHOOL, SIMLA.

May 21st, 1887.

DEAR SIR,

In answer to your Circular of the 3rd instant I am of opinion that the plan of conducting an examination so that it may take the shortest possible time, is a good one from an educational point of view, as it tends to disturb least the regular studies of an examinee: thus if it be possible to arrange the Entrance Examination so that two papers a day are taken, the alteration will, in my opinion, be an improvement. I think that the best time for the examination would be the week just before December 15th; but why not (as in the case of the London University) have two

examinations, one just before Christmas, the other towards the end of March, with the same subjects as before? Many might pass the *post mortem* who have failed in the previous examination.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
EDWARD A. IRONS, M. A.,
Head-Master.

To

The Registrar, Calcutta University.

ALMORA,
21*st May*, 1887.

SIR,

In reference to your No. 66 of the 3rd May 1887, I have the honour to report that in the opinion of the principal masters and professors under me, the *cold weather* is the best time for holding the University examinations.

Although personally I shall prefer the present arrangement to hold good, I feel bound to confess that for the candidates for the examination the old plan is better. The greatest effort is always put forth when the examination is near at hand, and this can be done with less injurious effects to health in the cold weather than in the hot. Moreover a holiday in the cold weather is much more of a rest and refreshment, even though of shorter duration, than a longer period in the hot weather; except for those who are able to go away to the hills for the hot weather months—a privilege which very few can enjoy.

Under the circumstances I must therefore vote for working to the old plan of holding the examination in the cold weather.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your obedient servant,
H. B. BUDDEN,
Head Master, Govt. High School, Bareilly.

No. 89.

From

The Principal, Canning College, Lucknow.

To

The Registrar, Calcutta University, Calcutta.

Dated 22nd May, 1887.

SIR,

In reply to your circular of the 3rd instant I beg to state that in my opinion the examinations should not be held during the cold weather. For a considerable time before the examinations the classes to be examined receive no teaching as they are busy with revisal. Till the results are known and classes reconstructed, the teaching of these classes cannot be resumed. A great portion of the best period of the year for work is thereby lost. If the present system of having one examination a day is too severe upon the students, make the date of examination *a few weeks earlier*, and have two Examinations daily, one in the morning and one in the afternoon.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. J. WHITE,

Principal.

No. 65 of 1887.

From

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE, ESQ.,

Principal, Residency College, Indore.

To

The Registrar, Calcutta University, Calcutta.

Dated 22nd May, 1887.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 66, dated 3rd instant, containing an extract

from a letter of the Principal, Presidency College, in which he advocates a return to the former plan of holding the University examinations in the cold weather. It would, I think, be an advantage to curtail the period during which the examinations last, but at the same time there is the important objection to cold weather examinations that the students lose a considerable part of the season in which the best, and greatest quantity of work can be done. On the whole, since the two advantages of season and shortness of time cannot be combined, I am of opinion that the present system is preferable to that proposed in the letter under discussion.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE,

Principal, Residency College, Indore.

To

The Registrar, Calcutta University.

From

The Principal, La Martiniere College.

23*rd May* 1887.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 3rd instant in which you forward to me an extract from a letter of the Principal of the Presidency College and ask me for an expression of my opinion on the subject of that extract.

I beg to submit my opinion for the consideration of the Syndicate:—

I am wholly in accord with Mr. Tawney on the subject. I do not know at whose instance or by what arguments the time of holding the University examinations was changed, but from my stand-point and from my experience of the working of the present plan, I regard the change as a great mistake, and I sincerely hope with Mr. Tawney that the University will revert to the old plan. Other men will, no doubt, support their opinions and try to defend their action in this matter with such arguments as they possess at hand and as they think cogent. I would repeat every one of Mr.

Tawney's arguments and would lay special emphasis on that one of his about the weary length to which examinations are now spun out.

I would add, as my own contribution to the discussion of the matter, the following consideration drawn from my experience of the working of this European School.

We work up to the University Entrance and First Arts Examinations as the standards of our highest classes. We can never make our promotion throughout the School, *i. e.*, we cannot begin a new School year till the University results are published: accordingly we do not get fairly started at our new year's work till quite the 1st of June In January, the natural beginning of the year, our classes have got through more than half the year's work, and all boys joining us, at what parents at any rate regard as the most natural and convenient time to place their boys at a new school, must be distributed into classes in which they find their class-fellows more than six months ahead of them in the class books and the work previously arranged for the whole year.

I would regard the return of the University to the old plan with unalloyed satisfaction.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. W. ATKINSON.

WESLEY COLLEGE,

May 23rd, 1887.

To

The Registrar, Calcutta University.

SIR,

I have the honour to state, with reference to your letter of May 3rd, (No. 66), that I should prefer the University examinations to be held as at present in March and April.

The reason why so few candidates are now sent from Ceylon is that through the action of the Director of Public Instruction in bringing the Cambridge Local Examinations into the Code, boys are now sent in largely for the Cambridge Examinations. These are held in December, and if the Uni-

versity of Calcutta revert to the old time of holding the Entrance and F. A. Examinations it will be very difficult to send in candidates at all. This will be unfortunate because there are many boys who cannot take the Cambridge Examination owing to their being over-age, but whose work can be very well reviewed for the Calcutta examinations in the early part of the year, when the energies of the College staff are not fully required for the Cambridge Examinations.

It is therefore not a question of cold season or hot in Ceylon but of convenience.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

T. MOSCROP.

No. 89/87.

From

The Principal of the Rangoon College, Rangoon.

To

The Registrar, Calcutta University, Calcutta.

Dated, Rangoon, the 23rd May, 1887.

SIR,

Referring to the contents of your No. 66 of the 3rd instant I have the honour to state that I consider a change to the old plan of holding the University Examinations in the cold weather would be most advantageous; and, further, that such also is the general opinion of 7 out of the remaining 8 members of the Rangoon College and High School Staff.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. HENRY GILBERT,

Principal, Rangoon College.

No. 27.

From

THE REV. E. BONAVENTURE,
Offg. Principal, St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur.

To

P. K. RAY, ESQ.,
Registrar, Calcutta University,

SENATE HOUSE, *Calcutta.*

Dated, Nagpur, the 23rd May 1887.

SIR,

With reference to your communication No. 66, dated 3rd May 1887, requesting an opinion, "Whether it would be more convenient if the University were to revert to its old plan of holding the examination in cold weather." I have the honor to say that I fully advocate for the immediate realization of this plan, and that I would give it my full adhesion owing to its numerous advantages.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant.
E. BONAVENTURE,
M. S. F. S.

To

The Registrar, Calcutta University.

ALBERT COLLEGE,
23rd May, 1887.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 66, dated the 3rd instant, asking me to express my opinion on the advisability of holding the University examination in the cold weather, I beg to say that when the proposal to introduce the present system came before me, I distinctly opposed it on the ground that hot weather examinations would have a disastrous effect upon the students as a class, and that on the ground of health alone winter examinations would be

preferable. I am of the same opinion still, the experiment of holding the examinations in March and April has failed. In the first place, it does not allow a candidate to study continuously over a fair portion of the day or night without serious risk to his health; in the second place it necessitates the holding of examinations over a period of ten days, interrupted towards the end by a whole Saturday and Sunday, thus making a candidate liable to illness in consequence of severe strain; and in the third place, it virtually reduces the period of study in the Entrance or the F. A. class to five or six months in the whole year, leaving no work to be done after January.

On all these grounds I hold a return to the old system to be eminently desirable.

I remain,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

KRISHNABIHARI SEN,

Rector, Albert College.

No. 78.

From

The Principal, Maharaja's College, Jeypore.

To

The Registrar, Calcutta University,

Dated, Jeypore, The 25th May, 1887.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 66, dated the 3rd May, I have the honour to state that the proposed plan, slightly modified, has my hearty approval and will doubtless be welcomed by the students of these provinces. The boys of Rajputana have to labour under a great many special disadvantages owing to the examinations taking place in the hot weather.

The Principal of the Presidency College has dwelt at length upon the difficulties of the students under the existing arrangements, and pointed out the advisability of reverting to the old plan of holding the examinations in the cold weather. I deem it, however, proper to suggest for the consideration of the Syndicate the propriety of holding the examinations a little later, that is, by the middle of February instead of in the beginning of December when the examinations used to be held. The students will then have the full advantage of the present system under which they can continue their studies for the University examinations in winter, the most agreeable and healthy season in India.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

HARIDAS SASTRI,

Principal, Maharaja's College, Jeypore.

From

The Principal, Jaynarain's College, Benares.

To

The Registrar, Calcutta University.

The 26th May, 1887.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to your circular of the 3rd instant, I beg to state that my masters and students prefer the present University examination arrangements, as it enables them to have a long vacation during the months of May and June, when the intense heat is trying both to masters and students.

When the examinations took place in December, a short vacation was all that could be given during the hot season.

I am,

Yours truly,

R. J. BELL.

ST XAVIER'S COLLEGE,
10 &11, *Park Street.*

From

The Very REVEREND A. NEUT, S. J,
Rector of St. Xavier's College.

To

P. K. RAY, ESQ.,
Registrar of the Calcutta University.
CALCUTTA, *26th May*, 1887.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 66, dated the 3rd instant, asking for my opinion on the proposal made by the Principal of the Presidency College to revert to the old plan of holding the examinations in the cold weather, I beg to state that I was about to make the same proposal myself.

Besides the reasons contained in the extract of the letter of the Principal of the Presidency College I beg to bring to your notice several others.

1. The change was made to enable the students to take advantage of the cold weather to study, and to have their long vacation during the months when study is almost impossible. This object has not been attained. It is impossible to keep the Christian students at work during the Christmas season. Study at this period of the year is objected to both by the parents and the students themselves; and the practical result is that the latter, especially the boarders, the majority of whom are from up-country, go in for a second vacation at Christmas and extend it for different reasons and under various pretexts over three weeks or a month. The vacation given them after the examinations they little care for.

It would take a long letter to enumerate the different circumstances which bring both parents and students thus to prolong the Christmas vacation. Suffice it to say that this is actually done, and all Principals of European schools will bear me out in my statement, if they have to deal with the same class of students. Experience shows that part of December and January is practically lost for Christian students, and this notwithstanding our earnest efforts to the contrary.

2. The present date of the examinations obliges the students to work, and even to go through the heaviest and the most tedious part of their work, *viz.*, the immediate preparation for the examination, during several of the most trying weeks of the hot season. Not unfrequently, as this year for instance, we have very hot days from the end of February till after the examinations; the latter, moreover, are always held during the hottest part of the season, and notwithstanding the early but at the same time inconvenient hour, it tells on the health of the students and quite unfits them for anything like study for the rest of the day. Similar disadvantages exist for the native students. We had I think, two years ago, much difficulty with our native students, first with regard to the sending in of their applications, and aferwards with respect to their appearing at the examination; for, as the cholera was raging in the northern part of the town, (a not unusual thing in the hot months) they, in their fright, were anxious to leave the city.

3. The present date greatly interferes with the arrangements of other schools or classes into which passed candidates have to enter. Suffice it to mention Seebpore College. Applications for admission to this College have to be sent in on or before the 25th May. Yet when it happens, as it did this year, that the Entrance or F. A. results are scarcely out by that date, it makes it impossible for candidates to send in their applications in time. In the case of students wishing to go up for the M. A. the present date affords but scanty time for preparation.

4. It interferes also with the arrangements of the rest of the school. In order to have some unity in the working of the whole establishment, the authorities are obliged to give the long vacation in summer. Parents on the other hand object to having their children home at this season. Such an arrangement, moreover, is detrimental to many students. Those who belong to the 7th standard finish work at the beginning of December; this being the time fixed for the Middle Scholarship and Certificate examinations; and, not being admissible to the Entrance classes till June as work for these still goes on, they have six months' leisure before them which is spent for the most part in idleness.

5. Another objection against the present system is taken from the examiners, and should, I think, not easily be overlooked. They are expected to give in the corrected papers with as little delay as possible, and to be able to finish them in

due time, they are obliged to work incessantly during the hottest part of the year. I have some experience of correcting examination papers, and I think that any one who knows what it means will agree with me that this continuous strain, under difficulties arising from the climate, is liable to occasion oversights and mistakes almost unavoidable in any hurried work of the kind; and this must occur, without giving the right to any one to blame the Examiners. And owing to the short time available, it is not likely that these mistakes will meet the eye of the Head examiner when re-examining the papers.

6. I have mentioned the inconvenience arising from the early hour at which the examinations begin during the hot season. This again ought to be taken into consideration. The students have to come sometimes from great distances, and it is not always in their power to make a different arrangement. I know there are students who have to start as early as 4-30 A. M. or 5 A. M. without breakfast in order to reach the place of examination in time.

If such are the objections raised by schools in the plains, what must it be where hill-schools are concerned. These are obliged to close during almost three months of the cold season, leaving the boys to themselves in the midst of all the distractions found at home.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. NEUT, S. J.,

Rector, St. Xavier's College.

Darjeeling, May 27th, 1887.

From

The Offg. Principal, Free Church Institution.

To

The Registrar, Calcutta University.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 66, dated, Senate House, the 3rd May 1887, I have the honour to say that the old plan of holding the examinations in the cold weather was, in my opinion, on the whole, preferable to the present plan. At the same time I think, now that the change has been made

and that things have once more settled down into a normal state, and as some of the inconveniences caused were but a temporary fruit of the transition, that it would be unwise to revert to the old plan so soon. There has not been sufficient time to weigh its advantages and disadvantages.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN HECTOR.

Darjeeling, May 27th, 1887.

SIR,

Replying to your letter of May 3rd, I am in favour of going back to the old plan of holding the University examinations in the cold weather. The present plan is cumbrous, and, so far as I can learn, is very inconvenient to the candidates. It prolongs immoderately their sufferings. It may be said that the new plan has not had a sufficient trial. Undoubtedly candidates would get used to it in time; but the former plan is, in my opinion, better. It was considered, I believe, that more work would be done if the cold weather were a time for study, and work in the class room instead of examinations. It does not appear to me that there has been any gain in this respect.

I am, SIR,

Yours faithfully

WM. JOHNSON,

London Missionary Society's College, Calcutta.

No. 54.

From

The Principal, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.

To

The Registrar of the Calcutta University, Calcutta.

Dated Cuttack, the 27th May 1887.

SIR,

In reply to your circular No. 66, dated the 3rd Instant, I have the honour to state that I concur with the

Principal of the Presidency College in considering it desirable that the University should revert to the old plan of holding the examinations in the cold weather.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

S. AGER,

Principal.

From

The Secretary to the Committee of Management,

Doveton College.

To

The Registrar of the Calcutta University.

Doveton College, the 28th May, 1887.

SIR,

The attention of the Committee of Management, Doveton College, has been drawn to a report in the Indian Daily News of the 26th instant, referring to a circular issued by you on the 3rd idem, to the Principals of all schools and colleges on the subject of reverting to the old plan of holding the University examination in the cold weather. The Committee desire me to intimate that for the reasons given in the letter of the Principal of the Presidency College, they would be glad to see the old plan reverted to as being the most convenient to examiners and examinees alike.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. A. FINK,

Secretary.

From

The Rector St. Peter's College, Agra.

To

The University Registrar, Calcutta.

Dated, Agra, 30th of May, 1887.

SIR,

In reply to your letter, No. 66, dated 3rd instant, I have the honour to state that I see no objection to have the University examinations held as of old in the cold weather. But I would observe that these constant changes throw schools into confusion and I do not think that it will be possible to have candidates ready for the examinations by *next* cold weather unless the subjects are reduced.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

FR. GENESIUS, O. C.,

Rector, St. Peter's College, Agra.

LONDON MISSION COLLEGE, BENARES,

May 30th, 1887.

To

DR. P. K. RAY,

Registrar, Calcutta University.

SIR,

It seems to me that there is much to be said on both sides of the suggestion made by the Principal of the Presidency College in the extract from his letter quoted in your printed letter No. 66 of the 3rd instant, with regard to the University's reverting to its former plan of holding the examinations in the cold weather.

1. If the examinations could be considered apart from the great amount of time, during which they necessarily interfere with the working of the Entrance classes of schools

and all the classes of colleges, then I think there could not be two opinions as to the desirableness of holding them in the cold weather for the sake alike of the candidates, of the Professors of colleges, and of the examiners.

2. But as the numbers of the candidates at the several examinations have now become so great and consequently lead to such long delays in bringing out the results, far less inconvenience to the working of the colleges will arise from the present time of holding the examinations. For the work of the examiners can be done in the long holidays without pressure being put upon them, as was, I believe, the case under the old plan, to hurry through the papers to their own dissatisfaction and to probable injustice to the candidates. Moreover, as the University examinations lose much of their value without the satisfactory working of the colleges, the convenience of the colleges should in my opinion determine this question.

3. Balancing the *pros* and *cons* therefore, I am decidedly of the opinion that it is the better plan for the time of the examinations to continue as at present in March and April.

Believe me,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN HEWLETT,
Principal.

From

The Principal, Ripon College.

To

The Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

In reply to your Circular No. 66, I have the honour to inform you that I am in favour of reverting to the old system of holding University examinations in the cold weather.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
DEVSANKAR DE,
Principal.

THE RIPON COLLEGE,
30*th May* 1887.

Burdwan, the 30th May, 1887.

From

The Principal, Burdwan Raj College.

To

The Registrar, Calcutta University.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 66, dated the 3rd May 1887, I have the honour to say that the disadvantages incident to the present system of examinations, which are noticed by the Principal of the Presidency College, have already been strongly felt by our boys and the effect of the system upon them is extremely unpleasant if not positively injurious. Not to mention the other drawbacks, the unconscionable length of the time of examinations, is alone sufficient to condemn the present arrangement in the estimation of all sensible people. To judge from the discontent that it has created amongst the students and the inconvenience and disappointment that it not infrequently occasions, one would scarcely regard the present plan of examinations as an improvement upon the old system. So, in view of the convenience and comfort of the candidates, I should think that the old plan of holding the examinations according to the previous arrangement as to details might, with advantage, be adopted again.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

RAMNARAYAN DATTA,

Principal, Burdwan Raj College.

No. 54*a*.

From

The Principal, Rajshahye College.

To

The Registrar, Calcutta University.

BAULEAH, *the 30th May*, 1887.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 66, dated the 3rd May 1887, containing an extract from a letter of the Principal of the Presidency College, I have the honour to

state, that in the opinion of those Indian gentlemen, whom I have consulted on the subject, as well as in my own opinion, it is desirable that some change should be made in the time of holding the University Entrance, F. A., and B. A. examinations. These now take place at a season of the year, which is very inconvenient to both the candidates and the officers superintending the examinations.

As the hot weather then fairly commences, it has been found necessary to set one paper only a day, and so prolong the period of examination from 5 to 10 days. Not only does this prove very fatiguing to both the examiners and the superintending officers, but it compels a large number of students (*viz.*, those proceeding to the centres of examination from a distance) to stay away from their homes and natural guardians for a prolonged period, thus increasing their expenses, and at a time of year, when epidemic diseases genenerally make their appearance in the larger towns. Moreover in other respects it increases the chances of their falling ill during the time the examinations continue.

To revert, however, to the plan of holding the examinations in the cold weather, would, I think, be a mistake, inasmuch as it involved the suspension of work in colleges and schools to a considerable extent for nearly two months during the winter season, which is undoubtedly the best time for work.

The present system of holidays is on the whole well adapted to the climate of the country, and the social observances of its people. It allows a vacation of one month in the autumn, when the Courts and public offices are closed for the Dusserah festival, and enables students to proceed to their homes with their guardians on the occasion of their annual migration; it permits students to go on with their studies during the cold weather, and it gives them a long vacation in the hottest part of the year, when hard mental labour is almost impossible.

The inconvenience now caused by the examinations taking place in the midst of the hot weather, might I think be obviated in a great measure by holding them somewhat earlier in the year.

If they were to commence on or about the 10th March, as the weather is then cooler, it would be quite possible to set two papers a day, and so finish the examinations in 5 days.

With such an alteration the Examinations would be over by the 15th March. The sojourn of the candidates at the

centres of examination would be slackened, and they would have to stay at such places at a healthier season of the year. The summer vacation would in such a case commence for Colleges about the 16th March, while collegiate schools might remain open till about the 5th April. Now if it begins earlier it may terminate earlier, say on the 31st May for both schools and colleges, and would then consist as regards colleges of 2 months and 15 days, instead of 2 months and 5 days as at present, and as regards schools of 56 days instead of 51 days as at present. The period of class work, it may be said, would be lessened in colleges by 10 days, but it is to be remembered that if the examinations were finished in 5 days, instead of 10, that period would be increased for colleges by the five days saved from the examination times. Such an arrangement therefore would only reduce the period of class work in the year by 5 days in both colleges and schools. These 5 days might be made up either by abolishing some of the gazetted holidays, that are now given to schools and colleges, and are not really necessary, or by reducing the poojah holidays from 31 days to 26, which would not, I believe, cause any inconvenience. The former alternative would, I think, be preferable.

Subjoined is a statement showing the alterations in the holidays, which would result from the examinations commencing on the 10th March instead of as at present :—

	Present period allowed to vacations and examinations.	Proposed period ditto
Summer vacation ..	2 months 5 days	2 months 15 days
Poojah ditto ..	1 month.	1 month (or) 26 days.
Gazetted holidays not included in vacations ..	11 days	6 days (or) 11 days.
Period of examination ..	10 days	5 days.
	3 months 26 days	3 months 26 days

The period of class work would thus consist of the same number of days as at present.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. C. EDWARDS,

Principal.

From

The Principal, City College,

To

The Registrar, Calcutta University.

City College, the 31st May, 1887.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 66, dated the 3rd instant I have the honour to inform you that I agree with the Principal of the Presidency College in thinking that the time fixed at present for the University Examinations goes very hard with the Entrance and F. A. candidates, and that the old system of holding the examinations in the cold season was better than the present one. The altered time of examinations has also told upon the working period of Colleges and schools, which to all practical purposes has become considerably shorter than before. The best plan, however, in my opinion would be to hold the Entrance and F. A. Examinations *in the middle or towards the later end of February and the B. A. and M. A. Examinations a month later.* This would obviate the necessity of prolonging the Entrance and F. A. Examinations to 10 days and make the College and School Sessions a little longer, while it might lessen the burden of simultaneous over-work of the Registrar's office.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

U. C. DUTT,

Principal, City College.

RAMSAY COLLEGE

ALMORA, KUMAON, N. W. P.

May 1887.

To

The Registrar, Calcutta University.

DEAR SIR,

In the interest of students in Almora, I far prefer the old arrangement of examinations to the present. I think

the new scheme has diminished our time for work by a month or two months.

Yours faithfully,
J. F. TAYLOR,
Principal of R. C.

From

The Principal, St. George's College, Mussoorie.

To

The Registrar, Calcutta University.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your circular No. 66, of the 3rd instant, inviting an expression of opinion on the extract thereto appended.

In reply I beg to say that I hold the same opinions as the writer of the extract, emphasized by additional reasons, that, namely, the Entrance Examinations should be held in the cold weather, and that two papers a day should be set and thus prevent the Examination being needlessly protracted over a great number of days.

The practice of having the examinations in April is attended with great inconvenience both to the Masters and the Entrance pupils of the College under my charge; our session begins on the 1st February and ends on the 30th November, when all the boys leave school for the Christmas vacation. But this vacation the students preparing for Matriculation as well as their masters cannot look forward to, but are obliged to forego their hard-earned rest in view of an examination which is to come on at the end of March. This is certainly a grievance and hardship. The pupils are debarred from visiting their homes till the Christmas vacation next following, for the results of the examination are not made known till late in May when the hot weather on the plains is so far advanced as to render a trip home for a couple of months anything but desirable.

Another great inconvenience arises from the necessary delay in the publication of the results, inasmuch as we can neither organize our Entrance class for the ensuing year, the F. A. or the 1st Dept. of Rurki Entrance, nor insist upon regular work from boys awaiting with anxiety the results of the examination they have undergone and who

cannot be considered as belonging to any class in particular for nearly two months.

The injury done to the boys through this loss of time is very great, and the discipline of the College suffers in like manner. On this point I feel most strongly.

I see no reason why two papers a day should not be set for the candidates even supposing the plan of holding the examinations in March is unfortunately to continue. Our boys on the hills at least have no discomforts as regards the heat of the weather to complain of—a plea which may or may not hold good for Examiners on the plains in favour of one paper a day. The examination centre at Mussoorie is 4 miles from St. George's College, the hour for commencing the examination is 7 o'clock A. M. This means that for ten days our examinees have to start for the examination hall at 5 o'clock every morning, and frequently in rainy and stormy weather, March being as a rule a very inclement month in the hills.

I should welcome a return to the old practice of holding the examinations in November as necessary for the proper working of this College, and I advocate the setting of two papers a day. I specify November as it is the last month of our scholastic year and the one best suited to our requirements.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES DOOGAN,

Principal.

W. W. FITZGERALD,

Vice-Principal.

No. 194.

From

ALEXANDER PEDLER, ESQ.,

Offg. Principal, Presidency College.

To

The Registrar, Calcutta University

Dated Presidency College, the 3rd June, 1887.

SIR,

In reply to your No. 66, dated the 3rd May 1887,

asking my opinion on Mr. Tawney's proposal to revert to the former system of having all the numerously attended examinations of the University in the cold weather, instead of holding them at the commencement of the hot weather as at present, I regret to say that, owing to its being now vacation time, I have not been able to consult the Professors of this college on the subject.

2. The majority of the Professors of the college are, however, the same who were consulted formerly, when the change was discussed and decided on, and it would appear that a large majority of the Professors of this college were in favour of the hot weather examinations in preference to their being held in the cold weather.

3. So far as I am aware there is no reason to suppose that their views have been changed, and in my own opinion also, though there are, as pointed out by Mr. Tawney, decided disadvantages in the hot weather examinations, there are more than corresponding advantages in the matter of teaching.

Probably some of the objections to the hot weather system of examinations, so far as the Entrance and F. A. examination is concerned, would be removed, if it could be found possible (*a*) to hold the examinations, say a week earlier than at present, commencing about 20*th of March*, and (*b*) to give *two papers to be worked in each day*, each of 2 hours' or 2½ hours' duration instead of 3 hours as at present, the question papers being made correspondingly shorter. Work might commence at 8, and the first paper be of 2 hours' length, then an interval of half an hour and the 2nd paper from 10½ to 12½ or 1 as the case may be. In the majority of cases there would be no hardship in a student working till half-past 12 or 1 in the day during the week say from 20th to 27th of March, for the hot season in Calcutta usually does not set in till April. In fact at this period of the year a week earlier or later makes a vast difference in the meteorological conditions.

5. It would not be possible to arrange to have 2 B. A. papers in one day, for the B. A. honours men now have 4 hours for each paper, and this is short enough to test their work, but as there are fewer subjects in the B. A., the strain is not so great as it otherwise would be. In view, however, of the rapid increase in the number attending the Entrance, F. A. and B. A. examinations, the time will probably shortly

arise when it will be found necessary to hold the B. A. examination at a different time to the other two.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

ALEX. PEDLER,

Offg. Principal, Presidency College.

No. 576.

From

The Principal, Metropolitan Institution.

To

The Registrar, Calcutta University.

Dated, Calcutta, the 6th June 1887.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 66, dated the 3rd ultimo, and in reply beg to state as my opinion that the University would do well if instead of reverting to the old plan of holding its examinations in the cold weather (November, December or January) it were *to finish the examinations on some day not later than the 22nd or 23rd of March* and shorten the agony of the examinees by setting two papers a day as before.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

SURYAKUMAR ADHIKARI,

Principal.

HUGHLI COLLEGE, CHINSURAH,

10*th June*, 1887.

SIR,

In reference to your No. 66, dated 3rd May 1887, it seems very soon to go back to the old system. Only three examinations, exclusive of the supplementary examination, have been held under the new system. The Medical and

Engineering examinations have always been held in the hot weather. If the return be made it might be done gradually, say a week earlier every year till a sufficiently cool time is reached. If the examinations ended when they now begin I think as a rule the weather would be cool enough. The examinations are at present I think unnecessarily protracted. Two papers a day might be given as in the Medical and in the Engineering examinations, at least for part of the time. Again all B. A. 3rd honour papers might be left over till all the pass papers were set. In this way all the pass B A. would get away after a few days, and two or three days more would be sufficient for the Honour students. The order in which the papers would be set being determined by the Registrar after the lists of candidates were completed. Holiday for Entrance seems unnecessary. The Supplementary examinations were held in May, a much hotter time than the beginning of April. The large number of candidates assembled must make the Examination Hall uncomfortable, but if an hour and a half of interval were given between the papers set on the same day, and if proper attention were paid to ventilation I do not think the candidates would find it at all disagreeable. The Honour students would thus have 8 hours with half an hour's interval. I do not think that this is unsupportable about the middle or end of March. If so I would extend the interval to two hours.

The early hour is objected to by some as it is said Hindus must remain without food at present till they return from the examination. Make the hours 9 to 12 or 1 or 2 to 5 or 6 and there should be no ground for that complaint.

If the examinations ended when they now begin, the midsummer vacation would require to be slightly extended, as in most cases when college and school buildings are taken up with examinations, work would practically stop when the University examinations began, and the rains do not usually begin before the 12th June. This could be rectified by deducting a few days from the pujah vacation.

I liked the examinations in the cold weather when we had them, and for Europeans the cold weather is much more desirable and enjoyable, but I dislike changes especially in the University regulations in which the changes have not always been for the better. A sudden change to the cold weather would be inconvenient, and probably necessitate more supplementary examinations.

The head-master of the collegiate school has made some remarks which I think are of importance, I enclose them.

Yours very truly,
M. MOWAT.

To

M. MOWAT, ESQ.,

Principal of the Hughli College,

Dated Chinsurah, the 14th May, 1887.

SIR,

The question about the fittest time for our University Examinations was discussed fully at a meeting of the Syndicate prior to the introduction of the present arrangement, and the minutes of the Syndicate on the subject might, with advantage, be read at the present moment. Before we revert to the old state of things it is necessary to shew that the advantages anticipated have *not* been realized or that some unforeseen evil calls for a change again.

There are, no doubt, arguments both in favor of and against the present arrangement. The most that can be said in favor of the cold weather Examination is that it is less fatiguing and expensive to the examiners, as it might, as before, be made of shorter duration than at present.

But on the other hand the present arrangement has several advantages to recommend it:—

1st. It enables the department to throw the longest vacation in the hottest part of the year, and to give a shorter one during Dusserah when cessation from work is of the greatest consequence to students, and allows the whole of the cold weather to the candidates to prepare for their examinations.

2ndly. It obviates the evil consequent upon the delay, now almost inevitable from the annually increasing number of candidates, on the part of the University in publishing the result of the examinations, a delay which would tell seriously on the progress of the students were our examinations to be held just before the cold weather and students kept waiting for nearly two months, when they might have worked most advantageously.

3rdly. It offers some advantage to Mofussil students travelling some way off from home, for in March they may very conveniently make their movements unencumbered with heavy warm clothings and beddings.

4thly. It has been found, in the Hooghly centre, at all events, to secure a better attendance of the candidates, than under the former arrangement, and should the University authorities find, by calculating the average percentage of absence of the last three years and comparing it with that of any consecutive three years previous to the present arrangement, that this too has been the case in respect to the aggregate number of candidates, this one circumstance alone ought to dissuade them from reverting to the old state of things.

4. There has been a good deal said by the outside public against the present time of examination. It is known to you that two cases of cholera happened in two of the last three years, causing the death of two of the candidates that appeared at the Hooghly centre; but deaths from the same cause happened in former years too. Cholera is not now confined to any season of the year. October and November are, no doubt, the worst months for sickness in our country, and I can hardly remember any year in which one or two pupils, out of a class of 25 or 30 were not from ill-health precluded from appearing at the examination. Then again cases of students compelled to quit the place of examination shivering under fever were not uncommon in former years, they are very rare now. The minutes of the Syndicate above alluded to laid much stress on the healthiness of the present season of examination, and unless facts and figures can be brought forward to shew that the advantages expected have not been secured, it would not, I beg to submit, be judicious to make any change. The time for the University examinations ought to be that which is calculated to secure the largest possible attendance of the candidates.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

SHIB CHUNDRA SHOME,

Head Master.

CHRISTIAN MISSION HIGH SCHOOL,
Batala.

DEAR SIR,

I have considered your letter, No. 66, of May 3rd and beg to state that as far as we, in the Panjab, are concerned, we like the present arrangement.

Yours truly,
EGERTON CORFIELD, M. A.
Principal.

The Registrar also laid before the Syndicate the following extracts from the current Minutes:

Extract from the Minutes of the Syndicate, dated 18th June 1887.

"The Registrar laid before the Syndicate Opinions from the Heads of affiliated Institutions on an extract from a letter from the Principal, Presidency College, which was forwarded with this office No. 66, dated 3rd May, containing a proposal for changing the time of the Examinations in Arts.

"RESOLVED—

"That a Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, Mr. Pedler, Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee and Mr. Cotton be appointed to consider and report on the Opinions."

Extract from the Minutes of the Syndicate, dated 16th July 1887.

"Read the following report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider and report on the opinions from the heads of affiliated institutions, regarding a proposal for changing the time of the Entrance, F. A. and B. A. examinations.

"We have considered the opinions from the heads of affiliated institutions regarding a proposal for holding the Entrance, F. A. and B. A. examinations in the cold weather, and also the report of the Committee appointed in the year 1883-84 to consider the desirability of changing the dates of the University Examinations printed in the Minutes for 1883-84, p. 49.

"We are of opinion that there are many objections to the proposed change, and we do not think that any sufficient

reasons have been advanced to induce us to recommend that the University should revert to the old plan of having the examinations in the cold weather.

"In the first place the present plan has not had a sufficient trial. In the second place the proposed change would disorganise the work of the Schools and Colleges for a whole year. In the third place the conveniences of examination should be subordinated to the conveniences and efficiency of teaching, and we are of opinion that this latter object is better secured under the existing system than under the one proposed. In the fourth place those who are in favour of the proposed change mainly base their opinion on the desirability of shortening the period of the examinations by giving two papers a day.

"We think that this object might be secured without reverting to the old plan by holding the examinations a little earlier than is done at present.

"If the Entrance, F. A. and B. A. examinations begin on the Monday nearest to the 10th of March in each year, and if two papers are set on each day, the examinations will be concluded by the middle of March when the heat is not generally oppressive.

"We recommend that the examinations be held in the morning from 10 to 1 P. M. and in the afternoon from 2 to 5 P. M.

"At present the B. A. Honour papers occupy 4 hours. As it will be impossible to give two 4-hour papers a day, we recommend that there should be four 3-hour papers instead of three 4-hour papers for Honours, which are at present given in each subject.

"With reference to the endorsement from the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, forwarding copy of a letter from the Principal, Government Engineering College, Seebpur, we think that if our recommendations about the Arts Examinations be accepted, the F. E. examination may be held in the first week of May, and the result published by the end of May, that is, before the Engineering College session commences.

"(Sd.) MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR.
" ALEX. PEDLER.
" M. NYAYARATNA.
" GOOROODASS BANNERJEE."

RESOLVED—

(1) That the report be adopted with the following amendment—that the Entrance, F. A. and B. A. examinations begin on the first Monday in March.

(2) That the University Examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, 1888, be held on the undermentioned dates :—

Entrance, F. A. and B. A. examinations on Monday, the 5th March and following days."

Read the following letter from the Rector, St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, suggesting that the Entrance and F. A. examinations should be held in the cold weather.

No. 912.

"*From*

THE RECTOR OF ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL,
DARJEELING.

To

THE REGISTRAR, UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

Darjeeling, April 7, 1888.

SIR,

I beg that you will lay before the authorities that may deal with the question of the time at which the University examinations are held the following considerations:

1. The month of March is one of the most inconvenient times that could be fixed for school in the hills for the Entrance and F. A. examinations, because the vacation of hill schools is necessarily in the winter and the boys must either appear immediately after their long vacation or stay up during the vacation.

2. If the boys stay for the vacation it involves (*a*) a very considerable expense upon their parents. In the case of the boys of this school it involved Rs. 120 more for each boy; (*b*) the teacher of the class is deprived of a well-

earned holiday and has to teach all the year round; (c) The boys that go away after the examination go to their homes in the hot weather.

3. The school year is very much broken up by the present arrangement and new Entrance classes cannot be completely formed for a long time after work in the rest of the school has begun.

4. Nothing but an examination in November or December, as it used to be in days gone by, will suit the hill schools. They may be a small number in comparison with the others that send up candidates, but the time of examination is not so convenient even for plain schools that consideration of the time of examination should not be re-opened.

To have the examination in March means for hill schools either the infliction of a heavy fine upon the parents of candidates or depriving candidates of tuition for some months previous to the examination and not giving an opportunity for a holiday to the teachers who want a rest though they do work in the hills.

Your obedient servant,

R. CARTER.

Read the following letter from the Rector, St. Xavier's College, regarding the time for holding the examinations in Arts.

To

DR. P. K. RAY,

Registrar, Calcutta University.

Calcutta, 16th April 1888.

SIR,

May I request you kindly to place this memorandum before the Syndicate when the question of the dates of the examinations will be examined. I have simply taken from the opinions of the heads of affiliated colleges and schools the different arguments in favour of, and against, the present dates, and I think that the statement will enable the Honourable Members of the Syndicate to form a correct opinion of the question.

I. *Examination of the authorities.*

There are 45 opinions of Head-masters printed by order of the Syndicate, not counting the anonymous letter sent in by Mr. Cotton. I leave that document aside, as it is entirely based on a misquotation. The writer says: "In August 1882, ... a circular was issued to the Directors of Public Instruction in other provinces, Inspectors of Schools, and Heads of Affiliated Institutions who '*unanimously* recommended that the time of holding the ..... examinations be altered to April." I quote the language of the Report of the Committee, etc." Now the Report as printed in the Minutes (1883-84) p. 49, says: "The *Committee* having carefully considered the proposals made by the Director of Public Instruction together with the replies to his circular letter of August 1882, received from Directors of Public Instruction in other provinces, Inspectors of Schools, and Heads of Affiliated Institutions, *unanimously recommend* that the time of holding the Entrance, F. A. and B. A. examinations be altered to April." The unanimity existed in the Committee and was not found among the Educational authorities, and the anonymous writer of the letter should have spared us his criticisms and have first tried to understand the meaning of what he read. I consider it below the dignity of the University to insert anonymous letters in its official publications.

The 45 opinions are divided as follows:

Fourteen are in favour of the present system. One of (No. 11) is rather indifferent provided the examinations be finished within a week; another (No. 34) admits that "the convenience of the colleges should determine this question," and a third (No. 43) states that he liked the examinations in the cold weather, and that for Europeans the cold weather is much more desirable, but that he dislikes changes, and fears the necessity of more supplementary examinations.

Twenty-nine are in favour of the old system, and as far as it is to be decided according to the convenience of the colleges, settle the whole question very clearly.

Two others are in favour, but conditionally: the 1st one (No. 29) finds the old system preferable, but now that the change has been made, it is rather soon, he thinks, to revert to the former plan. The second prefers the old sys-

tem to the new, but proposes the middle of February: this has also been proposed by two more authorities.

I think we all must agree that the question under discussion ought to be settled according to the convenience of the colleges, all those interested belong to the colleges, with perhaps the exception of a few examiners, and they must certainly find it more convenient to correct their papers in the cold season.

II. Examination of arguments in favour of hot weather examinations.

I next beg to give the arguments brought forward by those who are in favour of the hot weather examinations:—

1ST ARG.—"*The examinations being held in December, six weeks or two months of the best working time of the year are lost, whereas by having the examinations at the end of March and beginning of April the vacation extends over the remainder of April, the whole of May, and the beginning of June, the hottest part of the year, and the time when little or nothing can be done in schools or colleges, either by students or teachers.*"

This is the strongest argument, and deserves consideration. I fully admit that the cold weather is the best working time of the year. But what is gained on one side is lost on the other. A glance at the working periods of colleges and schools under both systems of examinations will convince you of this. I have taken the holidays from the official list.

Under the present system:		*Under the old system.*	
20th June—31st Dec.	4 months	5th Feb.—31st Dec ..	8½ months.
1st Jan—15th Jan. following year ...	9½ „	5th Feb.—1st Nov.	7½ „
Total ..	13½ months	Total ...	16 months

I take as a fact that the classes close for the candidates of the year when the names are sent in.

The following remarks about the new system must be added in connection with the famous argument of the two months gain during the cold weather:

(*a.*) For Christian students the gain is lessened by the fact that the Christmas season with its social duties and its

pleasures takes away at the very least three weeks on the whole. The native students, if we do not take into account that the cold season is the pleasure season and hence offers them many distractions from their work, lose only one week on account of Christmas and New Year.

(*b.*) I have followed the official list of holidays and hence taken it for granted that the colleges close on the 15th April; but with the exception of the Presidency College, I do not think that this is the case. It must be remarked that the poorer class of students "club together" and hence leave town with the candidates who have just been up.

(*c.*) 'Little or nothing can be done in May and June'—yet schools do go on and do some work. It is much better to do that little than to leave every thing to be done in a much shorter period, and so to cause the students to hurry over their studies. In the cold weather system, May and June are not the most important time of the school-year, and less effort is required both from students and teachers.

2ND ARG.—"*It puts the examinations, as they should be, immediately before the long vacation. A couple of months is needed to publish the results of the Entrance, F A. and B. A. examinations, and no vacation two months long ought ever to be allowed except in summer.*"

In the old system, we had the examinations immediately before the long vacation. As for the necessity of having the long vacation in summer, I side with one of the Principals who writes: "A holiday in the cold weather is much more of a rest and refreshment even though of shorter duration, than a longer period in the hot weather; except for those who are able to go away to the hills for the hot weather months—a privilege which very few can enjoy."

3RD ARG.—"*The heat of May and June in the N. W. P. and Oudh is so great that it is impossible alike for boys and teachers to work at all satisfactorily in these months.*"

This has been answered in the third remark to the 1st argument. Besides, in the old plan, the students get some three weeks holidays in one of these months, and for the rest they can do some work, if they avail themselves of the early hours of the day. It will always be better than the complete interruption of several months.

4TH ARG.—This concerns Ceylon only. "*The Cambridge examinations are held in December, and hence it is very difficult to send in candidates from Ceylon to the Calcutta University.*"

Another authority from Ceylon writes that "The *new system* has caused the falling off in the number of candidates from Ceylon." I do not think that there ever were more than 10 candidates from Ceylon even under the old system.

5TH ARG.—"*It enables masters and students to have a long vacation during the months of May and June, when the intense heat is trying both to masters and students.*"

This has been answered in the 2nd argument. I cannot help adding that I have heard several gentlemen candidly confessing that this was the only good thing they found in the new system. I do not mean to say that it is to be despised, but it certainly affects a small number of professors; few of them can afford a trip to a colder climate.

6TH ARG.—"*Now that the change has been made and that the things have once more settled down into a normal state, and as some of the inconveniences caused were but a temporary fruit of the transition, it would be unwise to revert to the old plan so soon. There has not been sufficient time to weigh its advantages and disadvantages.*"

I am of opinion that four examinations held under the new system constitute a sufficiently long experience to weigh the advantages and disadvantages. Four years more would add nothing to the experience of the four first years: and when some 30 out of 45 Heads of schools declare the present system to be a serious injury done to their schools, why should the University delay to apply the remedy?

7TH ARG.—"*The work of the examiners can be done in the long holidays without pressure being put upon them, as was the case under the old plan, to hurry through the papers to their own dissatisfaction and to probable injustice to the candidates.*"

The work of the examiners must now be done under very trying circumstances, leaving aside the pressure. They are expected to give in the corrected papers with as little delay as possible, and to be able to finish them in due time, they are obliged to work incessantly during the hottest part of the year. I have some experience of correcting examination papers, and I think that any one who knows what it means will agree with me that this continuous strain, under difficulties arising from the climate, is liable to cause over-

sight and mistakes almost unavoidable in any hurried work of the kind; and this must occur, without giving the right to any one to blame the examiners. And owing to the short time available, it is not likely that these mistakes will meet the eye of the Head Examiner when re-examining the papers.

Besides pressure has to be put upon them even now, if not more than before; and the complaint that the results are published so very late is a general one. Pressure can be more easily borne during the cold season. Teaching is extremely hard and trying in the hot months, as confessed even by our opponents: what then must correcting papers be? This is certainly harder than teaching.

8TH ARG.—"*It obviates the evil consequent upon the delay, now almost inevitable from the annually increasing number of candidates, on the part of the University in publishing the result of the examinations.*"

The writer, I think, can hardly be thought in earnest, in presence of the complaint of the delay, now so general.

9TH ARG.—"*It allows the mofussil students travelling some way off from home, to make their movements unencumbered with heavy warm clothings and beddings.*"

I think this argument may be allowed to stand in its full strength without injury to the old system I advocate.

10TH ARG. "*It has secured* (in the Hooghly centre) *a better attendance of the candidates, than under the former arrangements.*"

The percentages should have been given here. I am unable without them to judge of the strength of this argument.

After examining the arguments given by the educational authorities, I now come to those given in the Report of the Committee (July 1887.)

ARGUMENTS.—"*In the first place the present plan has not had a sufficient trial.*"

This argument has been examined already (6th arg.)

"*In the second place the proposed change would disorganise the work of the schools and colleges for a whole year.*"

This did not deter the authorities when the old system was changed. Why should it now? A supplementary examination would be welcome and settle the question.

"*In the third place the conveniences of examination should be subordinated to the conveniences and efficiency of teaching, and we are of opinion that this latter object is better secured under the existing system than under the one proposed.*"

With the object of removing this objection, I have in the 1st argument stated as clearly as possible how the working period of colleges has become considerably shorter than before, and I have not the slightest doubt that a glance, with unprejudiced eyes, at the table given above will convince any one.

"*In the fourth place those who are in favour of the proposed change base their opinion mainly on the desirability of shortening the period of the examinations by giving two papers a day.*"

From the third part of this note it will be seen that there are other and weighty arguments brought forward in favour of the old system.

III.—*Arguments in favour of the cold weather examinations.*

I leave aside the argument taken from the impossibility of giving two papers a day in the hot weather examinations, and hence that the students have to bear their burden for a much longer time. This has been remedied in the examinations as held this year, though I feel inclined to think that even in the beginning of March with a temperature of 93° and 94°, during the examinations, as was the case this year, it is rather hard to go through two papers a day, under the excitement caused by the circumstances and during the hottest hours of the day from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. I have heard many complaints from the students. Besides some of those who advocate the present system say, "That the candidates do more justice to themselves when they get only one paper a day:" and this ought to be taken into consideration.

1*st Argument.*—The convenience of the Registrar and his office. This is urged by a man of experience in the work, Mr. Tawney, and it should therefore be considered a serious argument. The work of the Registrar at this period, and in connection with the examinations, is most exceptionally important and involves immense responsibility. The interests of the students are better secured when the re-

sponsible person is put in a better position to discharge his duties; and this is certainly the case when the examinations take place in the cold weather if compared with the examinations during the hot season.

2nd Argument.—The present time is, for certain parts of the country, a very trying one, not only for those who superintend the examination, but also for those that are examined. The examiners, too, must find the work much more trying and exhausting than they would, if the examinations were held in the cold weather. There were centres in Bengal this year, where they had in the beginning of March, when the examinations took place, as much as 98°, as I find in the Meteorological Reports. And as I have mentioned above, we have had in Calcutta 93° and 94°.

3rd Argument.—*The natives* of this country are strongly of opinion, that the present system has a worse effect on the candidates than the old one. This is certified by the Principal of the Sanskrit College.

4th Argument.—The present system has caused a falling off in the number of candidates from Ceylon.

5th Argument.—The examinations in March and April fall during the change of season from cold to hot, and cases of measles, chicken-pox, cholera, and giddiness are most frequent. The opinions sent in by several Principals bring forward facts to prove their statements. This danger is not to be feared in the cold weather.

6th Argument.—The old plan is better for the candidates. "The greatest effort is always put forth when the examination is near at hand, and this can be done with less injurious effects to health in the cold weather than in the hot." This is brought forward by a Head-master *personally* in favour of the *new* system.

7th Argument.—"A holiday is much more of a rest and refreshment even though of shorter duration, than a longer period in the hot weather; except for those who are able to go to the hills for the hot weather months—a privilege which very few can enjoy."

8th Argument.—The new system obliges schools to begin the school year in June, and yet it is the month of January that the parents generally regard as the most natural and convenient time to place their boys at a new school. Besides, the promotions cannot then be made throughout the

school. This constitutes a serious injury both to discipline and to the efficiency of teaching.

9th Argument.—"It virtually reduces the period of study in the Entrance or F. A. class to five or six months in the whole year, leaving no work to be done after January."

"The altered time of examinations has told upon the working period of colleges and schools, which to all practical purposes, has become considerably shorter than before." I have shewn this to be a fact in the second part of my paper.

10th Argument.—Christian students practically cannot be kept at work during the Christmas season, and so part of December and January is lost for them.

11th Argument.—The new system interferes with the arrangements of other schools or classes into which passed candidates have to enter. Suffice it to mention Seebpore College. Applications for admission to this College have to be sent in on or before the 25th May, yet when it happens, as has been the case, that the Entrance or F. A. results are scarcely out by that date, it makes it impossible for candidates to send in their applications in time. For many students their decision depends on their getting a scholarship or not, and this is never settled in time.

In the case of students wishing to go up for the M. A. the present system affords but scanty time for preparation.

12th Argument.—It offers more inconveniences to European establishments, where there is a school department as well as a college department. The students of the 7th standard must finish work at the end of November, for the Middle Scholarship and Certificate examinations; and after those examinations they have to wait seven months before being admitted to the Entrance class, which can only begin when the College Department re-opens. To oblige schools to give an extra master for these students is rather hard.

13th Argument.—Most of the parents strongly object to any long holidays during the hot months, and I could bring forward many instances of children whom their parents withdraw from schools where the long holidays take place in the hot season, and put them in some other school where the classes go on during that period.

14th Argument.—The heavy work of correcting papers

during the hot season is liable to cause oversights and mistakes, much more so than if this work is done during the cold months. I have stated this fact in replying to the 7th argument of the second part of my note.

15*th Argument.*—This argument concerns the hill schools, of which there are many. For these schools the present system, or any but the old one, means complete ruin. The Principals of the hill colleges state, and it is a known fact, that holidays in the winter months, December and January, are compulsory. What then becomes of the candidates for the examinations which are held in March or even in February? To keep them in school is next to impossible: you deprive them of their only possible vacation in the year. In fact most of them come from the plains; you will not surely send them down during the hottest months of the year for a rest and a vacation. If you keep them during the two months that the college is closed, you deprive the masters of their well-earned rest, the only one of the year. If you send them home is it not extremely injurious to their success at the examinations? It means two months' loss, and just at the time that they ought to be kept more strictly at their work as the examinations are so near.

I should like the Honourable Members of the Syndicate to read the last paragraph, (p. 11) of the letter forwarded by the Rector of St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, as also the 3rd and 4th paragraphs, (p. 34) of the letter of the Principal of St. George's College, Mussooree, to convince themselves how detrimental the present system is to the hill schools.

They will not be surprised to hear that the Principal of the Mussooree College has addressed the Heads of the other hill schools on the subject and urged them to move in the matter. I beg to annex a copy of his last letter. In the second part of it he proposes another system, *viz.*, a double examination, with the clause that respective schools should send up candidates at one only of the two examinations, and that no candidate should present himself twice in the same year. This circular letter has been sent to all the leading schools of Northern India; and I am in a position to state that all the European schools approve of the two examinations, one in March, the other in November.

Time does not allow me to examine here the objections to this proposal and the way to meet them: but I insist on the proposal so far as it shews that the Hill schools consider

the question of having the examinations in the cold weather as a most important one for them in particular.

One word about the proposal made by two or three of the Educational authorities of having the examinations towards the end of February. This proposal is open to all the objections proposed in most of the arguments above, against the hot weather examinations, I mean from the 5th to the 15th argument, and certainly it does not meet the requirements of the hill schools; I must therefore include the proposal under the existing system.

I beg to conclude this note, in which I think is contained all that can be said in favour of or against the present date of the examinations, and I feel confident that after weighing the *pros* and *cons*, the Honourable Members of the Syndicate will hasten to do justice to the petition of 30 out of 45 schools in a matter which, they will admit, is to be settled according to the conveniences of the schools and colleges.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

A. NEUT, S. J.,

Rector, St. Xavier's College."

Read the following letter from the Principal, St George's College, Mussoorie, suggesting that the Entrance and F. A. examinations should be held twice in each year—once in March or April and again in November.

"SAINT GEORGE'S COLLEGE,

MUSSOORIE.

29*th March*, 1888.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF

The Calcutta University.

DEAR SIR,

I beg that you will allow me to point out the difficulty which this College—in common, I am sure, with many others—finds in falling in with the date at which the Entrance and First Arts examinations are now held. The month of March is but the beginning of the term, and our candidates and their Professors find themselves obliged to

give up their needful holidays, lest the lads should return from home forgetful, just before their examination, of all that they have learned during the preceding school term.

I am aware, however, that schools whose vacations take place in the hot weather would feel it an equal hardship if the examinations were held in November as in former years. Under this consideration I have ventured, after due consultation and in full concurrence with the Principals of other Colleges, to formulate a scheme which, it seems to me, would be satisfactory to all.

My scheme—which I beg you to bring to the notice of Convocation for their consideration—is the following:—

1. That there shall be two Entrance and First Arts examinations in each year—one in March or April, and the other in November, the subjects being the same for the two examinations.
2. That any abnormal increase of candidates or of work on the part of the examiners shall be prevented by a limitation whereby no candidate shall present himself twice in the same year, and no school shall send up candidates at both examinations.

No extra work would thus fall on any one at all other than the writing of two sets of question papers by the examiners.

I would further point out that in the University of London, and in other Universities of the United Kingdom, there are always two Matriculation examinations in the year, and this without the necessity for such a course which prevails in this country.

I trust, Dear Sir, that you too will see the advisability of such a scheme, and I hope, in common with many, that the University will think it worthy of adoption.

I am,

DEAR SIR,

Yours faithfully,

JAMES DOOGAN,

Principal."

Read also the following note by the President of the Faculty of Arts on the time for holding the University examinations:

This is a difficult and perplexing subject, and no plan that has been suggested seems to be free from objection. The objection to holding the examinations, according to the old system, in December and January, still remains in undiminished force, namely, giving up to examinations that part of the year which is admittedly the best time for work. It was to remove that inconvenience that the University resorted to the April system. After three years' experience the change was generally condemned, on the ground that by giving only one paper a day, it "prolonged the agony" for candidates, and rendered them specially liable to attacks of illness. It was probably also the very worst time of the year that could be chosen for hill schools, in which the term necessarily runs from February to November. Accordingly in 1887 the Syndicate determined to hold the examinations of 1888 at the beginning of March, and to give two papers a day. This has been done, and again the expedient has not given satisfaction. The objections to a March examination are (1) that March is not the cold weather, and that two papers a day cannot be given without serious inconvenience; (2) that the colleges and schools cannot then be closed for the vacation, and that the intervening term of one month before the vacation begins is too brief for serious work; (3) that the examiners have to look over the papers concurrently with their ordinary college duties, and that this involves too severe a strain.

These objections will not arise if the examinations are held about the middle of February or a little earlier. First, this is strictly in the cold weather, and two papers a day can be set without any inconvenience. Secondly, there will be a solid term of two months before the hot-weather vacation begins. Thirdly, as the new first and third-year classes will not be formed until the colleges re-open in June, the examiners may be allowed two months or more before they send in their marks. But there is one objection to a February examination that will at once attract notice. As the applications have to be sent in to the Registrar about the beginning of January, the candidates for examination will from about that time cease to attend lectures (so experience teaches) in order to get up their subjects in private. Consc

quently, if the college term begins in June, the second and fourth-year students will have only six months' lectures, interrupted moreover by the Durga Puja holidays. That evil can, however, be obviated. The colleges will generally be closed for a week while the examinations are being held. When they re-open, about the 15th or 20th of February, the first and third-year classes should be promoted to be the second and fourth; and thus they will have a term of two months, and also the long vacation, in which to enter on their work for the examination. I should hope that this arrangement would promote private study. It certainly would have that effect amongst honour students; and to students generally the Professors might very well intimate that they would be expected to have read a certain assigned portion of their work by the time the classes re-opened. Experience alone can determine whether this can be done with success, but it seems worth trying. Thus for the Easter term, February to April, there would be no first or third-year students, except indeed such as had failed to obtain promotion to the second and fourth-year; and to them the Professors might hold out the hope of subsequent promotion on the re-opening of the college in June, if they showed that they had made diligent use of the intervening time. That, however, is a matter of internal college discipline to which no further reference need be made. In June therefore, the colleges would re-open with a full complement of classes; of which the new first and third-years would read until the following February, when they would become the second and fourth; and the second and fourth-years would read until the end of December, when they would generally cease attending lectures, and begin their private preparation. This is what the students are bound in fact to do by choice; but of course there is nothing to prevent the lectures being continued up to the middle or end of January should the students require them.

It is true that this arrangement will not suit candidates from hill schools anything like as well as a November examination, coming at the end of their school year. Still, it will be very much better for hill schools than the present arrangement, which cuts up the school term in a terrible fashion. It will probably be found convenient to keep the students—or at any rate those who are going in for examinations—at work until about the middle of December, and send them down to the plains just in time for the Christmas

festivities. When these are over, the candidates will have about six weeks for private study and final preparation. In order to meet the case of these schools still more fully, and to reduce the inconvenience to the lowest possible point, I would even go so far as to make it an instruction to the examiners to examine the papers of all candidates from hill schools in advance of the rest, so that the Registrar might be able to notify the results informally to the Principals within a week or ten days of the conclusion of the examination, and thus enable the new classes to be formed by the 1st of March.

To a November examination there are many objections. In the first place, if it begins early in November, it follows too close on the great national festival, which would thus interrupt the final period of study at the most critical time. If held late in November, it is open to all those objections long since felt as to breaking up the cold weather term by examinations. In both cases alike, the necessities of the examination require, either that the colleges would have to be closed for a long period during the best time for work; or that the examiners would have to look over papers at high pressure concurrently with their other duties—a combination from which grave evils have been found to result; or that a very long grace must be allowed to the examiners, and the formation of the new classes postponed until the cold weather had wellnigh come to an end—a result attended with the greatest inconvenience to all institutions except those in the hills. Lastly, a November examination would involve for two years an entire disruption of the collegiate system, until the new college terms had become established. On the other hand, the transition from the 5th March 1888 to (say) the 11th February 1889 could be effected without any appreciable inconvenience.

It has also been proposed to have a double examination in the year—one in November and one in April, and to let schools and colleges make their choice to which of the two they will send candidates. All I need say on that point is that the inconvenience which the University would suffer from having to undertake two sets of examinations—involving double examiners, double printing of questions in England, double distribution of papers, double arrangements at centres—would be such as greatly to outweigh, at least in my judgment, the advantages which a few schools would derive

from the arrangement. By the arrangement now proposed, the inconvenience to these schools will be, it is anticipated, reduced to a minimum.

A. CROFT,

President of the Faculty of Arts.

Calcutta, the 13th April 1888.

RESOLVED—

That the Entrance, F. A., and B. A. examinations be held about the middle of February or a little earlier.

RESOLVED ALSO—

That the next Entrance, F. A., and B. A. examinations be held on Monday, the 11th February 1889, and following days.

354. Read a letter from Mr. Nash, Senior Examiner in Mathematics, stating that he has found errors in the results submitted by Babu Debsankar De and Mr. H. Anderson, and that the errors in the case of Mr. Anderson are due to an incompetent knowledge of Mathematics* as well as to carelessness.

Read a letter from Mr. C. Little, Senior Examiner in Mathematics, expressing his concurrence with Mr. Nash in the opinion stated above.

Read also a letter from Mr. H. Anderson, Examiner in Mathematics, for the Entrance examination, explaining some of the errors pointed out by Mr. Nash and defending himself generally.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar find out from Mr. Nash what number of Mr. Anderson's papers require further and independent examination, and that such papers be given to Mr. Thomson.

355. Read a letter from Mr. Nash reporting certain cases of suspected copying at the Jabbalpur centre, and asking for a plan of the examination room at that centre, showing the position of each candidate relatively to the others (see para. 5 of the circular letter issued to Superintendents).

Read a letter from Mr. Young, Superintendent of the University examinations at the Jabbalpur centre, stating that he has not kept a plan of the examination room.

* A satisfactory explanation of this point was subsequently received from Mr. Anderson (Vide Minutes of the Syndicate of 27th August.)

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate regret that Mr. Young by neglecting the clear instructions conveyed to him to furnish a plan showing the position of the candidates, should have rendered it impossible to decide satisfactorily questions of copying which have arisen with regard to certain candidates; and that they trust that Mr. Young will in future pay closer attention to his duties in this respect.

356. The following contingent bills for the months of December 1887 and January, February and March 1888 were passed.

1	Bill	Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., for books	Rs.	9	0 0
11	Bills	Do. Do. for prize books ..	1,050	0	0
1	„	Do. Do. for Directory, 1888	16	0	0
5	„	Reporter's fee for reporting the Senate meetings	125	0	0
4	„	Collector of Stamps for service labels ...	900	0	0
1	„	Messrs. Newman and Co., for Typographic Stencil paper	6	4	0
1	„	Man Khan for chairs during the Convocation for conferring degrees	36	9	0
1	„	Coolies for arranging and removing seats for Convocation	7	14	6
1	„	Postage paid for insufficiently stamped letter	0	7	0
1	„	Kanti Chandra Ghosh for furniture	575	0	0
1	„	Collector to the Corporation, House Tax, 3rd quarter, 1887-88	120	0	0
1	„	Do. Water, Police, and Lighting taxes, 4th quarter, 1887-88 ...	135	0	0
		Bank of Bengal—Discounting Ceylon Cheque .	0	4	9
1	Bill	Jibankrishna Sen for supplying clothlined envelopes	84	10	0
1	„	Banerjee and Co., for 2,200 cards for Convocation	17	14	0
1	„	Manager, Statesman—Advertisement ...	4	0	0
1	„	Do. Do. Do. ...	3	12	0
1	„	Do. Englishman Do. ...	4	0	0
1	„	Do. Bengali Do. ...	3	8	0
1	„	Do. Hindu Patriot Do. ...	3	4	0
		Receipt and Postage Stamps	0	11	0
1	„	Master of the Mint for Medals.	845	0	0
1	„	Do. for engraving names ...	10	0	0
2	„	Biharilal Banerjee—for repairing Senate House	704	14	11
2	„	Extra Clerks salary for 11 days of January and whole of February	33	13	11
1	„	Telegrams	2	6	0
1	„	Duftry for binding *Gazette of India* and supplying port-folios, &c., ...	5	14	0
1	„	Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Co., for tin boxes	45	12	0
2	„	Do. Do. Do. ..	50	0	0
		Carried over, Rs.	4,800	15	1

			Brought forward, Rs.	4,800	15	1
2	Bills	Superintendent, B. M. Press. for miscellaneous printing works ...	...	234	12	0
1	,,	Do. for printing Calendar 1888	...	2,265	6	0
1	,,	Freight paid for Railway parcels, &c.,	...	274	3	3
1	,,	Do. Do. Do.	...	189	6	0
1	,,	Do. Do. Do.	...	185	14	0
1	,,	Do. Do. Do.	...	109	10	6
		Refund of Entrance fee ...	...	10	0	0
1	,,	Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode for printing examination papers ...	...	3,242	6	9
1	Bill	Prof. E. B. Cowell for correcting the proofs of the examination papers	...	357	8	8
1	,,	Messrs. Harman and Co., for safe custody of Gowns	...	50	0	0
1	,,	,, for new Gowns ...	...	2,490	0	0
1	,,	D. M. Traill for Copy books ...	...	6,312	8	0
1	,,	Do. for a diary, Peon book, &c., ...		12	2	0
1	,,	Principal, Agra College examination expenses		22	8	0
		Commission to Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., on the University publications	...	511	9	0
1	Bill	freight paid for Post office parcels	...	119	8	0
1	,,	Chhannoo Duftry for clothlined envelopes		32	8	0
1	,,	Francis, Ramsay and Co., for broad cloth...		26	4	0
1	,,	Packerman for packing cases for sending Copy-books to Mofussil centres	...	91	14	0
1	,,	Expenses incurred during the examinations held in the Presidency College	...	30	15	9
1	,,	Do. G. A. Institution		60	12	9
1	,,	Do. Sanskrit College		18	10	6
1	,,	Do. Bethune School ..		3	6	6
1	,,	Do. Krishnagar	...	59	15	3
1	,,	Do. Ranchi	...	42	4	3
1	,,	Do. Chittagong	...	59	8	6
1	,,	Do. Barisal	...	76	14	0
1	,,	Do. Patna	...	137	9	3
1	,,	Do. Katak	...	18	0	6
1	,,	Do. Bhagalpur	...	22	6	6
1	,,	Do. Berhampur	...	59	8	0
1	,,	Do. Maulmein	...	7	1	0
1	,,	Do. Lucknow	...	65	3	0
1	,,	Do. Ajmere	...	16	4	6
1	,,	Do. Agra	...	117	2	0
1	,,	Do. Indore	...	23	15	6
1	,,	Do. Allahabad	...	125	3	9
1	,,	Do. Fyzabad	...	39	15	0
1	,,	Do. Midnapur	...	86	7	0
1	,,	Do. Nowgong	...	12	15	3
1	,,	Do. Bareilly	...	32	7	0
1	,,	Do. Mussoorie	...	19	6	0
1	,,	Do. Jabbalpur	..	28	7	6
1	,,	Do. Sylhet	...	67	13	0
1	,,	Do. Gauhati	...	21	8	3
1	,,	Do. Shillong	...	13	13	6
1	,,	Do. Aligarh	...	13	14	3
1	,,	Do. Lahore	...	97	13	0
			Carried over, Rs.	22,718	4	6

		Brought forward, Rs				22,718	4	6
2	Bills	Fee for superintending the B. L. and Medical examinations ..				33	0	0
1	Bill	Extra Duftries employed during the B. A., B. L. and Medical examinations ...				14	4	0
1	,,	Water carrier for distributing water to examinees				3	0	0
1	,,	Coolies for arranging and removing the seats for the B. A. and B. L. examinations				9	12	0
2	,,	Conveyance hire on duty				9	1	6
1	,,	Gratuity to 1st Peon				100	0	0
							22,887	6 0
		ACCOUNT TAGORE FUND.						
1	Bill	Manager, Indian Mirror, Advertisement ...				8	12	0
1	,,	Do. Bombay Gazette Do. ...				17	0	0
							25	12 0
		ACCOUNT LIBRARY FUND.						
1	Bill	Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co. for books					12	13 0
		ACCOUNT HEMANTAKUMAR FUND.						
1	Bill	Master of the Mint for a die					75	0 0
			Total Rupees,				23,000	15 0

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE SYNDICATE FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

The usual examinations have been held during the year in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering; and a tabular statement is appended, shewing the results and affording a comparison with the results of previous years. The total number of candidates who appeared at this year's examinations was 7,929, against 7,115 in the previous year.

Entrance Examination.

The number of candidates registered for the Entrance examination was 4,974, of whom 3,298 passed, 1,604 failed, 56 were absent, 5 were expelled and 11 were rejected. Of the successful candidates, 910 were placed in the first division, 1,732 in the second, and 656 in the third. Of the 1,604 candidates who failed 1,187 were rejected in English, 341 in mathematics, 541 in the second languages, and 687 in history and geography. The number of candidates was greater by 581 than in 1886. The result of the examination shows an increase in the percentage of passed candidates as compared with 1886. The number passed in 1886 was over 30 per cent., whereas in 1887 over 66 per cent. passed.

The following table shows the number of candidates that came up from each province, the number passed, and the percentage of successful candidates for the years 1886 and 1887:—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

	1886.			1887		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number of candidates	Number passed.	Percentage.
Bengal	3,172	913	28 78	3,499	2,409	68 84
Assam	99	39	39 39	147	101	68 7
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	715	237	33 14	859	513	59 77
Rajputana ...	27	9	33 33	25	17	68·
Jaypur	11	2	18 18	5	5	50·
Panjab	67	28	41·79	63	39	61 9
Central Provinces ..	190	70	36·84	238	132	55 16
Central India States	45	9	20	60	37	61 66
Burmah	51	23	45 09	68	39	57 35
Ceylon	16	7	43 75	10	6	60
Total ...	4,393	1,337	30 43	4,974	3,298	66·30

The number of candidates who failed in one subject only is subjoined:—

English	466
Mathematics	43
Second Language	111
History and Geography	124

The following is a classification of the candidates according to the stations at which they were examined and the second languages they took up:—

BENGAL.

	Number of Candidates.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Bengali.	Uriya.	Burmese.	French.
Calcutta	1,572	69	1225	1	45	7	4	207	...	2	12
Hughli	376	1	305	1	8	...	...	56	...	...	5
Dacca	467	...	332	2	14	...	...	119	..	...	...
Krishnagar	142	...	125	..	2	...	...	15	...	...	...
Berhampur	65	...	60	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Patna	357	...	107	3	146	19	73	9	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	77	...	49	...	15	...	6	7	...	...	...
Bankura	99	...	56	...	1	...	...	42	...	...	...
Midnapur	97	...	65	...	1	...	...	25	6	...	...
Kutak	46	4	25	...	2	...	...	2	13	..	...
Barisal	68	...	62	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Darjeeling	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranchi	28	...	27	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	40	...	32	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	...
Baulia	47	...	40	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...

ASSAM.

Sylhet	79	..	52	...	6	...	...	21	...	...	...
Sibsagar	25	...	8	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
Gauhati	25	...	14	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
Dhubri	13	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shillong	8		4	..	..	..		4	...	..	...

N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Allahabad	169	5	30	6	105	13	10	..	...	..	...
Agra	158	4	20	..	99	9	24	2	...	...	..
Benares	182	...	43	...	82	24	32	..	...	...	...
Bareilly	66	..	7	...	48	2	9	.	...	...	...
Mussoorie	22	19	.	...	2	...	1	...	..		...
Fyzabad	50	...	...	...	48	1	1	..	...	...	..
Lucknow	136	6	10	4	98	11	4	3	..	..	..
Aligarh	65		6	4	49	2	4	..	..	...	..
Naini Tal	24	4	8	..	.		7	.	..	..	5

RAJPUTANA.

	Number of candidates.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Bengali.	Uriya.	Burmese.	French.
Ajmere	21	2	2	...	13	2	2	...	...	...	...

PANJAB.

Lahore	60	11	...	...	36	12	..	...	...	...	1
Simla	6	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Nagpur	137	9	115	...	4	4	5	...	.	...	...
Jabbalpur	80	1	50	...	23	...	6	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	4	.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..
Sagar	17	...	11	...	6	...	...	...	..	..	...

CENTRAL INDIA STATES.

Indore ...	46	1	24	...	11	4	5	...	..	...	1
Nowgong ...	7	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	..	...

BURMAH.

Rangoon ...	49	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	35	5
Maulmein ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4
Akyab ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	7	...

CEYLON.

Colombo ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kandy ...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The divisions in which the successful candidates from eacl

province were placed, and the religions professed are shown in the following tables:—

PROVINCES.

	No. of candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Bengal	(a)3,499	(b) 724	(c)1208	477	2,409
Assam	147	25	49	27	101
N.-W P. and Oudh ...	(d) 859	(e) 110	(f) 316	(g) 87	513
Rajputana ...	25	4	10	3	17
Jaypur	5	1	4	...	5
Panjab	(h) 63	9	(i) 22	8	39
Central Provinces... ...	238	28	74	30	132
Central India States ...	(j) 60	(k) 4	18	15	37
Burmah	(l) 68	(m) 4	(n) 26	9	39
Ceylon	10	1	5	..	6
Total ...	4,974	910	1,732	656	3,298

RELIGION.

BENGAL.

Hindus	(o)3,130	(p) 635	1,093	423	2151
Mahomedans	191	37	64	32	133
Christians	(q) 120	(r) 41	(s) 26	16	83
Others	58	11	25	6	42
Total ...	3,499	724	1,208	477	2402

ASSAM.

Hindus	129	25	44	23	92
Mahomedans	12	...	3	1	4
Christian	1	...	1	...	1
Others	5	...	1	3	4
Total ...	147	25	49	27	101

(a) Of these 22 were females.
(b) „ 10 „
(c) „ 5 „
(d) „ 17 „
(e) „ 8 „
(f) „ 5 „
(g) „ 2 „
(h) „ 7 „
(i) „ 3 „

(j) Of these 1 was a female.
(k) „ 1 „
(l) „ 8 were females.
(m) „ 1 was a female.
(n) „ 3 were females.
(o) „ 4 „
(p) „ 4 „
(q) „ 18 „
(r) „ 6 „
(s) „ 5 „

N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

	Number of candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindus	605	72	227	64	363
Mahomedans	153	21	55	12	88
Christians	(a) 76	(b) 16	(c) 26	(d) 8	50
Others	25	1	8	3	12
Total ...	859	110	316	87	513

RAJPUTANA.

Hindus	18	3	7	3	13
Mahomedans	2	1	1	...	2
Christians	3	...	...	...	...
Others	2	...	2	...	2
Total	25	4	10	3	17

JAYPUR.

Hindus	4	1	3	...	4
Other	1	...	1	...	1
Total ...	5	1	4	...	5

PANJAB.

Hindus	15	3	4	3	10
Mahomedans	9	1	3	1	5
Christians	(e) 31	3	(f) 11	4	18
Others	8	2	4	...	6
Total ...	63	9	22	8	39

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hindus	207	23	66	26	115
Mahomedans	18	2	5	2	9
Christians	13	3	3	2	8
Total ...	238	28	74	30	132

(a) Of these 17 were females.
(b) „ 8 „
(c) „ 5 „
(d) Of these 2 were females.
(e) „ 7 „
(f) „ 3 „

CENTRAL INDIA STATES.

	Number of candidates	Number Passed. First Division.	Second Division	Third Division.	Total.
Hindus	46	2	14	10	26
Mahomedans	3	...	2	...	2
Christians	(a) 8	(b) 1	2	3	6
Others	3	1	...	2	3
Total ...	60	4	18	15	37

BURMAH.

Hindus	1	...	..	...	...
Mahomedans	7	1	1	3	5
Christians	(c) 33	(d) 2	(e) 13	4	19
Others	27	1	12	2	15
Total ...	68	4	26	9	39

CEYLON.

Christians	10	1	5	...	6

The following statement shows the number of unsuccessful candidates of previous years that came up from each Province and the number passed:—

	No. of candidates.	Number Passed. First Division.	Second Division	Third Division	Total	Percentage.
Bengal	1,440	272	600	217	1,089	75·62
Assam	44	9	19	7	35	79·54
N.-W. P. and Oudh	340	43	160	34	237	69 7
Rajputana ...	13	4	5	3	12	92·3
Jaypur... ...	5	1	4	...	5	100·
Panjab	10	2	5	1	8	80·
Central Provinces ...	80	9	25	9	43	53 75
Central India States	25	3	7	7	17	68·
Burmah	10	2	4	...	6	60·
Ceylon... ...	3	...	3	..	3	100·
Total ...	1.970	345	832	278	1,455	73·85

(a) Of these 1 was a female.
(b) „ 1 „
(c) „ 8 were females.
(d) Of these 1 was a female.
(e) „ 3 were females.

First Examination in Arts.

The number of candidates registered for the First Examination in Arts was 1,577, of whom 855 passed, 684 failed, 36 were absent and 2 were expelled. Of the successful candidates, 61 were placed in the first division, 293 in the second and 501 in the third. Of the 684 candidates who failed, 456 were rejected in English, 266 in the second languages, 392 in mathematics; 69 in history, 197 in logic and 125 in physics failed to obtain qualifying marks.

A comparative statement of the number of candidates, the number passed, and the percentage of passed candidates from each province, for the year 1886 and 1887, is subjoined.

FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.

	1886.			1887.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Per-centage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Per-centage.
Bengal	1,252	636	50·79	1,350	716	53 03
Assam	...	...	...	1	1	50·
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	157	92	58·59	170	100	53·82
Jaypur	2	2	100	2	1	50·
Panjab	3	1	33·33	6	2	33 33
Central Provinces ...	35	21	60·	36	28	77 77
Rajputana ...	2	1	50	...	...	..
Burmah	7	3	42 85	9	6	66·66
Ceylon	8	6	75·	3	1	33·33
Total ...	1,466	762	51·97	1,577	855	54·21

The following is a statement of the number of candidates who failed in one subject only :—

English	... 120
Mathematics	... 65
Second Language	... 43

A classification of the candidates according to the second languages they took up, gives the following results.

BENGAL.

	No. of candidates.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Pali.	French.
Calcutta ...	820	36	744	1	38	...	1
Hughli ...	127	1	121	...	5	...	..
Dacca ...	156	...	153	...	3	...	...
Krishnagar	25	...	25	...	...	...	...
Berhampur	22	...	22	...	...	...	...
Patna ..	112	...	52	1	69	...	...
Midnapur	19	...	19	...	...	..	...
Katak ...	18	1	17	...	...	...	..
Chittagong	22	...	17	2	3	...	...
Baulia ...	29	...	29	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	1	1	...	...	...	...	...

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Benares ...	27	...	14	...	13	...	...
Allahabad	38	1	10	1	26	...	...
Agra ...	38	...	6	...	32	...	...
Fyzabad ...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...
Bareilly ...	20	...	12	1	7	...	...
Lucknow ...	24	...	8	...	16	...	...
Aligarh ...	17	...	5	2	10	...	...

PANJAB.

Lahore ...	6	1	3	1	1	...	...

BURMAH.

Rangoon ...	9	3	...	...	...	6	...

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Jabbalpur...	15	...	11	...	4	...	...
Nagpur ...	22	1	20	...	1	...	...

CEYLON.

Colombo	3	3	...	..	...	...	...

The following tables shew the divisions in which the successful candidates from each province passed and the religions professed.

PROVINCE.

	No. of candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division	Second Division	Third Division	Total.
Bengal ...	(a)1,350	58	242	416	716
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	170	2	29	69	100
Assam	1	...	...	1	1
Jaypur	2	...	...	1	1
Panjab	6	...	1	1	2
Central Provinces ...	36	1	15	12	28
Burmah	9	...	5	1	6
Ceylon	3	...	1	...	1
Total ...	1,577	61	293	501	855

RELIGION.

BENGAL.

Hindus	1,202	49	213	374	636
Mahomedans	74	3	11	28	42
Christians	(b) 31	2	10	2	14
Others	(c) 43	4	8	12	24
Total ..	1,350	58	242	416	716

N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Hindus	131	1	23	55	79
Mahomedans	25	...	5	8	13
Christians	6	...	1	3	4
Others	8	1	...	3	4
Total	170	2	29	69	100

JAYPUR

Hindus	1	...	...		...
Others	1	...	...	1	1
Total ...	2	...	...	1	1

(a) Of these 2 were females.
(b) „ 1 was a female.
(c) Of these 1 was a female.

ASSAM.

	Number of candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindus	1	...	...	1	1

PANJAB.

Hindus	3	...	...	1	1
Mahomedans	1	...	...	...	...
Christians	1	...	1	...	1
Others	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	..	1	1	2

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hindus	33	1	13	12	26
Christians	1	...	...	...	...
Mahomedans	2	...	2	...	2
Total ...	36	1	15	12	28

BURMAH.

Christians	7	...	3	1	4
Others	2	...	2	...	2
Total ...	9	...	5	1	6

CEYLON.

Christians	3	...	1	...	1

The following statement shows the number of unsuccessful candidates of previous years that came up from each province and the number passed :—

	Number of candidates.	Number Passed.				Percentage.
		First Division.	Second Division	Third Division.	Total.	
Bengal... ...	478	2	31	159	192	40·16
N.-W. P. and Oudh	40	...	3	21	24	60·
Assam	1	...	...	1	1	50·
Ceylon... ...	1	...	.	...	...	...
Total ...	520	2	34	181	217	41·73

B. A. Degree Examination

The number of candidates registered for the B. A. examination was 803, being 66 less than in the year 1886; and of these, 556 took up the A. course against 657 in 1886, and 247 took up the B. course against 212 in 1886.

Of the 556 candidates in the A. course, 353, or over 63 per cent., were successful; and 203 (including 12 absentees), or about 36 per cent. failed. Of the successful candidates, 236 were placed in the Pass list and 117 in the Honour lists—23 in the first division and 94 in the second.

Of the 247 candidates in the B. course, 122, or about 50 per cent. were successful; and 125 (including 8 absentees), or over 50 per cent. failed. Of the successful candidates, 74 were placed in the Pass list and 48 in the Honour lists—12 in the first division, and 36 in the second.

Of the whole number examined, 475, or over 59 per cent., passed against 52 per cent. in the year 1886.

Of the 328 candidates who failed, 158 were rejected in English, 62 in philosophy, 125 in mathematics, 40 in the second languages, 9 in history, 61 in physics and chemistry, and 9 in physiology and botany.

The following is a statement of the number of candidates who failed in one subject only :—

English	62
Philosophy	15
Mathematics	57
Second Language	15
History	3
Physics	10
Physiology and Botany	3

The following tables show (1) the number of candidates from each province who took up the A. and B. courses respectively, (2) the optional subjects taken up by the A and B candidates, and (3) the divisions in which the successful candidates were placed :—

B. A. EXAMINATION.

A. Course.

	Number of candidates.	Second Languages. Pass. Latin.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Honour. Latin.	Sanskrit.	Arabic	Persian.	History. Pass.	Honour.	Mathematics. Pass.	Honour.	Passed with Honours in the First Division.	Second Division.	Without Honours.	Total.
Bengal ...	483	2	253	1	23	3	26	...	5	99	1	65	5	17	61	205	283
N.-W. P. & Oudh	61	...	9	...	19	..	4	2	7	14	2	4	...	2	19	23	44
Assam ...	1	...	1		...	...	.	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	1	1
Rajputana ...	1	.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	1
Central Provinces	10	...	7	...	..	...	1	...	..	1	..	1	...	...	1	6	7
Total ..	556	2	270	1	43	3	31	2	12	114	3	70	5	19	81	236	336

B. Course.

	No. of candidates.	Physics and the Elements of Chemistry. Pass.	Honour.	Chemistry and the Elements of Physics. Pass.	Physiology and Botany. Pass.	Honour.	Geology and Physical Geography. Pass.	Passed with Honours in the First Division.	Second Division	Without Honours.	Total.
Bengal ...	205	148	22	16	18	1	...	8	19	61	88
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	35	28	4	2	...	...	1	3	9	9	21
Cent. Provinces	3	2	.	1	.	..	..		..	1	1
Burmah ...	4	3	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Total ...	247	181	26	20	18	1	1	11	28	74	113

The following is a comparative statement of the total number of candidates, the number passed, and the percentage of successful candidates, from each province for the years 1886 and 1887:—

	1886.			1887.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Per-centage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Per-centage.
Bengal	771	396	51·36	688	371	53·93
N.-W. P. and Oudh ..	93	55	59 13	96	65	67 7
Panjab	1	1	50	...	...	...
Assam	..	...	...	1	1	50
Rajputana ...	...	...	...	1	1	50
Central Provinces ...	...	...	...	13	10	76·92
Burmah	3	...	...	4	1	26
Ceylon	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	869	452	52 01	803	449	55·91

The divisions in which the candidates from each province passed and the religions professed are shown in the following tables:—

PROVINCES.

	Number of Candidates.	Passed			Total.
		With Honours in the		Without Honours.	
		1st Division.	2nd Division.		
Bengal, ...	(a) 688	25	(b) 80	(c) 266	371
N.-W. P. and Oudh, ...	96	5	28	32	65
Assam	1	...	...	1	1
Rajputana	1	...	...	1	1
Central Provinces	13	...	1	9	10
Burmah	4	...	...	1	1
Total ...	803	30	109	310	449

RELIGION.

BENGAL.

Hindus	613	20	64	239	323
Mahomedans	25	2	4	7	13
Christians	(d) 15	2	7	(e) 4	13
Others	(f) 35	1	(g) 5	16	22
Total ...	688	25	80	266	371

(a) Of these 2 were females.
(b) „ 1 was a female.
(c) „ 1 „
(d) „ 1 „
(e) Of these 1 was a female.
(f) „ 1 „
(g) „ 1 „

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

	Number of Candidates.	Passed			Total.
		With Honours in the		Without Honours.	
		1st Division.	2nd Division.		
Hindus	75	5	23	24	52
Mahomedans	10	...	3	6	9
Christians	2	...	..	...	...
Others	9	..	2	2	4
Total ...	96	5	28	32	65
ASSAM.					
Hindu	1	.	...	1	1
RAJPUTANA.					
Hindu	1	...	...	1	1
CENTRAL PROVINCES.					
Hindus	12	..	1	8	9
Christian	1	...	...	1	1
Total ...	13	...	1	9	10
BURMAH.					
Christians	2	...	...	1	1
Others	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	...	...	1	1

The following statement shows the number of unsuccessful candidates of previous years who came up from each province and the number passed :—

A. Course.

	Number of candidates.	Passed.				Percentage.
		With Honours in the		Without Honours.	Total.	
		First Division.	Second Division.			
Bengal ...	223	1	13	93	107	47·98
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	19	...	2	10	12	63·15
Ajmere ...	1	...	...	1	1	50·
Central Provinces ...	5	..	1	3	4	80·
Total ..	248	1	16	107	124	50·

B. COURSE.

	Number of candidates.	PASSED				Percentage.
		WITH HONOURS IN THE		Without Honours.	Total.	
		First Division.	Second Division.			
Bengal	104	...	3	27	30	28 84
N.-W. P. and Oudh ..	14	...	2	6	8	57·14
Burmah	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	120	...	5	33	38	31·66

Examinations in Engineering.

There were 13 candidates for the First Examination in Engineering, of whom 1 passed in the first division and 7 in the second; 2 for L. E. examination, of whom none passed, and 1 candidate for the B. E. examination, who passed in the second division.

Examinations in Medicine.

For the First M. B. examination 38[a] candidates were registered, of whom 2 passed in the first division, and 6 in the second.

For the Second M. B. examination 14 candidates were registered, of whom 3 passed in the first division and 7 in the second.

For the M. D. examination there was only 1 candidate who passed.

For the First L. M. S. there were 23[b] candidates. The result is not yet published.

For the Second L. M. S. examination there were 19[c] candidates. The result is not yet published.

Examination for the degree of M. A.

There were 99 candidates for the degree of M. A., of whom 56 were successful. Of the 14 candidates who were placed in the first class, 2 passed in English, 1 in Mathematics, 1 in Sanskrit, 1 in History, 2 in Philosophy and 7 in Physical Science.

The institutions from which the candidates came up, the subjects of examination, and the numbers passed, are shown in the following tables:—

(*a*) Of these 2 were females.
(*b*) „ 2 „
(*c*) Of these 1 was a female

M. A. EXAMINATION.

	ENGLISH.		MATHEMATICS		LATIN.		SANSKRIT.		PERSIAN.		HISTORY.		MENTAL & MORAL SCIENCE		NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.	
	No of candidates	No. passed.	No. of candidates	No. passed.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.	No of candidates.	No. passed.	No. of candidates	No. passed.	No. of candidates.	No passed.	No. of candidates	No. passed.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.
City College	1	1									1	1				
Agra College	1	1	1	1												
Presidency College	11	4	5	4					1	1			5	4	8	8
Metropolitan Institution	3	1	2	1							1		1		1	1
Dacca College	2	1									1		2	1	2	2
General Assembly's Institution	2	1											5	3		
Free Church Institution	6	2	2										4	3		
Hughli College	2												1		3	3
Muir Central College	8	4							1	1						
Benares College	1	1	1										1	1		
Patna College			1				3									
Sanskrit College							4									
L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur									1	1			1	1		
Teachers	4	1	1		1				1	1	1	1	1	1		
Total ..	41	16	12	6	1	..	4	3	2	2	4	2	21	14	14	13

Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination.

Applications for permission to appear at this examination in Literary subjects were received from 7 candidates, of whom 2 presented themselves for examination; but no one showed that degree of proficiency which would warrant the award of so valuable a prize. The Syndicate, therefore, decided not to award the Studentship.

Law Examinations.

For the degree of B. L. there were 365 candidates. The result of the examination is not yet published.

Tagore Law Professorship.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 4th of March 1887, Babu Golapchandra Sarkar, M. A., B. L., was elected Tagore Professor of Law for the term of one year from the 1st of September 1887. The subject on which the Professor has undertaken to deliver a course of lectures is "The Law relating to Adoption."

Babu Lalmohan Das, M. A., B. L., has been elected Tagore Professor of Law for the ensuing year, and the subject selected for his lectures, which will commence on the 1st of September, is "The Law relating to Riparian Rights, including the Law of Alluvion and Diluvion and the Law of Property in Navigable and non-Navigable Rivers."

The following gentlemen have been appointed Fellows of the University by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council:—

J. Wood-Mason, Esq.
Surgeon-Major A. Crombie, M. D.
J. H. Gilliland, Esq., B. A.
Babu Durgamohan Das.
W. H. Jobbins, Esq.
Babu Haraprasad Sastri, M. A.
Maulavi Ahmed.
Babu Umeschandra Datta, B. A.
Babu Rajaninath Ray, M. A.

The following institutions have been affiliated in Arts:—

Uttarpara College, ...
Bangabasi College, ...
Roberts Memorial School, ...
Tejnarayan Jubilee College
Bhagalpur, ...
Canadian Mission School, Indore,

Up to the F. A. standard.

Changes in the Regulations.

The following changes in the Regulations in Arts and Medicine have been sanctioned by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council.

In para 15 of the Regulations for the M. B. examination after the word "standing" the following words have been inserted:—"whose diploma dates before 1st of January 1887."

Changes in the Regulations for the Entrance Examination approved by the Senate.

The Senate considered the report of the Entrance Examination Committee at their meetings of the 3rd and 10th December 1887, and of the 7th, 21st and 28th January 1888, and passed the following resolutions regarding the Entrance examination:—

"That (1) English (2) a second Language (3) Mathematics (4) History and Geography be retained as compulsory subjects.

(*a.*) "That under the head English Literature there ought to be both Prose and Poetry, that the pieces selected should in point of quantity be such as can be conveniently mastered by the students within the time allowed, and that in point of quality they should be such as can be well and easily appreciated by an Indian youth of fifteen or sixteen years of age.

(*b.*) "That English grammar and composition should be studied by Entrance students more with a view to be able to write plain English correctly than with a view to learn the philology of the English tongue, and that, as great doubt and uncertainty prevail as to the scope and extent of this branch of the subject, suitable text-books should be recommended for study by the Board of Studies.

"That there be two examination papers only in English, as at present, the first to contain questions on the text-books and questions on grammar arising therefrom, the second to contain passages in a vernacular as defined in paragraph 6 of the Regulations for the Entrance examination, for translation into English, together with questions on English composition.

"That in the case of students whose vernacular is English, a special paper be set, in which simple essays or letters or other original composition should replace the passages for translation into English.

"That suitable text-books be recommended for Sanskrit grammar by the Boards of Studies.

"That Present Worth, Discount and Stocks be included in the mathematical course, and that mensuration be omitted.

"That Physical Geography be retained.

"That articles 12—55 of Huxley's Introductory Primer be adopted as an introduction to the subject of Physical Geography, and that Geike's Physical Geography Primer be adopted as the text-book in that subject.

"That the recommendations of the Committee as regards the distribution of papers and marks among the various subjects be adopted.

The recommendations of the Committee are as follows:—

Subject.	No. of papers.	Total Marks.	Marks for each paper.	Time allowed for each paper.	Subject for each paper.
English ...	2	200	120 for first	3 hours.	Text books and questions on Grammar arising therefrom.
			80 for second	3 hours.	Translations from Vernacular into English with questions on English Composition. In the case of students whose Vernacular is English a special paper to be set in which simple essays or letters or other original composition shall take the place of passages for translation into English.
Second Language ...	2	120	80 for first	3 hours.	Textbooks and questions on grammar arising therefrom.
			40 for second	3 hours.	Translation from English into Vernacular and composition in vernacular.
Mathematics	2	160	80 for first	3 hours.	Arithmetic and Algebra.
			80 for second	3 hours.	Geometry.
History and Geography.	2	120	60 for first	3 hours.	History.
			60 for second	3 hours.	Geography.

"That the Senate adhere for another year to their resolu-

tion arrived at on the 16th April 1887 as to the standard required for passing in every subject and in the aggregate."

That resolution of the Senate is as follows :—

(1) That in order to pass, a candidate be required to obtain 30 per cent. of marks in English and 25 per cent. in the remaining subjects.

(2) That subject to the above premise a minimum of 33 per cent. in the aggregate be considered necessary to enable a candidate to pass.

(3) That the classification of passed candidates remain as it is at present, namely, that candidates obtaining 50 per cent. in the aggregate shall be placed in the first division, and candidates obtaining 40 per cent. be placed in the second division.

"That an optional examination be instituted in drawing, and that if a candidate passes, the fact be notified in his certificate, but that success or failure in that subject do not affect his success or failure in the Entrance Examination or his position in the Pass list.

"That three hours be allowed for the Drawing paper.

"That the question of substituting Miss Creighton's History of England for the book at present in use be referred to the Board of Studies in History.

"That the resolutions passed by the Senate regarding the Entrance Examination be given effect to from the examination to be held in 1890."

Changes in the Regulations for the Medical Examinations approved by the Senate.

At their meeting of the 3rd December 1887, the Senate passed the following resolutions regarding the Medical Examinations :—

"That the words 'General and Comparative Physiology and Practical Toxicology' be omitted from the list of subjects for the Second M. B. Examination.

"That the words 'Comparative Anatomy, Comparative Physiology and Zoology' be substituted for the words 'Comparative Anatomy and Zoology' in the list of subjects for the First M. B. Examination.

"That the examination in Chemistry and Botany for the First Licentiate Medical examination and in Chemistry, Botany and Comparative Anatomy, Comparative Physiology and Zoology for the First M. B. examination take place at the close of the second session, and that students who may

then fail to pass in these subjects, but obtain 15 per cent. of marks in the aggregate, be permitted to present themselves again in these subjects at the close of the third session, when the examination in Anatomy, Physiology and Materia Medica takes place.

Change in the Regulations for the B. A. Honour Examination in Mathematics approved by the Senate.

At the same meeting the Senate passed the following resolution regarding the B. A. Honour Examination in Mathematics :—

That the word "Cartesian" be substituted for the word "Rectangular" on page 42 of the Calendar for 1887.

Endowment.

Hemantakumar gold medal.

On the 5th November 1887, Dr. Gangapershad Mukerjee of Bhowanipur made over to the University 3 Government Securities of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865 to the value of Rs. 2500 in memory of his son Hemantakumar, who having been born on the 16th December 1866 and graduated as Bachelor of Arts with honours in Philosophy and Sanskrit in 1887, died of fever on the 1st Nov. 1887. The conditions under which the endowment were accepted are as follows :—

(1) That an annual gold medal to be called the Hemantakumar gold medal, be instituted bearing the words "Hemantakumar medal awarded to ————" on one side and the University Arms on the other.

(2) That the medal be presented publicly every year at the Annual Convocation for conferring degrees to that one of the successful candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts who obtains the highest number of marks in the subjects appointed for Honours in Mental and Moral Science.

(3) That the names of the medallists be printed in the Gazette and in the University Calendar.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council appointed on the 10th June 1887 the Hon'ble Sir William Comer Petheram, Kt. Q. C. to be Vice-Chancellor of the University in succession to the Hon'ble Sir W. W. Hunter, K. C. S. I. LL. D., C. I. E., C. S. resigned.

At their Annual Meeting on the 16th April 1887, the Senate appointed Dr. P. K. Ray to be Registrar of the University for a further period of two years from the 1st of May 1887.

Accounts.

A statement of Receipts and Disbursements from 1st of April 1887 to 31st of March 1888 is subjoined.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Calcutta University from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Fees for the Entrance Examination, ..	....	61,350 0 0	Salaries & Permanent Establishment	11,185 0 0	
„ First Arts ditto, ..	....	30,280 0 0	Pension, ...	300 0 0	
„ B A ditto, ..	....	27,840 0 0	Contingencies, ...	1,340 14 6	
„ M. A. ditto, ..	....	4,950 0 0	Remuneration to Examiners, ...	71,450 14 0	
„ B. L. ditto, ...	....	10,950 0 0	Municipal Taxes, ...	1,020 0 0	
„ First L M. S ditto, ..	....	460 0 0	Examination Expenses, ...	13,103 15 5	
„ Second L. M. S. ditto, ...	....	475 0 0	Bonuses, ...	1,140 0 0	
„ First M. B. ditto, ...	....	760 0 0	Prizes and Medals, ...	2,371 6 10	
„ Second M. B. ditto,	....	420 0 0	Service labels, ...	1,300 0 0	
„ M. D. ditto, ...	....	100 0 0	Stationery, ...	516 5 0	
„ F. E. ditto, ...	....	260 0 0	Printing Minutes, ...	1,124 11 0	
„ L. E. ditto, ...	....	50 0 0	„ Calendar, ...	2,265 6 0	
„ B. E. ditto, ..	....	30 0 0	„ Examination papers, ..	3,599 15 5	
Sale proceeds of Calendar and Sanskrit Selections, ...	5,825 0 0		„ Sanskrit Selections, ...	554 2 0	
Less Commission, ...	511 9 0		Miscellaneous printing expenses, .	1,451 9 6	
		5,313 7 0	Reporters fee, ...	175 0 0	
Duplicate Fees, ...	....	76 0 0	Furniture,...	735 0 0	
Sale of waste paper	....	660 0 0	New Gowns, ...	2,490 0 0	
Gown Fund, ...	....	175 0 0	New books purchased,	877 3 6	
			Refund of fees, ...	20 0 0	
			Gratuity, ...	100 0 0	
					1,17,121 7 2
Total Revenue, .	....	1.44,149 7 0	Contribution to Reserve Fund, ...	....	11,344 7 11
Balance on the 1st April, 1887, ...	....	1,00,928 0 5	Balance on the 31st March, 1888,		1.16,611 8 4
Grand Total, ...	....	2,45,077 7 5	Grand Total, ..	....	2,45,077 7 5

Statement of Securities in custody of the Bank of Bengal on account of Premchand Roychand Studentship Fund.

4 per cent. reduced Loan of 1879,	No.	53	Book Debt,	Rs.	216,000
„ „ of 1865	„	172	„	„	5,000
„ „ of 1865	„	460	„	„	8,000
				Rs.	229,000

Dr. *Account, Premchand Roychand Studentship Fund.* *Cr.*

	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
To Balance on the 31st March 1887 ...	12,554	1	11	By Cheques paid for Studentships...	4,800	0	0			
„ Interest	9,160	0	0	„ Commission	22	14	6			
„ Studentship Examination fees	192	0	0	„ Remuneration to Examiners ...	2,060	0	0			
								6,882	14	6
				Balance in the Bank ...		...		15,023	3	5
TOTAL Rs.	21,906	1	11	TOTAL Rs. ...				21.906	1	11

Statement of Securities in custody of the Bank of Bengal on account of Duff Memorial Fund.

4 per cent. reduced Loan of 1879,	No.	51	Book Debt, Rs.		2.500
„ „ of 1865,	„	171	„	„	18,000
„ „ of 42-43	„	112	„	„	1.500
4½ „ „ of 1879	„	003095	„	„	3,000
				Rs.	25,000

Dr. *Account, Duff Memorial Fund.* *Cr.*

	Rs	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P	Rs.	As.	P.
To Balance on the 31st March 1887 ...	1,632	9	9	By Scholarships	720	0	0			
„ Interest	1,015	0	0	„ Commission	2	8	8			
								722	8	8
				Balance in the Bank ...		...		1,925	1	1
TOTAL Rs.	2,647	9	9	TOTAL Rs. ...		...		2,647	9	9

Statement of Securities in custody of the Bank of Bengal on account of Tagore Law Professorship Fund.

7/4 per cent. Loan of 1865, No. 170, Book Debt, Rs 300,000.

Dr. *Account, Tagore Law Professorship Fund.* *Cr.*

	Rs.	As.	P		Rs	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
To Balance on the 31st March 1887, ...	892	11	0	By Professor's salary ...	10,000	0	0			
„ Interest, ...	12,000	0	0	„ Commission	30	0	0			
				„ Advertisements ...	85	3	6			
								10,115	3	6
				Balance in the Bank ...	.....			2,777	7	6
TOTAL Rs. ...	12,892	11	0	TOTAL Rs. ...	... ..			12,892	11	0

Statement of Securities in custody of the Bank of Bengal on account of Eshan Scholarship Fund.

4 per cent	reduced Loan	of 1879,	No. 52, Book Debt,	Rs 12,000
7/4	„	of 1865 „	173 „ „	500
5/4	„	of 42-43 „	11772 „ „	500
			Rs.	13,000

Dr. *Account, Eshan Scholarship Fund.* *Cr.*

	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs	As.	P.
To Balance on the 31st March 1887	951	8	4	By Scholarship	500	0	0
„ Interest	520	0	0	„ Commission	1	4	10
				Balance in the Bank ..	970	3	6
TOTAL Rs. ...	1,471	8	4	TOTAL Rs. ..	1,471	8	4

Dr. *Account, Library Fund.* *Cr.*

		Rs.	As.	P.			Rs.	As.	P.
To Balance on the 31st March 1887	...	14	4	3	Books purchased		12	13	0
					Balance in the Bank		2	1	3
TOTAL Rs.	...	14	4	3	TOTAL Rs.	...	14	14	3

Statement of Securities in custody of the Bank of Bengal on account of Rádhákánta Memorial Fund.

6 per cent. Municipal Debentures of 1871, Nos. 45 and 46 Rs. 2,000.

Dr. *Account, Rádhákánta Memorial Fund.* *Cr.*

		Rs.	As.	P.			Rs.	As.	P.
To Balance on the 31st March 1887 ...	...	383	7	8	By Commission		0	8	0
„ Interest		116	14	0	Mint Master for gold medal		111	13	5
					Balance in the Bank ...		388	0	3
TOTAL Rs.	...	500	5	8	TOTAL Rs.	...	500	5	8

Statement of Securities in custody of the Bank of Bengal on account of Mouat Testimonial Fund.

5 per cent. Municipal Debenture of 1884-85, No. 129 Rs. 1,000
" " " " No. 704 500

Rs. 1,500

59

Dr. *Account, Mouat Testimonial Fund.* *Cr.*

	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
To Balance on the 31st March 1887	307	3	9	By Commission	0	2	10
" Interest	73	1	1				
				Balance in the Bank ...	380	2	0
TOTAL Rs. ...	380	4	10	TOTAL Rs. .	380	4	10

Statement of Securities in custody of the Bank of Bengal on account of Ritchie Memorial Fund.

5/4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, No. 48 Book Debt, Rs. 1,100.

Dr. *Account, Ritchie Memorial Fund.* *Cr.*

	Rs.	As	P.		Rs.	As	P.
To Balance on the 31st March 1887	371	2	5	By Commission	0	1	10
" Interest	44	0	0	Balance in the Bank ...	415	0	7
TOTAL Rs. ...	415	2	5	TOTAL Rs ...	415	2	5

Dr. *Account, Vizianagram Scholarship.* *Cr.*

	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As	P.
To Balance on the 31st March 1887	150	0	0	By Scholarship	600	0	0
From Raja Satyasaran Ghoshal	600	0	0	Balance in the Bank ...	150	0	0
TOTAL Rs. .	750	0	0	TOTAL Rs. ..	750	0	0

Statement of Securities in custody of the Bank of Bengal on account of Harischandra Prize Fund.

5 per cent. Municipal Debenture of 1884-85, No. 602, Rs. 2,000. | 5 per cent. Municipal Debenture of 1878, No. 325, Rs. 500.

Dr. *Account, Harischandra Prize Fund.* *Cr.*

	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
To Balance on the 31st March 1887	52	0	10	By Commission	0	11	10
To Interest	121	12	2	Prize	110	0	0
				Balance in the Bank	63	1	2
TOTAL Rs ...	173	13	0	TOTAL Rs. ...	173	13	0

Statement of Securities in custody of the Bank of Bengal on account of Woodrow Memorial Scholarship Fund.

5/4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, No. 47, Book Debt, Rs. 4,800.

Dr. *Account, Woodrow Memorial Scholarship Fund.* *Cr.*

	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
To Balance on the 31st March 1887	300	6	6	By Commission	0	7	8
Interest	192	0	0	„ Scholarships	192	0	0
				Balance in the Bank ...	299	14	10
TOTAL Rs. ..	492	6	6	Total Rs. ...	492	6	6

Statement of Securities in custody of the Bank of Bengal on account of Herschel Testimonial Fund.

7/4 per cent. loan of 1865, No. 218, Book Debt, Rs 1,800.

Dr. *Account, Herschel Testimonial Fund.* *Cr.*

	Rs	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
To Balance on the 31st March 1887	4	6	11	By Commission	0	2	10
„ Interest	72	0	0	„ Mint Master for gold medal	76	4	1
				Balance in the Bank ...	0	0	0
TOTAL Rs. ..	76	6	11	TOTAL Rs. ...	76	6	11

Statement of Securities in custody of the Bengal on account of Pacheti Sanskrit Prize Fund.

4½ per cent loan of 1879, No 27, Book Debt, Rs 2,000.

Dr. *Account, Pacheti Sanskrit Prize Fund.* *Cr.*

	Rs. As. P.		Rs As P.
To Balance on the 31st of March 1887	163 4 6	By Commission	0 3 8
,, Interest	90 0 0	Prize	90 0 0
		Balance in the Bank ..	163 0 10
TOTAL Rs. ...	253 4 6	TOTAL Rs.	253 4 6

Statement of Securities in custody of the Bank of Bengal on account of Dwarkanath Memorial Fund.

7/4 per cent. loan of 1865, No 363, Book Debt, Rs 500

5/4 ,, 1842-43, ,, 99 ,, 5,000 —— 5,500.

Dr. *Account, Dwarkanath Memorial Fund.* *Cr.*

	Rs. As. P.		Rs As P.
To Balance on the 31st of March 1887	260 0 6	By Scholarship	166 0 0
,, Interest	220 0 0	,, Commission	0 8 10
		Balance in the Bank ..	313 7 8
TOTAL Rs. ...	480 0 6	TOTAL Rs. ...	480 0 6

Statement of Securities in custody of the Bank of Bengal on account of Sir J. M. Tagore's Medal Fund.

5/4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, No. 105, Book Debt, Rs 3,500.

Dr. *Account Maharaja Sir J. M. Tagore's Medal Fund.* *Cr.*

	Rs. As. P.		Rs As P.
To Balance on the 31st of March 1887	69 13 2	By Commission	0 5 8
,, Interest	140 0 0	Mint Master for gold and silver medals ...	122 12 1
		Balance in the Bank .	86 11 5
TOTAL Rs. ...	209 13 2	TOTAL Rs. .	209 13 2

Statement of Securities in custody of the Bank of Bengal on account of McCann Memorial Fund.
7/4 per cent loan of 1865. No. 558, Book Debt, Rs. 500.

Dr. *Account McCann Memorial Fund.* *Cr.*

	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
To Balance on the 31st March 1887	16	4	0	By Commission	0	0	10
„ Interest	20	0	0	Mint Master for medal	10	14	8
				Balance in the Bank ...	25	4	6
TOTAL Rs. ...	36	4	0	TOTAL Rs. ..	36	4	0

Statement of Securities in custody of the Bank of Bengal on account of University Reserve Fund.

4 per cent. loan of 1865, No. 483, Book Debt, Rs. 12,500.
„ „ „ 684, „ „ 15,000.
„ „ „ 792, „ „ 12,500.

Rs. 40,000.

Dr. *Account University Reserve Fund.* *Cr.*

	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As,	P.
To Balance on the 31st March 1887	548	10	0	By Commission	3	6	0
„ Interest	1,350	0	0	"Govt. Security purchased	12441	11	11
Contribution from the Fee Fund	11344	7	11	Balance in the Bank ...	798	0	0
TOTAL Rs. ...	13243	1	11	TOTAL Rs. ...	13243	1	11

Dr. *Account Begum of Bhopal Fund.* *Cr.*

	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
To Balance on the 3st March 1887	7,200	0	0	By Scholarships	2,600	0	0
				Balance in the Bank ..	4,600	0	0
				TOTAL Rs ..	7,200	0	0

Statement of Securities in custody of the Bank of Bengal on account of Saradaprasad Memorial Fund.

4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, No. 143, Book Debt, Rs 5,000.

Dr. *Saradaprasad Memorial Fund.* *Cr.*

	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
To Balance on the 31st March 1887	394	12	8	By Commission	0	8	0
„ Interest &c.	3,658	5	4	Balance in the Bank ..	4,052	10	0
TOTAL Rs. .	4,053	2	0	TOTAL Rs. .	4,053	2	0

Statement of Securities in custody of the Bank of Bengal on account of Peary Chand Mitter Memorial Fund.

7/4 per cent. loan of 1865 No. 681 Book Debt for Rs. 500.

Dr. *Peary Chand Mitter Memorial Fund.* *Cr.*

	Rs	As.	P.		Rs.	As	P.
To Balance on the 31st March 1887	22	6	9	By Commission	0	0	10
„ Interest	20	0	0	„ Mint Master for medal...	10	14	8
				Balance in the Bank ..	31	7	3
TOTAL Rs. ...	42	6	9	TOTAL Rs. ...	42	6	9

Statement of Securities in custody of Bank of Bengal on account of Hemantakumar Memorial Fund.

4 per cent. loan of 1865 No. 815 Book Debt for Rs. 2500.

Dr. *Cr.*

	Rs	As	P		Rs	As.	P.
Cash	100	0	0	Master of the Mint	75	0	0
				Balance	25	0	0
				TOTAL Rs	100	0	0

The Syndicate for the ensuing year is constituted as follows:—

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Croft, M A., K C.I.E.	...	In Arts.
The Hon'ble Goorooodass Banerjee, M A , D L.	...	
The Hon'ble Mahendralal Sircar, M.D., C I.E.	...	
Rev. K. S Macdonald, M.A.	...	
Alex Pedler, Esq , F.C S.	...	
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chunder Madhub Ghose,	...	„ Law.
Babu Rasbihari Ghosh, M.A., D.L. .	..	
K. McLeod, Esq , M.A., M D.	..	„ Medicine.
Babu Suryyakumar Sarbadhikari	...	
Col. C. W. J. Harrison, R.E ..	..	„ Engineering

It is recommended that the Faculties for 1888-89 be constituted as follows:—

ARTS.

President:

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Croft, M.A., K.C.I.E.

Members:

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab.
The Most Rev the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Hon'ble Sir T. C. Hope, K.C.S I , C.I E.
The Hon'ble Sir J. B. Peile, M A., K.C S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir C. U. Aitcheson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., D.C.L.
The Hon'ble J. Westland, C.S.
Pandit Iswarchandra Vidyasagar, C.I.E.
Nawab Abdool Luteef Bahadur, C.I.E.
Raja Rajendralala Mitra, Bahadur, D L., C.I.E.
Rai Jagadananda Mookerjea, Bahadur.
H. F. Blanford, Esq , F.R.S.
Babu Bhoodeb Mookerjee, C.I.E.
Rev J. P. Ashton, M.A.
J. Sime, Esq , B.A.
Charles H. Tawney, Esq , M.A.
Sir C. A. Elliott, C.S , K.C.S.I
Colin Browning, Esq., M.A., C I.E
R. T. H. Griffith Esq., M.A., C.I E.
Mahamahopadhyay Bapudeb Shastri, C.I.E.
Raja Sivaprasad, C S.I.
K Deighton, Esq , M A.
The Hon'ble Mahendralal Sircar, M D., C I E.
J. Beames, Esq , C S.
General H. S. Jarrett.
G King, Esq , M B , LL D., F.L.S.
Raja Durgacharan Law, C.I.E.
Gaurdas Basak

Maulavi Kabir-uddin Ahmed, Khan Bahadur.
Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya, B L
Babu Omeshchunder Dutt.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, B.A., C.S , C.S.I.
Sir L. H. Griffin, C.S., F.R.S , K.C S.I.
H B. Medlicott, Esq , M.A , F.G.S., F.R S.
F. S. Growse, Esq., M A., C.S., C.I.E
The Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy, M.A., C.S.
M. S. Howell, Esq., C.S , C.I.E
Maharaja Sir Jotindramohan Tagore, K C.S.I.
Raja Jaykisson Das, Bahadur, C.S.I.
P. Hordern, Esq , M.A.
J. C. Nesfield, Esq., M.A.
The Hon'ble Sir Syed Ahmed, K.C.S.I.
Munshi Ramchandra
Thakur Giriprasad of Baiswan.
Baba Khim Sing Bedi, C.I E.
A. Mackenzie, Esq., B.A., C.S.
D. D. Cunningham, Esq., M. B.
Nawab Ashgar Ali, Khan Bahadur, Diler Jung, C.S.I.
J. Eliot, Esq., M.A.
Mahamohapadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E.
Rev. Lalbihari Day.
Rev. Father E Lafont, S.J., C.I.E.
A. M. Bose, Esq., M.A.
Babu Kalicharan Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Sir C. E. Bernard, C.S , K.C.S.I.
D. M. Barbour, Esq., C S., C.S.I.
C. J. Lyall, Esq. B.A., C.S., C.S.I.
W. C. Bonnerjee, Esq.
Raja Sir Saurindramohan Tagore, Kt., Mus. Doc., C.I.E.
A. Pedler, Esq., F.C.S.
A. E. Gough, Esq., M A.
The Hon'ble Arthur Wilson.
P. K. Ray, Esq., D Sc.
A. F. Rudolf Hoernle, Esq., Ph. D.
W. Griffiths, Esq., M A.
The Hon'ble Gooroodass Banerjee, M.A., D.L.
F. J. Rowe, Esq., M.A.
The Hon'ble Baden Powell, C.S.
Captain A C. Talbot, B.S.C.
Sir E. C. Buck, Kt., C.S.
A. M. Nash, Esq., M A.
Babu Krishnabihari Sen, M.A.
Rev. K. S. Macdonald, M.A.
B. W. Colvin, Esq , C.S.
W T. Webb, Esq , M.A.
J. Wilson, Esq.
The Right Rev. A. P. Bigandet, D.D.
G. Bellett, Esq., M.A.
J Willson, Esq., M.A.
The Hon'ble Syud Amir Hossein, C I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Henry L. Harrison, Kt. B.A., C.S.
G. A. Grierson, Esq., B A., C.S.
Babu Gaurisankar De, M.A.
W. E. Ward, Esq., M.A., C.S.I.
Clarmont Daniell, Esq., C.S.
S. A. Hill, Esq., B. Sc.

Babu Pramadadas Mitra
Maulavi Muhammad Sami-ullah Khan.
J. W. Neill, Esq., C.S.
J. W. Edgar, Esq , C.S., C.S.I
Babu Suryyakumar Adhikari, B.A.
J. J B. Coles, Esq , M A.
Prince Muhammad Furrokh Shah.
Maulavi Abul Khair, M.A.
J. R. Reid, Esq., C.S.
Raja Uday Pratab Singh of Bhinga.
Anandaram Borooah, Esq., C.S.
C. A. Martin, Esq , LL D.
A. Ewbank, Esq., M.A.
W. Booth, Esq., B.A.
G Thibaut, Esq., Ph. D.
H M. Percival, Esq., M.A.
Rai Radhikaprasanna Mukerjee, Bahadur.
Babu Bankimchandra Chatterjee, B.L
Maulavi Dilwar Hussain Ahmed, B.L.
Babu Isanchandra Bose.
Babu Pratapachandra Ghosha, B.A.
Rev. W. Smith, M.A.
Rev. J. Hector, M A.
Kunwar Latif Ali Khan.
Babu Bholanath Pal, M.A.
Pandit Lakshmi Sankar Misra, M.A , B.L.
Babu Nilmani Mukerjee, M.A , B.L.
Maulvi Abdul Hai.
Babu Saradacharan Mitra, M.A., B.L.
H. J. S. Cotton, Esq., C.S.
E. White, Esq., C.S.
Nawab Meer Mohamed Ali.
J. Van Someren Pope, Esq., M.A.
J. Mann, Esq., M.A.
The Rev. A. W. Atkinson, M A.
Babu Golapchandra Sarkar, M.A., B.L.
Babu Jogindrachandra Ghosh.
Kazi Sayyud Reza Hossain.
The Most Rev Paul Geothals, D D., S.J.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton, C.S.
The Hon'ble Raja Amir Hasan, Khan Bahadur.
J. Westland, Esq., C S.
T. C. Lewis, Esq , M A.
Raja Lachhman Singh.
The Very Rev A. Neut, S.J.
Rev. W. Johnson, B.A.
Ram Krishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Esq , M.A., Ph. D.
A. C Edwards, Esq , M A.
Babu Brahmamohan Mallik.
Babu Bireswar Mitra
Babu Chandranath Basu, M.A.
J. Woodmason, Esq.
J. II Gilliland, Esq., B A.
Babu Haraprasad Sastri, M.A.
Maulavi Ahmad.
Babu Umeschandra Datta, B.A.
Babu Rajaninath Ray, M.A.

L A W.

President:

THE HON'BLE CHUNDER MADHUB GHOSE.

Members:

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal.
The Hon'ble A.R. Scoble, Q.C.
Nawab Abdool Luteef Bahadur, C.I.E.
Rai Jagadananda Mookerjee, Bahadur.
A. P. Howell, Esq., C.S.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, B.A., C.I.E.
H. Bell, Esq.
Henry Millett, Esq.
Arthur Phillips, Esq., M A.
Babu Annadaprasad Banerjee.
The Hon'ble Romeshchunder Mitter, B.L.
The Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy, M.A., C.S.
Ameer Ali, Esq., M.A., C.I.E.
C. F. Egerton Allen, Esq., B.A.
A. M. Bose, Esq., M.A.
The Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham.
The Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep, C. S.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
Babu Mohinimohan Ray.
W. C. Bonnerjee, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Arthur Wilson.
Babu Trailokyanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.
The Hon'ble Gooroodass Banerjee, M.A., D.L.
Babu Rashbihari Ghosh, M.A., D.L.
The Hon'ble Syed Mahmud.
The Hon'ble W. Tyrrell, C.S.
Babu Hemchandra Banerjee, B.L.
Maulavi Muhammad Yousuff, Khan Bahadur, B.L.
The Hon'ble L.R. Tottenham, C.S.
Maulavi Suraj-ul Islam, B.L.
The Hon'ble Raja Piyarimohan Mukerjee, M.A.,B.L., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Douglas Straight.
The Hon'ble H. Beverley, M.A., C.S.
Manmohan Ghose, Esq.
Babu Rajkumar Sarbadhikari, B.L
The Hon'ble E. J. Trevelyan.
The Hon'ble Abdul Jubbar Khan Bahadur.
Babu Saradacharan Mitra, M.A., B.L.
Babu Maheschandra Chaudhuri.
L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq.
K. M. Chaterje, Esq., B.A.
Pandit Ajodhyanath.
Babu Golapchandra Sarkar, M.A., B.L.
Nagendranath Ghose, Esq.
A. F. Abdur Rahman, Esq.
Babu Durgamohan Das.

MEDICINE.

President :

K. McLEOD, Esq., M.A., M D.

Members :

Rai Kanailal De, Bahadur, F.C.S., C.I.E.
G. King, Esq., M.B.. LL.D., F.L.S.
J. Anderson, Esq., M D., F.R.S.
Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D.
H. Cayley, Esq.
D. D. Cunningham, Esq., M.B.
A. S. Lethbridge, Esq., M.D.
Babu Jagadbandhu Basu, M.D.
Babu Suryyakumar Sarbadhikari.
R. Harvey, Esq., M.D.
J. M. Coates, Esq., M.D.
Babu Lalmadhab Mukerjee, L.M.S.
D. O'C. Raye, Esq., M.D.
E. A. Birch, Esq.. M.D.
S C. Mackenzie Esq., M.D.
Babu Dinabandhu Datta.
Babu Debendranath Ray, L.M.S.
W. Walker, Esq., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.
Babu Mukundlal.
Sir B. Simpson, M.D., K.C.I.E., C.B.
J. O'Brien, Esq., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.I.E.
U. C. Mukerjea, Esq.
C. J. H. Warden, Esq.
Babu Taraprasanna Ray, F.C.S.
J. Scully, Esq., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Maulavi Zahiruddin Ahmed, L.M.S.
A. Crombie, Esq., M.D.

ENGINEERING.

President :

COL. C. W. J. HARRISON, R.E.

Members :

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, G.C.B., C.I.E.
General The Hon'ble George Chesney, R.E., C.S.I., C I.E.
H. F. Blanford, Esq., F.R S.
Colonel F. S. Stanton, R.E.
G. L. Molesworth, Esq., C.I.E.
Col. J. Herschel, R.E., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.
The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Croft, M.A., K.C.I.E.
J. Eliot, Esq., M.A.
A. Pedler, Esq., F. C. S.
W. D. Bruce, Esq., C.E.

J. S. Slater, Esq.
Babu Radhikaprasad Mukerjee.
Franklin Prestage, Esq.
S. F. Downing, Esq., B.A.
Col. J. G. Forbes, R.E.
Babu Nilmani Mitra.
Colonel A.M. Brandreth, R.E.
Colonel J. M. McNeile, R.E.
C. W. Odling, Esq., M.E.
R. B. Buckley, Esq.
Babu Kshetranath Chatterjee.
Babu Madhabchandra Ray, B.A., B.C.E.
C. J. H. Warden, Esq.
Col. C. H. Luard, R.E.
F. J. E Spring, Esq., L.C.E., M.C.I.E.
W. H. Jobbins, Esq.

The undermentioned gentlemen conducted the University examinations for the year 1887-88.

Entrance Examination.

English	Rev. K. S. Macdonald, Head Examiner. W. H. Wood, Esq. J. Morrison, Esq. T. R. Read, Esq. C H. Andrews, Esq. A. H. Pirie, Esq. N N. Ghose, Esq Babu Nilkantha Majumdar „ Sasibhushan Datta.
Mathematics	Babu Gaurisankar De, Head Examiner. „ Haridas Gargari. „ Saradaranjan Ray. „ Saratchandra Mukerjee. „ Ramchandra Majumdar. „ Rajkumar Sen. „ Bipinbihari Gupta.
Sanskrit and Bengali	Babu Nilmani Mukerjee, Head Examiner. „ Harischandra Kaviratna. „ Ramprasanna Mukerjee „ Adityaram Bhattacharyya. „ Gaurisankar Ghoshal. „ Kailaschandra Datta. „ Golapchandra Sarkar.
Hindi	Babu Kanhailal Sastri.
Uriya	„ Chaturbhuj Patnaik.
Marathi	Harigopal Padhyay, Esq.
Guzrathi	Kripashankar, Esq.
Telugu	C. Narayan Swamy, Esq.
Assamese	Babu Dinanath Sen.
Khasai	Rev. J. Roberts.
Burmese	A. B. Savage, Esq.

History and Geography	..	Babu Krishnabihari Sen, Head Examiner. W. Young, Esq. J. C. Bose, Esq. Babu Suryakumar Adhikari „ Gobindachandra Das. „ Kalisankar Sukul. „ Sibchandra Gui. „ Bidhubhushan Bannerjee. P. Mukerjee, Esq.

First Examination in Arts.

English	...	A. C. Edwards, Esq F. J. Rowe, Esq.
Mathematics	...	M Mowat, Esq. J. H. Gilliland, Esq.
Sanskrit	...	Babu Haraprasad Sastri Pundit Ramgati Nyayaratna.
Pali	...	Dr E M Forchhammer
History	...	J. Wilson, Esq.
Logic	...	C. W. R Tepper, Esq.
Physics	...	J. Gall, Esq. Rev. Father E Lafont, S J
Botany	...	Dr D. Prain.

B. A. Examination.

English . . .	...	A. E Gough, Esq. Rev. R. J Bell.
Mathematics	...	W. N. Boutflower, Esq. A. Ewbank, Esq.
Sanskrit . .	...	Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya. Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna.
History and Pol Economy	..	M. Prothero, Esq H. M. Percival, Esq
Mental and Moral Science		Dr P K Ray. Rev W Smith
Chemistry ...		A Pedler, Esq
Physics	...	W. Booth, Esq.
Botany	.	Dr. D Prain
Geology .	..	S. A. Hill, Esq.
Zoology	...	J. Wood-Mason, Esq

Entrance, F. A., and B. A. Examinations.

Latin and Greek	...	W. R. Macdonald, Esq Rev. A W. Atkinson.
Arabic, Persian and Urdu ...	...	Maulavi Ahamad. „ Abul Khair.
French	...	Miss Adams.

Engineering Examinations.

Mathematics	...	C. Little, Esq.
Engineering and Drawing ..	..	F. J E Spring, Esq. W. B. Bostic, Esq.
Physical Science ...	..	A. Pedler, Esq.

M. A. Examination.

English	F J. Rowe, Esq K. Deighton, Esq.
Mathematics	W. Booth, Esq Babu Asutosh Mukerjee
Sanskrit	Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna. Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya
Latin	Rev. A W Atkinson. W T. Webb Esq.
Persian	Col. H. S. Jarrett. Maulavi Ahmad.
History	M. Prothero, Esq. H. M Percival, Esq.
Philosophy	Dr. P. K. Ray. Rev W. Smith.
Physics	J Eliot, Esq. A. Ewbank, Esq.
Chemistry	A. Pedler, Esq.

Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination.

English	H. M. Percival, Esq.
Sanskrit	Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya.
Comp. Philology	Dr. A. F R Hoernle.
Philosophy	Dr. P. K. Ray.
History	W. T. Webb, Esq.

M. B. Examinations.

Chemistry	Babu Taraprasanna Ray.
Physiology	Dr. S. C. Mukerjee.
Anatomy	Dr. K. McLeod.
Materia Medica ...	Babu Debendranath Ray.
Medical Jurisprudence ...	Babu Lalmadhab Mukerjee.
Medicine	Dr. S Coull Mackenzie.
Surgery	Dr. G. Bomford.
Midwifery	Dr. R J Polden.
Pathology	Dr. Jagadbandhu Bose.
Hygiene	Dr W. J. Simpson.
Comparative Anatomy	J. Wood-Mason, Esq.

B. L. Examination.

Gasper Gregory, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law.
K M. Chaterje, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law.
Babu Ramcharan Mitra, M. A., B. L.
„ Lalmohan Das, M A., B. L.

L. M. S. Examinations.

Chemistry	Babu Taraprasanna Ray.
Physiology	„ Chandramohan Ghosh.
Anatomy	Dr K. McLeod.
Materia Medica	Dr. B. C. Rudra.
Medicine	Dr. R C. Chandra.

Surgery	...	Dr D O' C. Raye
Midwifery	...	Babu Balaichandra Sen.
Pathology	...	Dr Jagabandhu Bose.
Hygiene	...	Dr. W. J Simpson
Botany	...	Dr. D 'Prain.
Medical Jurisprudence	...	Rai Kanailal De, Bahadur, C. I E.

P. K. RAY, D. Sc.

Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,

The 9th April 1888.

INDEX.

Accounts of the University passed by the Syndicate, 359.

AGRA COLLEGE, letter from the Principal, stating that three rejected students of his College were sent up to the Entrance examination by the Principal, St. Peter's College, Agra, 345; reply from the Principal, St. Peter's College, 355, 371.

AJMERE COLLEGE, letter from the Principal, forwarding an application from Sivalal Maniklal praying that his son who has Matriculated at the Bombay University may be allowed to present himself at the F. A. examination of this University, 344; allowed, 344.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Syndicate for 1886-87, adopted, 21.

ATKINSON, REV. A. W., appointed Examiner in Latin for the M. A. examination, 157.

ATTYPULLE, DR., letter from, enquiring whether a student who has passed the Junior Local Cambridge examination can be allowed to join the Calcutta Medical College in order to qualify himself for the L. M. S. examination of this University, 55; referred to the Faculty of Medicine, 55; declined, 79, 89.

B. A. EXAMINATION, result of; 36—remuneration bill, 62; Comparative table of, 76; opinions from heads of affiliated Institutions for changing time for, 56; Committee appointed, 56; report of the Committee, 90; date fixed for the, 91; four three-hour papers instead of three four-hour papers for Honours be set for the, 91; Lowell's "My study Windows" omitted from the list of text-books for the, 92; Orders and Genera in Zoology fixed for the, 124; Examiners for the, 99, 109; Rules for the guidance of Examiners for the, 113; rate of remuneration for Honour examinations, 121; text-books fixed for the, 143; Female candidates admitted to the degree, 166; alterations in the text-book for the, 354, 371.

BAMFORD, MR. H. A., appointed Examiner in English for the Entrance examination, 296.

BANDYOPADHYAY, JNANRANJAN, Eshan and Vizianagram Scholarships awarded to, 48; forfeited the Eshan Scholarship by not fulfilling the conditions laid down by the founder, 96.

———————, LALITKUMAR, Radhakanta medal awarded to, 48; Eshan Scholarship awarded to, 96.

BANERJEE, BABU KALICHARAN, appointed Examiner in Philosophy, and a member of the Board of Examiners, 122.

————, TROYLUCKONATH, application from, praying that his annual bonus might be consolidated with his monthly salary, 23; Granted, 23.

————, HON'BLE DR. GOOROODASS, letter and memorandum from regarding the appointment of Arts Moderators and Examiners, 27, 50; submitted certain proposals for making the limits of the subjects as defined in the Regulations co-extensive with those indicated by the text-books for the B. A. examination, 53; appointed member of a Committee to consider and report on the opinions from heads of affiliated

institutions for changing the time for holding the Arts examinations, 56; appointed Moderator in Arts, 157; proposed certain changes in the Regulations for Entrance and F. A. examinations, 312. Appointed representative of the Faculty of Arts, 332. Appointed a member of the Committee to examine the results of the Entrance examination in Mathematics, 335.

BANGABASI SCHOOL, application for affiliation of the, 54; sanctioned, 125.

BANK OF BENGAL, letter from the Dy. Secretary and Treasurer, advising the purchase of 4 % Govt. Securities for Rs. 12,500 on account of the Reserve Fund, 136.

BENARES COLLEGE, letter from the Principal, asking for a refund of a fee paid by a candidate who died of Cholera, 35; granted, 35.

BERHAMPUR COLLEGE, letter from the Principal, forwarding an application for remuneration for the guards who superintended the examinations, 34; declined, 35.

BESTIC, MR. W. B, appointed Examiner in Engineering and Drawing for the Engineering examinations, 157.

BETHUNE GIRLS' SCHOOL, application for affiliation up to the B. A. standard, 315.

BHATTACHARYYA, DR. JOGINDRANATH, letter from, praying that his Commentaries on Hindu Law may be adopted as a part of the Curriculum prescribed for the B. L. examination, 334.

———— BABU KRISHNA KAMAL, appointed examiner in Sanskrit for the P. R. examination, 340.

BIRCH, DR. E. A., appointed a member of a Committee to draft rules for L. M. S. and M. B. examinations, 270; appointed Examiner in Medicine for the M. D. examination, 371.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, letter from the Principal, forwarding an application from Vedakan Esudian who having passed the Matriculation of the Madras University wishes to go in for the F. A. examination of this University, 296; allowed, 296.

B. L. EXAMINATION, date fixed for the, 91, 124. Examiners for the, 133. Change of text-books for the, 137; distribution of papers, 311.

BOARDS OF STUDIES, the vacancies to be filled up in, 26; referred to the Faculty of Arts, 26, filled up, 86; requested to specify in future the edition of the books recommended by, 93.

BONUS, awarded to the Assistant Registrar and Clerks, 123.

BOOTH, MR. W., letter from, about setting and moderating the papers, 121, suggesting that there should be two groups of candidates in the M. A. examination of Physical Science under separate headings, 266.

BOSE, DR. JAGABANDHU, appointed Examiner in Pathology for the L. M. S. and M. B. examinations, 133.

BUDDEN, MR. A. H., letter from, enquiring whether he having passed the First B. A. examination of the London University can be permitted to go in for the B. A. examination of this University, 57—recommended to the Senate, 57; allowed, 164.

BUDGET ESTIMATE for 1887-88, 31; 1888-89, 360.

CALENDAR, distribution of the contents of the, 125.

CAMELL, MR. O. Tagore gold medal awarded to, 137.

CAMPBELL MEDICAL SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL, letter from the Superintendent, forwarding an application from an Assistant Surgeon enquiring whether

persons who had passed the 2nd L. M. S. examination may call themselves graduates of the Medical College as well as of the Calcutta University, 124; referred to the Faculty of Medicine, 124; declined, 132.

CANADIAN MISSION COLLEGE, INDORE, letter from the Principal, regarding the affiliation of the Canadian Mission College up to the F. A. Standard, 297; affiliation sanctioned, 320.

CANNING COLLEGE, letter from the Principal, stating that Imdad Buksh a student of the Entrance class of that College was sent up to the Entrance examination by the the Head Master of the Jubilee School Dilkhosa, 345; stating that three students of his College were sent up to the Entrance examination by the Head Master Centennial School, 346; candidates not allowed to appear, 355.

CHAKRABARTI, LALGOPAL, Peary Chand Mitter silver medal awarded to, 49.

CHANDRA, DR. R. C., appointed Examiner in Medicine for the L. M. S. and M. B. examinations, 133.

CHATERJE, Mr. K. M., letter from, enquiring whether he can send the manuscript of his Tagore Law Lectures to the Registrar, and stating that he does not require any extra copies of Lectures for his own use, 56, declined, 56; appointed Examiner for the B. L. examination in the place of Mr. R. K. Sen, 320.

CHATTERJEE, BABU BHUTNATH, letter from, praying that his name be changed, 346.

————, BRAJENDRANATH, Woodrow Scholarship awarded to, 96.

————, JYOTIPRASAD, McCann Medal awarded to, 49.

————, RAMAPATI, Tagore Silver Medal awarded to, 137.

CHAUDHURI, BABU MAHESCHANDRA, appointed Moderator in Law in the place of the Hon. Justice C. M. Ghose, 301.

CHITTAGONG COLLEGE, letter from the Head Master, stating that the D. C. P. I. has ceased to exist and enquiring as to what arrangements will be made for conducting the examination of the University, 267.

CITY COLLEGE, letter from the Principal, asking for a set of the Tagore Law Lectures for the Library of that College, 135; complied with, 135; forwarding an application from a B. L. candidate who was unable to attend the examination for one day, and praying that he may be considered to have passed the examination if he has passed in the other papers, 355; declined, 355.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION, limit of age to be fixed for, 16.

CLARKE, DR., appointed Examiner in Midwifery at the 2nd M. B. examination, in the place of Dr. Polden, 25.

COMMISSIONER OF BURDWAN, letter from, forwarding a R. T. R. for Rs. 3,458-5-4, being the amount of interest on the donation of late Babu Saradaprasad Ray of Chakdighi, 318.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL, (Deputy) Endorsement from, reporting the audit of the University accounts for 1886-87, 56.

CONTINGENT BILLS, 105, 302, 433.

CONVOCATION, date fixed for the, 160; held, 277.

COTTON, MR. H. J. S., appointed a member of a Committee to consider and report on the opinions from the Heads of affiliated Institutions for changing the time for holding the Arts examinations, 56; appointed Moderator in Arts, 157; appointed a member of a Committee to examine

the results of the Entrance examination in Mathematics and suggest the remedy, 335.

COULTER, DR. W., appointed Examiner in General and Comparative Physiology for the 2nd M. B. examination in place of Mr. Wood-Mason, 32.

COWELL, PROF. E. B. letter from, expressing his willingness to see the examination papers through the Press as in previous years, 126.

CROFT, THE HON'BLE SIR A. W., appointed Moderator in Arts, 157, suggesting that he would bring the question of the issue by the University of an authorized selection in English for the Entrance examination, 269. Note by, 299; referred to the Board of Studies, 300; appointed President and Representative of the Faculty of Arts, 332; appointed member of a Committee to examine the results of the Entrance examination in Mathematics and suggest the remedy, 335.

CROMBIE, DR. A., Fellow attached to the Faculty of Medicine, 296.

CUNNINGHAM, DR. D. D., appointed Examiner in Pathology for the M. D. examination, 371.

DACCA COLLEGE, letter from the Principal, regarding the remuneration to him and his clerks, 34 declined, 34, endorsement from, regarding certain students of the Dacca Collegiate School who were sent up to the Entrance examination by the Head Master of the E. B. School and Model School, 344, 357, forwarding an application from the students of the 3rd year class regarding Bradshaw's English Anthology, 354, 371.

DAS, BABU DURGAMOHAN, Fellow attached to the Faculty of Law, 296.

—— LALMOHAN, appointed Tagore Law Professor, 323.

DATTA, BABU UMESCHANDRA, Fellow attached to the Faculty of Arts, 296.

DE, HEMNATH, Duff Scholarship awarded to, 49.

—, RAY KANAILAL, appointed Examiner in Medical Jurisprudence for the L. M. S. and M. B. examinations, 133.

—, SATISCHANDRA, Duff Scholarship awarded to, 49.

DEBRUGARH, made a centre for holding the Entrance examination in the place of Sibsagar, 158.

DEIGHTON, MR. K., letter from about setting and moderating of the B. A. papers, 121.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BENGAL, endorsement from, forwarding copy of a letter from the Principal Govt. Engineering College, Howrah, regarding the additional moderators for the Engineering examinations, 24, forwarding copy of a letter from the Principal Govt. Engineering College, Howrah, regarding the time for holding the F. E. examination 58, referred to the Committee, 58, Report of the Committee 90, letter from, — requesting to state the dates to transmit the stipend to Maulavi Abdur Rahim and to send quarterly Drafts, 32, endorsement from, forwarding a letter from the Principal, Krishnagar College, regarding the text-book in English for the F. A. examination, 98, referred to the Board of Studies, 99, forwarding an extract from a letter from the Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, regarding R. T. Michell's admission to the Entrance examination, 125, letter from, requesting to lay before the Syndicate the Resolution of the Board of Visitors of the Govt. Engineering College, Seebpur, 134, 260, 294, requesting for the affiliation of the Bethune Girls' School up to the B. A. standard, 315.

—— ——, PANJAB, letter from, complaining against the disgraceful conduct of Abdul Gani, 345.

DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, ceased to exist at Barisal, Bankura and Midnapur, 267.

DOVETON COLLEGE, letter from the Principal, complaining against the Latin and Hindi Courses for the Entrance examination, 373.

DOWNING, MR. S. F., letter from, regarding the appointment of Examiners in the subject of Attested Design for an Engineering work, 306.

DUFF SCHOLARSHIPS, award of, 49.

DWARKANATH SCHOLARSHIP, award of 96.

ELIOT, MR. J., letter from, explaining the method which he has adopted for moderating the F. A. marks in Physics and suggesting certain arrangements for adoption in next year's examination, 355, 371.

ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Endorsement from the officer in charge of the, forwarding a petition from the unsuccessful L. E. and B. E. students, 136, 270, letter from the Principal, praying that the marks obtained by candidates at the Engineering examinations be given to him, 270.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, changes in the passing standard for the, 16, 169, 291,—result of, 49—opinions from the Heads of affiliated Institutions for changing the time for holding the; 56, Committee appointed, 56, Report of the Committee, 90. Proposal for printing the opinions, 314, printed copies of opinions, 374, remuneration bill, 59, Comparative table of, 63, Report of the Committee for this examination circulated to the Principals of affiliated Colleges and Inspectors of Schools, 81. Opinions from the Heads of affiliated Institutions and Inspectors of Schools, 166, note by Mr. Webb on the report of, 251. English, Second Language, Mathematics, History and Geography retained as compulsory subjects for the, 272, distribution of papers in English, for the 275, suitable text-books recommended for Sanskrit Grammar by the Board of Studies, for the, 276—Present Worth, Discount and Stocks included in the Mathematical course for the, 285, mensuration omitted, 285. Huxley's Introductory Science Primers and Geike's Physical Geography Primer adopted as text-books for the, 289. Optional examination in Drawing introduced for the, 292, date from which the alterations in the Regulations of this examination will come into operation, 292. Substitution of Miss Creighton's History of England in the course for the, 292, referred to the Board of Studies, 292, date fixed for the, 91, 432, Telugu, Gujarathi, and Khasai, added to the list of subjects for translation, 97, examiners for, 100, 107, Rules for the guidance of examiners for the, 112, text-books fixed for the, 138, Miss Edith Thompson's History of England fixed as an alternative text-book with Gardiner's History of England, for the, 162; omission of certain objectionable passages in B. N. Pal's Studies in English Prose and Poetry, 269. Note by Sir A. Croft, on the selection of a course in English for the, 299, additional places fixed for holding the, 305, changes in the Regulations proposed by Dr. Gurudas Banerjee, for the, 312, referred to the Faculty of Arts, 313, recommended to the Board of Studies in Mathematics, 331, 336. Letters from the Senior Examiners in Mathematics, regarding the results in Mathematics for the, 335, Committee appointed, 335, report of the Committee, 337.

ESHAN SCHOLARSHIP, award of, 48, 96.

EXAMINERS, who have written a key to any examination subject not to be appointed to set the examination questions, 107.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, letter from, forwarding a plan of the additional godowns, 159, 270, referred to the President of the Faculty of Engineering, 159, 270.

FACULTY OF ARTS, Minutes of, 85, 163, 327, 348.

———— ENGINEERING, Minutes of, 306, 324.

———— LAW, Minutes of, 118, 308, 333.

———— MEDICINE, Minutes of, 78, 128, 325.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, result of, 49, remuneration bill, 61, Comparative table of, 74; date fixed for the, 91, 432, Examiners for, 100, 108, Rules for the guidance of Examiners for the, 113—Madras University F. A. examination regarded as equivalent to this University —122—Examiner in Hebrew appointed for the, 124, proposal, for introducing Bengali into the list of Second Languages for the, 136, referred to the Faculty of Arts, 136, declined, 163, text-books fixed for the, 141, Changes in the Regulations for the, 313, referred to the Board of Studies, 329, report of the Board of Studies, 349, recommended to the Senate, 353.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING, date fixed for the, 91, result of, 120, 270, remuneration bill, 126, Examiners for the, 157.

FREE CHURCH INSTITUTION, CALCUTTA, letter from the Principal — reporting that certain students who failed at the Test Examination of his school appeared at the recent Entrance examination, 25, reply from the gentleman who had granted the certificate, 122, forwarding applications from the unsuccessful M. A. candidates, 265.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTN., letter from the Principal, forwarding applications from the unsuccessful M. A. candidates, 265.

GHOSH, BABU CHANDRAMOHAN, examiner in Physiology for L M. S. and M. B. examinations, 133.

———, DR. RASBIHARI, appointed representative in the Syndicate for the year 1888-89, 333, letter from, offering to the University a donation of Rs. 2500, in memory of his mother, 339.

———, THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE C. M., resigned his office as Moderator for the B. L. examination, 300, appointed President and Representative in the Syndicate for the year 1888-89, 333.

GILLILAND, MR. J. H., Fellow awarded to the Faculty of Arts, 296.

GODOWN and a room in the north-east verandah required for, referred to the President of the Faculty of Engineering, 31, postponed, 294.

GOUGH, MR. A. E, appointed examiner in Hebrew for the F. A. examination. 124.

GUI, BABU SIBCHANDRA, appointed examiner in History and Geography for the Entrance examination in place of Mr. P. Mukerjee, 158.

HARISCHANDRA PRIZE, award of, 49.

HARMAN AND CO. MESSRS., letter from, stating that some of the gowns belonging to the University are quite useless and soliciting permission for repairing the old gowns and for making some new ones, 134.

HARRISON, COL. C. W. J., appointed President of the Faculty of Engineering and representative in the Syndicate, 324.

HEBERLETT, MR. S. H., re-appointment of as an official reporter, 57.

HECTOR, REV. JOHN, letter from, requesting to have his name transfered from the Board of Studies in Philosophy to that in English 24; referred to the Faculty of Arts, 24; transferred, 85.

HERSCHEL MEDAL, award of, 49.

HOERNLE, DR. R. F., appointed examiner in Com. Philology for the P. R. S. examination, 34; appointed examiner in German for the recent Entrance examination, 319.

HOWRAH GOVT. SCHOOL, letter from the Head Master forwarding an application from Nanilal Das who was expelled from the recent Entrance examination, 346; application rejected, 346.

HUGHLI COLLEGE, letter from the Principal, forwarding letters from the Head Masters of the Hughli Collegiate and Branch Schools, asking that some allowance may be given to them for having superintended the recent University examinations, declined, 35. stating that Monier Williams' Indian Wisdom and Max Muller's Sanskrit Literature proscribed for the M. A. examination in Sanskrit of 1888 and 1889 are out of print, 134.

INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BEHAR CIRCLE, letter from, enquiring what arrangements may in future be made for the superintendence of examination at Bhagalpur as the D. C. P. I. has ceased to exist and suggesting that the Assistant Inspector of Schools, may be made a superintendent, adopted, 122.

INSPECTOR (ASSISTANT) OF SCHOOLS BHAGALPUR, letter from, regarding the Entrance examination at that centre, 373.

JOBBINS, Mr. W. H., Fellow attached to the Faculty of Engineering, 296, appointed examiner in Drawing in the place of Mr. Spring for the F E examination, 314.

JOUBERT, DR. C. H., appointed examiner in Midwifery for the M. D. examination, 25, 371.

KABIRATNA, PANDIT SYAMACHARAN, offering to award a watch and chain to the student who stands first in Sanskrit at the Entrance examination of 1888, 267, thanks conveyed, 268.

KALIA SCHOOL, letter from the Head-master, forwarding an application from Sasadhar Mukerjee praying that the Entrance examination fee paid by his brother may be refunded, 97; granted, 97.

KANDY, made centre for holding the B. A. examination, 159.

KARFARMA SURYYAKUMAR, Harischandra prize and the Herschel medal awarded to, 49.

KEATINGE LIBRARY, SILCHAR, letter from the Deputy Commissioner and President, requesting that a copy of the Tagore Law Lectures may be given to the Library, declined, 35.

KING DR. W., appointed examiner in place of Dr. Noetling for the recent B. A. examination in Geology and Physical Geography, 319.

KRISHNAGAR COLLEGE, letter from the Principal, enquiring which of the two Editions of Lowell's "My Study Windows," one by Sampson Low Marston Searle and Rivington and the other in the Camelot Classics Series edited by Mr. Garnett has been prescribed for the B. A. course of 1888, 92, —, requesting that Krishnagar may be added to the list of centres for holding the B. A. examination, declined, 158, enquiring as to what is meant by the expression "a regular course of study for six months," in para. 4 of the Regulations for the F. A. examination, 268 asking to sanction some slight remuneration to the gentlemen employed as guards during the recent examinations; declined, 319.

KUCHLER, MR. G. W. appointed Examiner in Mathematics for the F. A. examination in the place of Mr. Mowat, 121.

LAKSHMI NAISU NAYUDU, MR. P., B. A. of the Madras University, letter from, praying for permission to appear at the M. A. examination in Physics, allowed, 296.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE FOR GIRLS, letter from the Head Mistress, protesting against B. N. Pal's studies in English Prose and Poetry, 268.

LAMPLUGH, MR. G. E., letter from, enquiring if he can present himself at the B. L. examination without having passed the previous examinations of the University, declined, 134.

L. E. AND B. E. EXAMINATIONS, date fixed for the, 91, report of, referred to the President of Faculty of Engineering, 120; amended report of, 293; remuneration bill, 127; Examiners for, 157, 314; proposal for appointing Examiners in the Subject of Attested Design for an Engineering work by Professor or a Committee of Professors of the College in which the students have been taught for, 307, 346.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE, members appointed for the, 26.

LITTLE, MR. C., letter from, requesting that the remuneration of the tabulator may be increased, complied with, 54; appointed Examiner in Mathematics for the Engineering examinations, 157; appointed tabulator, 298.

L. M. S. AND M. B. EXAMINATIONS, changes in the regulations for the, 20; sanctioned, 135; examiners for the General and Comparative Physiology and Practical Toxicology for the 2nd M. B. examination, 25; changes in the Regulations for the M. B. examinations, 56; referred to the Faculty of Medicine, 56; report of the Faculty, 79; recommended to the Senate, 90; adopted, 165; date fixed for the, 91, 135; result of the M. B. examinations, 94; eight natural orders in Botany to be fixed for the, 97; fixed, 160; M. B. remuneration bill, 102; examiners for the, 133; suggesting certain changes, made by Dr. McLeod, in the mode of conducting the, referred to the Faculty of Medicine, 98; report of the Faculty, 130; recommended to the Senate, 137; adopted, 165; additional remuneration paid to the examiner in Pathology, 159. Rules to be framed for the examination in Chemistry and Botany for the, 269; Sub-Committee appointed, 270; report of the Sub-Committee appointed to draft the Rules for the, 311; referred to the Faculty of Medicine, 360.

L. M. S. SCHOOL, KHAGRA, letter from the Superintendent suggesting that a Government official may be deputed to superintend the examinations of the University at Berhampur, 296.

M'CANN MEDAL, award of, 49.

MACCONEL, REV. J. M., letter from, praying that Ludhiana may be made a centre for holding the Entrance examination, 96; declined, 97.

MACDONALD, REV. K. S., letter from, praying that the London Matriculation certificate held by his daughter may be accepted as equivalent to the F. A. certificate of this University for the purposes of going through a course of medical studies at the Calcutta Medical College, 295; referred to the Senate, 295; sanctioned by the Senate, 323; appointed Representative in the Faculty of Arts, 332.

MACMILLAN AND CO., letter from, complaining against a native firm of Calcutta for publishing a special edition of Palgrave's Student's Treasury of English Lyrics, 125.

MAGISTRATE OF CHITTAGONG, letter from, declining to conduct the University examinations at Chittagong, 299.

M. A. EXAMINATION, two papers in the History of Philosophy to be set for 32, alteration in the text-books in Philosophy for the, 53; referred

to the Board of Studies, 54; adopted, 156; date fixed for the, 91, 270; Monier Williams' Indian Wisdom and Max Müller's Sanscrit Literature omitted from the Course in Sanscrit for, 134; text-books fixed for, 149; result of, 262; suggested by Mr. Booth that there should be two groups of candidates at the examination of Physical Science, under separate headings, 166; remuneration bill, 301; changes in the passing standard for, 344.

M. A. O. COLLEGE, ALIGARH, letter from the Honorary Secretary and Principal, protesting against the change of time for holding the annual examinations of the University, 123; declined, 123.

M. D. EXAMINATION, rate of remuneration fixed, 33; date fixed for the, 91; Result of, 93; remuneration bill, 104; examiners for the, 371.

MARKBY, DR. W., letter from, forwarding a preliminary notice relating to the appointment of a Deputy Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford, 124.

MARRIOT, Mr. W. S. H., application from, enquiring if his certificate of having passed the examination for senior students at Cambridge may be accepted as equivalent to the F. A. of this University for the purposes of going in for the B. A., M. A. and B. L. examinations, declined, 319.

MAULAVI, ABUL KHAIR, letter from, resigning his office as an examiner in Urdu for the Entrance examination, 120.

———, AHMAD. Fellow attached to the Faculty of Arts, 296.

———, KABIRUDDIN AHMAD KHAN BAHADUR, appointed examiner in Urdu in the place of Maulavi Abul Khair, 121.

———, SYED SHAMSUL HUDA, letter from, regarding the appointment of examiners in Arabic, Persian and Urdu, 121.

MCLEOD, DR. K., letter from, suggesting certain changes in the mode of conducting the 1st L. M. S. and M. B. examinations, 98; examiner in Anatomy for L. M. S. and M. B. examination, 133; appointed President and Representative of the Faculty of Medicine, 325; appointed examiner in Surgery for M. D. examination, 371.

MEDICAL COLLEGE, endorsement from the Principal, forwarding a petition from the candidates for the ensuing 2nd M. B. examination, praying that they may be exempted from examination in General and Comparative Physiology and Practical Toxicology, 33; referred to the Senate, 33; adopted, 83; letter from, suggesting that certain alterations may be made in the lists of subjects for the 1st and 2nd M. B. examinations, 56; referred to the Faculty of Medicine, 56; report of the Faculty, 79; recommended to the Senate, 90; adopted, 165; letter from, regarding the date of the L. M. S. examinations, 135.

METROPOLITAN INSTITUTION, endorsement from the Principal, forwarding an application from Narayan Kailasa Aiyar, who having passed the F. A. examination of the Madras University, wishes to join the Institution with a view to go in for the B. A. examination, allowed, 122; forwarding application from certain students of the 3rd year class of the Law Department regarding the date of the next B. L. examination, 124.

———————— BOW BAZAR BRANCH, letter from the head-master forwarding an application from Satischandra Banerjee who was expelled from the recent Entrance examination, application rejected, 346.

MISS ADAMS. Examiner in French for the Entrance and F. A. examination, 107, 319; letter from, praying that La Martiniere for girls may be made a centre for examination of females, declined, 299.

MITRA, BABU RAMENDRALALA, letter from, stating that Mayne's Hindu Law, a text-book for the B. L. examination, is out of print, 137.

——— RAJ JOGESWAR, application from, praying for permission to publish the speeches delivered at the annual convocation for conferring degrees since the foundation of the University, declined, 373.

MODERATORS and Examiners in Arts, memorandum regarding the duties and appointment of, 27 ; adopted, 53.

——— ——— appointment of, 157.

MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE, letter from the Principal, enquiring whether a candidate, who having passed the F. A. examination attended lectures for a full academical year in 1864, and for more than one month in 1865 in the F. C. Institution, can complete his two academical years' attendance by attending lectures for six months at the, declined, 159.

MUKERJEE, BABU BIDHUBHUSHAN, application from, praying for permission to appear at the F. A. examination without having to prosecute a regular course of study for two years, after passing the Entrance examination, 268 ; declined, 268.

——— BABU GANGAPRASAD, letter from, proposing to make over to the University Rs. 2,500 in G. P. notes in memory of his son Hemanta Kumar, 160 ; thanks conveyed, 161 ; promissory notes received, 261.

——— BABU RAMPRASANNA, remuneration paid to the widow of, 57.

——— — BABU TULSIDAS, letter from, expressing his intention to award a gold medal to the student standing first at the Entrance examination, 1888, 123 ; thanks conveyed, 123.

——— MR. P., appointed examiner in Logic in the place of Babu Girijabhushan Mukerjee, 158.

——— NAGENDRANATH, who was expelled from the M. A. examination, letter from, enquiring whether he will be admitted to the next M. A. examination, 265 ; not allowed to appear at any subsequent M. A. examination, 265.

MUSSOORIE N. W. RAILWAY SCHOOL, letter from the head master, reporting that the Entrance examination of the lady candidate at that centre began on the 7th March instead of the 5th, and praying that her answer papers may be accepted, declined, 346.

MOWAT MR. M., resigned his office as examiner in Mathematics for the F. A. examination, 121.

NASH, MR. A. M., appointed examiner in Mathematics for the B. A. examination, and member of the Board of Examiners, 121 ; letter from, regarding the results of the recent Entrance examination in Mathematics, 335 ; stating that he has found errors in the results submitted by Babu Debsankar De and Mr. Anderson, 432 ; reporting certain cases of suspected copying at the Jabbalpur centre and asking plan of the centre, 432.

NAWAB ABDUL LATIF, BAHADUR, memo. from, forwarding a petition from certain students who appeared at the recent F. A. examination, 24.

NISHTALA RAMESWAMI SARMA, MR., M. A. of the Madras University, letter from, praying that having failed at the 2nd M. B. examination of that University he wishes to go in for the next M. B. examination of this University, 261, allowed, 261.

NYAYARATNA, MAHAMAHOPADHYAY MAHESACHANDRA, C. I. E., letter from, suggesting that Sanskrit or any other classical language might be made a compulsory subject for those candidates who took up Bengali, Hindi,

or any other vernacular language of India at the Entrance examination, 24, 32, 55; letter withdrawn, 98; memorandum from, regarding the appointment of Arts moderators, 27; appointed a member of a Committee to consider and report on the opinions from the Heads of Affiliated Institutions on an extract from a letter from the Principal, Presidency College, for changing the time of the examination in Arts, 56; suggesting certain alterations in the certificate appended to the Entrance Application form, 96; appointed Moderator in Arts, 157; letter from, regarding the passing standard at the M. A. examination, 342; suggesting that the sale proceeds of the Sanskrit Selections may be converted into a Prize Fund of the University, declined, 373.

OPINIONS from the Heads of Affiliated Institutions on an extract from a letter from the Principal, Presidency College, containing a proposal for changing the time of the Examination in Arts, 56; Committee appointed, 56; report of the Committee, 90; opinions to be printed and circulated to the members of the Syndicate, 314, 339; printed, 374.

PACHETE SANSCRIT PRIZE, award of, 49.

PANDIT KISHAN LAL, letter from, enquiring if he can award a gold medal through the University to Pandit Braj Jevan Lal at the next Convocation, 158; declined, 158.

PATNA COLLEGE, letter from the Principal, stating that three students of his College were sent up to the Entrance examination from the T. K. Ghosh's Academy and Aryan Training Institution, Bankipur, 345; applying for a grant of Rs. 2,375 for the purchase of 350 small desks and 300 stools, 354.

PEARYCHAND MITRA MEDAL, award of, 49.

PEDLER, Mr. A., appointed to act as representative in the Syndicate, 26; memoramdun from, regarding the appointment of a Board of Examiners, 30; appointed a member of a Committee to consider and report on the opinions from the Heads of affiliated Institutions on an extract from the letter from the Principal, Presidency College, for changing the time of Examinations in Arts, 56; appointed examiner in Physics for Engineering examinations, 157; appointed Representative in the Syndicate for the year 1888-89, 332.

PERCIVAL, MR. H. M., appointed examiner in English for the P. R. S. examination, 34; appointed Tabulator, 298.

PETHERAM, THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM COMER, appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, in succession to the Hon'ble Sir W. W. Hunter, 36.

PLAN of the land to be acquired for University purposes, 312.

PHILANDER SMITH INSTITUTE, MUSSOORIE, letter from the Principal, praying for the affiliation of the Institute up to the B. A. standard, 371.

PRAIN, DR. D., appointed examiner in Botany for L. M. S. and M. B. examinations, 133.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIP EXAMINATION, candidates for the, 34; date fixed for the, 91; result of, 261; remuneration bill, 302.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, endorsement from Principal, forwarding application from certain candidates who failed at the M. A. examination in English, rejected, 265; letter from, regarding the passing standard in Philosophy for the M. A. examination, and proposing that the minimum percentage in each paper in English be abolished or lowered, 314; an application from Lalitkumar Banerjee praying that suitable arrangements may

be made for allowing him to appear at the next M. A. examination in two subjects, declined, 319.

PROTHERO, MR. M., letter from, resigning his office as examiner in English for Entrance examination, 296.

RADHAKANTA MEDAL, award of, 48.

RAJSHAHYE COLLEGE, letter from Principal, forwarding a petition from the students of that College and recommending that Rampur Baulia may be made a centre for holding the B. A. examination, 135; declined 135.

RAY, BABU RAJANINATH. Fellow attached to the Faculty of Arts, 296.

RAY, BABU SARADARANJAN, appointed examiner in Mathematics for the Entrance examination in the place of Mr. Kuchler, 121.

—— BABU TARAPRASANNA, appointed examiner in Chemistry for L. M. S. and M. B. examinations, 133.

—— DR. P. K., member of a Committee to draft rules for L. M. S. and M. B. examinations, 270; appointed examiner in Philosophy for B. A., 122; P. R. studentship examination, 34; and a member of the Board of Examiners, 122.

—— NRIPENDRANATH, Dwarkanath Scholarship awarded to, 96.

RAYE, DR. D. O'C., appointed examiner in Surgery for L. M. S. and M. B. examinations, 133.

REGISTRAR, appointment of, 22.

———— (Acting) Panjab University, letter from, forwarding an application from Nathu Ram, B. A. of that University, praying for permission to appear at the ensuing M. A. examination, 98; declined, 98; stating that two applications have been received from B. A.'s of this University for permission to appear at the M. A. of that University, and enquiring whether the Calcutta University would make the same concession to the graduates of the Panjab University, 314, 340.

———— MADRAS UNIVERSITY, letter from, stating that the letter of the V. C., dated Simla 7th July 1886, regarding the affiliation of Indian Colleges to the University at Cambridge has been considered, and requesting that such documents relating to the subject as may be of use to the Syndicate of that University may be forwarded to him, documents forwarded, 134; enquiring if the University examinations in March have given satisfaction, 314.

REPORT of the meeting of the Senate adopted, 56.

——— of the Syndicate for 1887-88 submitted by the Registrar, 359, 436.

REPORTER of the Senate, appointment of, 57, 92, 268.

RESERVE FUND of the Calcutta University, investment of, 98, 359.

RESIDENT, EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES, letter from, enquiring whether it is possible to make Jaypur a centre for holding the Entrance examination, 35; declined, 35.

RIPON COLLEGE, letter from the Principal, forwarding an application from Saratchandra Ghosh, who attended Law Lectures for the Pleadership examination, praying that his previous lectures may be counted for the purpose of going in for the B. L. examination, 122; declined, 122; endorsement from, forwarding an application from certain students of the 3rd year class of the Law Department regarding the date of the next B. L. examination, 124; praying that one paper may be given a day instead of two, declined, 299.

ROBERTS MEMORIAL SCHOOL, application for affiliation up to the F. A. standard, 54; affiliation sanctioned, 125.

ROWE, MR. F. J., letter from, suggesting that the "Ode on Intimations of Immortality" in Turner's Selections from Wordsworth in the F. A. Course for 1888, may be omitted, 120; appointed examiner for the M. A. examination in the place of Mr. Tawney, 157.

RUDRA, DR. BHAGBATCHANDRA, appointed examiner in Materia Medica for L. M. S. and M. B. examinations, 133.

SADHU, KRISHNALAL, Duff Scholarship awarded to, 49.

SARADAPRASAD ENDOWMENT FUND. Rs. 3,500 being the interest of Rs. 5,000 forwarded by the Commissioner of Burdwan for the, 318; investment of, 340.

SARBADHIKARI, BABU SURYYAKUMAR, appointed representative in the Syndicate for the year 1888-89, 325.

SARKAR, THE HON'BLE DR. MAHENDRALAL, appointed a member of a Committee to consider and report on the opinions from the Heads of affiliated Institutions on an extract from a letter from the Principal, Presidency College, for changing the time of Examination in Arts, 56; appointed a member of a Committee to draft rules for L. M. S. and M. B. examinations, 270; letter from, proposing certain changes in the Regulations for the F. A. examination, 312; appointed Representative in the Syndicate for the year 1888-89, 332; examiner in Hygiene for M. D. examination, 371.

SARKAR, SURENDRANATH, Duff Scholarship awarded to, 49.

SASTRI, BABU HARAPRASAD. Fellow attached to the Faculty of Arts, 296.

SECRETARY, ALLAHABAD PUBLIC LIBRARY, letter from, requesting that a complete set and also subsequent issues of the Tagore Law Lectures may be supplied to the Library, 260; complied with, 260.

———, ANJAMAN-I-TEHZIB, FYZABAD, letter from, requesting that a copy of the Tagore Law Lectures may be given to the Association, declined, 123.

——— to the Under-Graduates Association, memorial from, praying that Bengali may be made a second Language for the F. A. examination, 136.

——— to the Government of India, letter from, forwarding copy of a letter from the Honorary Secretary, London School of Medicine for women, in which some proposals are made with the object of facilitating the medical studies of ladies desiring to complete their course of instruction in India, and to take the M. D. degree of the Indian Universities, referred to the Faculty of Medicine, 124; report of the Faculty, 132; (1) recommended to the Senate; (2) declined, 137; (1) adopted, 165; forwarding a memo. and a circular from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Finance and Commerce regarding the system of Remittance by Transfer Receipt for an expression of opinion, 268: letter from, appointing Fellows of the University, 295; endorsement from, forwarding a copy of an extract, containing the revised rules for Indian Government Scholars in England, 316.

SEN, BABU BALAICHANDRA, appointed examiner in Midwifery for L. M. S. and M. B. examinations, 133.

——— MR. R. K., letter from, suggesting that joint examiner may be appointed to act with him, declined, 320.

SENATE, Minutes of, 1, 80, 164, 255, 271, 277, 285, 288, 321.

SENGUPTA, SARATCHANDRA, Pachete Sanskrit prize awarded to, 49.

SHIBPUR, Representative Ratepayers' letter from the Secretary, praying that Howrah may be made a centre for holding the Entrance examination, 298; declined, 298.

SIBSAGAR, correspondence regarding the Entrance examination held at, 92.

SIMPSON, Dr. W. J., appointed examiner in Hygiene for L. M. S. and M. B. examinations, 133.

SPRING, MR. F. J. E., appointed Examiner in Engineering and Drawing for the Engineering examinations, 157; letter from, regarding the appointment of Examiners in the subject of "Attested Design," 306; resigned his office as an Examiner in Drawing for the F. E. examination, 314.

STATUTE respecting Colonial and Indian Universities, Oxford Terms for Indian students, adopted, 83.

ST. JAMES'S SCHOOL, letter from the Rector, regarding R. T. Mitchell who was sent up to the Entrance examination from that school, 297.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, AGRA, letter from the Principal, regarding certain rejected students of the Agra College who were sent up to the Entrance examination from that College, 355.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, letter from the Rector, protesting against the introduction of Gardner's History of England as a text-book in History for the Entrance examination of 1890; referred to the Board of Studies, 159; enquiring if a matriculated student of the Bombay University in 1885 may be allowed to go in for the F. A. examination of 1889, allowed, 300; letter from, asking for permission to see the opinions of the educational authorities on the proposal of reverting to the old dates of the University examinations with a view to bring the subject before the Senate, 313; enquiring if Mr. Zobel who passed the Entrance examination of the Bombay University can be permitted to appear at the F. A. examination of 1889, declined, 318.

SYNDICATE, Minutes of the, 23, 26, 36, 88, 107, 119, 133, 157, 162, 260, 293, 305, 310, 312, 335, 336, 353, 357, 359.

TABULATORS, appointment of, 298.

TAGORE LAW LECTURES, subjects for the, named by the Faculty of Law, 118; advertisement of the, 119.

———— PROFESSORSHIP, candidates for the post of, 295, 308; appointment of, 323.

TAGORE MEDALS, award of, 137.

TAWNEY, MR. C. H., letter from, suggesting that a Shilling Book of Golden Deeds, selected from a book of Golden Deeds by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe", may be selected a text-book in English for the Entrance examination, referred to the Board of Studies in English, 300; submitting Talboys Wheeler's College History of India, for consideration, referred to the Board of Studies, 340.

T. N. CITY SCHOOL, Bhagalpur, application for affiliation of the, 55; affiliation sanctioned, 125.

THACKER, SPINK & Co., MESSRS., letter from, stating that Mansel's Prolegomena Logica and Archer Butler's Lectures on Ancient Philosophy are out of print, 53; referred to the Board of Studies in Philosophy for omission of these books, 54.

THIRD CLERK, appointment of, 96.

THOMSON, MR. A., letter from, about setting and moderating the examination papers, 121.

TRINITY COLLEGE, KANDY, letter from the Principal, requesting that Colombo or Kandy may be made a centre for holding the B. A. examination, Kandy made centre, 159.

UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF BENGAL, Financial Department, endorsement from, forwarding a letter from the Officiating Collector, Birbhum, requesting that two copies of the Tagore Law Lectures may be supplied to the Collector's office, declined, 158.

UNDER-SECRETARY (OFFICIATING) TO GOVT. OF INDIA HOME DEPARTMENT, letter from, forwarding an application from a candidate who failed at the last B. A. examination, 126.

UTTARPÁRÁ COLLEGE, application for affiliation up to the F. A. standard, 54, affiliation sanctioned, 125.

VALLENCE, MR. H. F., letter from, enquiring if a Medical student who has kept all his terms (4 years), attended lectures and passed the First Examination of the Royal College of Surgeons and also of the Royal College of Physicians of London, can be allowed to appear at the Second M. B. Examination without having passed the First M. B. examination, referred to the Faculty of Medicine, 34; not allowed, 78, 88.

VETHECAN, MR. F., letter from, enquiring if a student who has passed the Cambridge Local examination, can enter the Calcutta Medical College as a regular student for the M. B. degree; referred to the Faculty of Medicine, 55; not allowed, 79.

VICE-CHANCELLOR, scheme for encouraging and assisting translations and critical editions of the early vernacular texts, submitted by, 2; referred back to the Syndicate, 15; declined, 57, 84; address delivered by, 280.

——— ——— OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, letter from, stating that the University has passed a Statute respecting Colonial and Indian Universities, recommended to the Senate, 24; adopted, 83.

VIZIANAGRAM SCHOLARSHIP, award of, 48.

WEBB, MR. W. T., appointed examiner in History for the P. R. S. examination, 34; in Latin for M. A. examination, 157; note on the Report of the Entrance Examination Committee, by, 251.

WEJEYESEKERA, MR. F. A., letter from, praying to go in for the B. A. without having passed the Entrance and F. A. examinations, on the ground of his having passed the Junior and Senior Local examinations of the Cambridge University, declined, 159.

WILLSON, MR. J., letter from, suggesting to remove the centre of the Entrance examination from Sibsagar to Debrugarh, adopted, 158.

WINCE, A. E., Duff scholarship awarded to, 49.

WILTSHIRE, MR. D., B. A. of the Madras University, letter from, enquiring if he can be allowed to go in for the B. L. examination of this University, 158; allowed, 158.

WOOD-MASON, MR. J., appointed Examiner in General and Com. Physiology for the 2nd M. B. examination, 25; declined, 32; Examiner, in Zoology for the B. A. examination, 107; Examiner, in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology for M. B. examination, 133; Fellow attached to the Faculty of Arts, 296.

WOODROW SCHOLARSHIP, award of, 96.